The Attorney General

February 5, 1968

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Jerry Cowan had as his guest on his television show Orleans District Attorney Jim S. Garrison. On this show, Garrison made numerous allegations concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Garrison stated he was in possession of "new evidence" which he had developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

There is enclosed a memorandum which sets forth a detailed summary of the various allegations which Garrison made during his appearance on the Jerry Cowan show. A letter requesting all available "new evidence" in this matter is also set out in the enclosed memorandum.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mr. Walter Sheridan at the White House.

SEE ENCLOSURE

February 5, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney Jim C. Garrison. During the approximate one-hour Carson show Garrison touched many of the allegations he has made at press conferences during recent months. He alleged that the president of the United States is suppressing the true evidence involved in the assassination through an executive order whereby certain Warren Commission documents are maintained by the National Archives for 75 years without access by the public. He claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Dallas Police Department are directly involved in the assassination of the late President Kennedy. He also claimed that not merely could not have a shot on November 22, 1963, and that the conspiratorial aspects of the assassination are being concealed from the public by the latter police department.

During the program, Garrison also furnished what he referred was "new evidence" which he has developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late president Kennedy. A brief summary of Garrison's allegations in this regard and an analysis of such allegations are set forth below.

Garrison alleged that Mark Lane who has been helping him in his investigation, recently interviewed William F. Walter, a former Security Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI, and that Lane and his wife had submitted an affidavit to Garrison setting forth the results of the interview with Walter.

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-733

Garrison alleged that Walter informed Lane that on the morning of November 17, 1963, at which time Walter was on duty as a Security Clerk in the New Orleans FBI Office, the New Orleans Office received a T.X message which was directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message reportedly stated that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Walter allegedly called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and informed him of the message and received instructions from the Special Agent in Charge to call a number of Agents of the New Orleans Office and tell them to maintain contact with various informants.

Garrison further alleged that Walter told Mark Lane that the FBI had also sent a directive to the New Orleans Office instructing the various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them; further that the Agents were ordered to resolve any conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy the old reports.

For your information, William S. Walter was employed as a file clerk at our New Orleans Office from June, 1961, until he was separated for military service on December 4, 1961. He was reinstated on August 14, 1962, and in August, 1963, he was designated as a Security Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office of the FBI. He voluntarily resigned from the FBI September 7, 1963, to accept other employment.

A thorough check of our files at Seat of Government and at New Orleans disclosed no record of any type of communication to the New Orleans Office or any other office reporting that there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Mr. William S. Walter contacted our Jacksonville Office February 1, 1965, and reported that he had seen the Johnny Carson show wherein his name was mentioned. He indicated he desired to be interviewed in order to get the record straight. Walter visited our Jacksonville Office February 1, 1965, and advised he met Mark Lane during the first

week of December, 1967, when he attended a speech at Tulane University by Mark Lane. Walter stated that during a question and answer period which followed Lane's speech, Lane informed the gathering that he had been under surveillance by the FBI during his investigation of the assassination and during his speeches throughout the country.

According to Walter, a friend who accompanied him to the Lane speech turned to Walter and asked him whether he was the FBI employee who was conducting a surveillance of Lane on this particular meeting. Walter informed his associate that he had previously covered his connections with the FBI. Walter added that Mrs. Lane who was standing nearby, obviously overheard this conversation and approached Walter and questioned him concerning his former FBI employment. She invited Walter to talk with Mark Lane and told him it was his patriotic duty to disclose any information to Lane which he might have. Walter stated he declined Mrs. Lane's invitation. Walter further advised that he was absent from New Orleans most of the time thereafter until January 10, 1968, when he returned to his apartment in New Orleans and learned that a member of the New Orleans District Attorney's staff was endeavoring to contact him. Walter stated he contacted the District Attorney's representative and shortly thereafter was approached by three investigators of the District Attorney's Office and Mr. and Mrs. Lane. He stated that these persons endeavored to persuade him that he had knowledge of a teletype message from Bureau Headquarters to all southern regional offices of the FBI advising that President Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas. Walter claimed that he denied knowledge of such a message and that he informed the group that even if he had such knowledge, he would be unable to divulge it to them.

Walter emphatically denied that he gave an affidavit or signed statement to Lane or the District Attorney's investigators or to anyone else stating he had received such a message while employed by the FBI. He further denied telling anyone of an FBI directive instructing agents who investigated the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy old reports where conflicts were located.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Walter claims that the District Attorney's investigators and Mr. and Mrs. Lane persistently urged him to furnish such information. He also claimed that they offered him inducements such as expenses, lump sum payments and employment with District Attorney James C. Garrison if he furnished the information they desired but that he refused their offers.

Mark Lane is the author of the book "Rush to Judgment." He has been extremely critical of the Warren Commission Report, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and other government agencies in connection with their investigation of the assassination. This Bureau has previously furnished to you a memorandum dated November 7, 1967, entitled "Mark Lane" which sets forth the long history of Lane's affiliation with Communist Party front groups in this country. Such memorandum also set forth information that the office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of Mark Lane in 1958 for sexual perversion.

During his appearance on the Johnny Carson show, James C. Garrison also alleged that the FBI had interviewed a Julia Ann Mercer immediately following the assassination and that Mercer claimed to have seen a man approximately an hour or so before the assassination who carried a rifle from a truck. Garrison alleged that November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI contacted Mercer and exhibited to her several photographs, one of which was a photograph of Jack Ruby. Garrison claimed that Mercer identified the photograph of Jack Ruby to the FBI as the driver of the truck from which the man with the rifle emerged approximately one hour before the assassination.

The facts of the matter are that our Dallas Office did interview Mercer November 24, 1963, when she volunteered information that she had seen a truck with an "Air Conditioning" sign parked near the assassination site at approximately 10:00 a.m. that day. Mercer claimed a man left the truck carrying what appeared to her to be a gun case. She described this gun case as being approximately three and one-half to four feet long and about eight inches wide at the widest point and about three to five inches wide at the

narrowest point. She indicated the case was brown in color and had a handle. She further claimed that at that time there were three policemen conversing nearby. She further advised that she could identify the man who left the truck carrying the gun case if she saw him again.

Norcer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 23, 1963, at which time she was shown a group of photographs of various individuals, including a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. After examining the photographs, Norcer stated it did not appear to her that any of the persons depicted in the photographs had been the person she had seen take what appeared to be a gun case from the truck at approximately 10:30 a.m., November 22, 1963, near the Texas School Book Depository building.

Norcer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 27, 1963, (five days after the assassination of President Kennedy and three days after Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby) at which time she was shown a group of photographs, including a photograph of Jack Ruby. Norcer could not identify any of the photographs as being that of the individual who drove the truck in question on November 22, 1963. She stated that the driver of the truck she had observed on November 22, 1963, had a rather large round face similar to that depicted in Jack Ruby's photograph but she stated she could not identify Ruby as the driver of the truck. She was again shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and stated that she could not identify Oswald as being the one who took the package from the truck.

Results of our interviews with Norcer were furnished to the Warren Commission.

During our investigation of the assassination, we determined Jack Ruby was in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" placing advertisements for his two night clubs at approximately 11 a.m., November 22, 1963. Ruby's presence in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" was corroborated by several people who saw and talked with Ruby at that time.

FBI - DALLAS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 5, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

William S. Walter, mentioned by District Attorney James Garrison on the "Tonight Show" as being source of information regarding TWX message to FBI Offices, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office of the FBI on February 5, 1968, and advised he had furnished complete information concerning his contacts with Mark Lane to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI. Walter stated upon return to his apartment located at 1533 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, approximately 12:30 PM, February 2, 1968, he found a letter from Mark Lane which had been slipped under the door of his apartment.

Walter made available this letter from Lane which is as follows:

"A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the telephone number that you gave to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

"In the circumstances I feel that I should repeat my statement to you. There are two ways that the material that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I reccomend to Mr. Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a swern statement by me as to our conversation. Mr. Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr. Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next fortyeight to seventytwo hours." Xerox copy of letter attached hereto.

Walter stated approximately 2:00 PM, February 2, 1968, he called the telephone number listed at the bottom of this letter and a maid who answered the telephone furnished a telephone number where Mark Lane could be reached. He called this number which was the telephone number of District Attorney Garrison's Office and asked to speak to Mark Lane. Walter said he told Lane who he was and Lane said he had been trying to get in touch with him and had written letters to him, called him at his apartment and contacted his apartment, but had been unable to reach him. Walter said he told Lane he understood that he had made the news and that he had seen the television program. Walter claims he told Lane he did not approve of what they were doing and the information attributed to him on the television program was totally false and that he emphatically denied the statements attributed to him at any time.

Lane informed Walter that they believed he had valuable information and they thought the release of this information on television the best thing to do under the circumstances since Walter could not be contacted.

Walter said he told Lane, "You mean the only thing you could do was to attribute statements to me on national television that were totally false. I did not say these things to you or anyone else".

Walter said Lane told him that the best thing they could do would be to take him before the Grand Jury and find out whether he had any information. Walter said he told Lane to go ahead and bring him before the Grand Jury, that he had nothing to hide and could only tell the truth.

Walter said he told Lane that he wanted Lane to know that he thought the Bureau was a fine organization and that he did not approve of what he was trying to do by involving him in

the investigation and that he had no information of value concerning their investigation. Lane told Walter that he knew what they could do and that he could not hide from them. Lane suggested that if a TWX message existed Walter should contact his friends who were formerly employed by the FBI and obtain a copy of this message and send it to Lane.

Walter claims that above telephone conversation with Lane lasted for approximately five minutes. He said he has contacted Attorney Guy Wooten in New Orleans, with whom he intends to confer in detail in the immediate future. Walter said he does not plan to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Walter stated that he had recalled additional information which he did not furnish during interview at the Jacksonville Office of the FBI. He stated that during his first conversation with Lane, Lane mentioned to him that they already had information about the TWX message and that there are people who are putting their jobs on the line and their lives on the line and are cooperating with them. Walter said Lane did not indicate whether or not these people were employees of the FBI and did not furnish any information as to their identity..

Walter said it was his impression that Lane was endeavoring to locate disgruntled former employees of the FBI who might be persuaded to cooperate with them in their investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

617 Dauphine Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana

January 23, 1968

To William S Walter
From Mark Lane

A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the telephone number that you gave to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

In the circumstances I feel that I should repeat my statement to you. There are two ways that the material that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I recommend to Mr Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a sworn statement by me as to our conversation. Mr Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next 48 to 72 hours.

Mark Lane

telephone 525-5481

The Attorney General

February 6, 1963

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1963, Jerry Owen had an hour's show on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James A. Garrison. This Bureau's memorandum of February 6, 19[illegible], which was sent to you as an enclosure to my letter of February [illegible], 1963, previously summarized an allegation by Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt to William A. Tabbet, a law secretary Board Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the A.E.

Mr. Tabbet visited our New Orleans Office February 2, 1963, and furnished further information pertaining to this matter which is [illegible] a memorandum dated February 6, 1963, which sets forth a complete summary of the additional information furnished by Mr. Tabbet.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

ENCLOSURE

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

NW - 10990A - 723

February 6, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI, appeared at our New Orleans Office February 2, 1968, to volunteer further information concerning the situation therein [illegible] on the locally owned television [illegible] January 31-February 1, 1968, by New Orleans District Attorney Jim C. Garrison. On that date, Garrison alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald had recently interviewed Walter at which time Walter allegedly told Oswald to leave of a [illegible] to all [illegible] Federal citizen of the FBI advising such citizens there would be no objection to prosecutive [illegible] Oswald in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

William S. Walter informed our New Orleans Office on February 2, 1968, that when he returned to New Orleans from Memphis, Tennessee, at approximately 11:00 p.m., January 31, 1968, he found a letter from Lee Harvey Oswald [illegible] on the door of his apartment. Walter recovered the letter which read as follows:

"A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the local police that you have to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

"In the circumstances I feel that I should report my movements to you. There are two ways that the material that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram used.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-733

which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I recommend to Mr. Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a sworn statement by me as to our conversation. Mr. Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

"The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr. Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next forty-eight to seventy-two hours."

Mr. Walter further informed our New Orleans Office on February 2, 1968, that he immediately contacted Mark Lane through a telephone number listed to Mr. Garrison's office. According to Walter, Lane stated he had been trying to get in touch with Walter but had been unable to reach him. Walter told Lane he had seen the Johnny Carson show and did not approve of what Lane and his associates were doing, since the information attributed to Walter on the television program was totally untrue. Walter stated he emphatically denied to Lane the statements attributed to him at any time.

Walter further advised that Lane informed him that Lane and his associates believed Walter had valuable information and that they thought the release of Walter's information on television was the best thing to do under the circumstances since Walter could not be contacted.

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Walter stated he told Lane "You mean the only thing you could do was to attribute statements to me on national television that were totally false. I did not say those things to you or anyone else."

According to Walter, Lane then told him that the best thing Lane and his associates could do would be to take Walter before the Grand Jury and find out whether Walter had any information. Walter stated he told Lane to go ahead and bring him before the Grand Jury since he had nothing to hide and could only tell the truth. Walter stated he further told Lane that he wanted Lane to know that he thought the FBI was a fine organization and that he did not approve of what Lane was trying to do in involving him in the Garrison investigation since he had no information of value concerning such investigation. Walter further advised that Lane told Walter he could not hide from them and suggested that if a TWX message existed, Walter should contact his friends who were formerly employed by the FBI in an effort to obtain a copy of the TWX message so that Lane could be furnished a copy of it.

Walter also advised our New Orleans Office that during his first conversation with Mark Lane several weeks ago, Lane told him that he possessed information about an FBI TWX message and that there are people who are putting their jobs and lives on the line in order to cooperate with Lane. Walter stated that Lane did not indicate whether these people were employees of the FBI nor did he furnish any information as to their identities. Walter stated it was his impression that Lane is endeavoring to locate disgruntled former employees of the FBI who might be persuaded to cooperate with him in his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

In conclusion, Walter informed our New Orleans Office that he has contacted Mr. Guy Hooten, an attorney in New Orleans, and that he intends to confer in detail with Hooten in this matter in the immediate future. Walter stated he does not plan to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

ENCLOSURE

The Attorney General

March 20, 1968

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney Jim C. Garrison. By letters of February 5, 1968, and February 6, 1968, summarized an allegation made by Garrison on the Johnny Carson show relating to William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI. In addition, we have also furnished to the Department a copy of a memorandum dated February 5, 1968, at Jacksonville, Florida, and a copy of a memorandum dated February 6, 1968, at New Orleans, Louisiana, both of which set forth in detail information volunteered to us by Walter relating to Garrison's allegation involving Walter.

For your additional information in this matter, United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour and Assistant United States Attorneys Henry F. Contel and Gene E. Hamilton interviewed at New Orleans Office on March 19, 1968, Walter S. Walter and the latter's attorney, Mr. Guy Rosen, visited Mr. LaCour's office March 19, 1968. Messrs. LaCour, Contel and Hamilton all recalled that during their conference with Mr. Walter and Mr. Rosen, Walter stated that he recalled being on duty at the New Orleans FBI Office from 12 o'clock midnight to 8 a.m., November 17, 1963, and that he was the only individual on duty during this shift. Walter added that he recalled receiving a teletype during the early morning hours of November 17, 1963, a teletype from FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., which stated there would be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with the President's trip to Texas.

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Connick stated it was his recollection that Walter claimed the teletype in question was addressed to the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and to other cities. He also recalled that Walter stated he probably notified Mr. Harry G. Mayner, then Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office, of the receipt of this teletype from FBI Headquarters. Mr. Connick further recalled that Walter stated he does not have a copy of the teletype in question and has no information as to who might possess a copy of it. Mr. Connick also recalled that Walter stated he has not furnished a copy of this teletype to Mark Lane. Mr. Palmisano recalled that during the conference with Walter, Walter stated he had been contacted by Mark Lane following the appearance of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on the Johnny Carson show. Mr. Palmisano recalled that Walter stated he had told Mark Lane he knew of no such teletype but that actually he had lied to Lane for the reason that upon his departure from the FBI he had been instructed that he was not to divulge any information obtained by him during his Bureau employment.

For your further information, Mr. LaCour informed our New Orleans Office that he has no information indicating Walter is under subpoena by Garrison's office but that Walter's attorney, Mr. Wooton, has been in telephone conversation with Garrison at which time Garrison indicated it is his intention to subpoena Walter.

For your further information, Mr. LaCour informed our New Orleans Office on March 10, 1968, that neither he, Mr. Connick or Mr. Palmisano took any notes during their conference with Walter and Wooton because they wanted to let Walter talk. Mr. LaCour also stated he did not question Walter about the information Walter had furnished to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI or the New Orleans Office of the FBI in this particular matter.

In view of the conflicting information that was furnished to Messrs. LaCour, Connick and Palmisano to that which was previously furnished by Walter to this Bureau, it is our intention to immediately contact Mr. Walter in an effort to receive the conflicting data being furnished by

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The Attorney General

him in this particular matter. During our interview with Walter, we intend to ask him to furnish to us a signed statement setting forth the full facts in this matter. In view of the possible legal implications in our contact with Walter in this matter, we would like to be advised by you whether there is any objection to such an interview by us in this matter at this time.

We would appreciate an immediate response from you in this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
March 20, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On March 19, 1968, [redacted] Attorney Louis C. LaCour, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that approximately one month ago [redacted], Attorney for former Bureau clerical employee William [redacted] contacted his office and inquired if Walter would be in violation of federal law if he testified before a State Grand Jury and divulged information gained during his employment with the Bureau. LaCour stated that Assistant U. S. Attorneys [redacted] and [redacted] informed Wooten that research would be done on this question. Mr. LaCour stated that although Wooten has not been so informed, the research has determined that there is no criminal penalty for violation of the Code of Federal Regulations and that he, therefore, as a former Bureau employee could not be prosecuted criminally if he divulged any information obtained during Bureau employment. Mr. LaCour stated that he does not recall the exact date that Wooten appeared at his office but that he does recall it was after District Attorney Jim Garrison appeared on the nationally televised Johnny Carson Show and mentioned the name of Walter.

Mr. LaCour also stated that Wooten inquired if the executive privilege from testifying before legislative bodies applied to former Bureau employees. Wooten was informed that this executive privilege does apply to former Bureau employees and that Walter, therefore, could urge the privilege if he chose in the event he appears before a State Grand Jury.

Mr. LaCour stated that Wooten and Walter per previously made appointment appeared in his office on the afternoon of March 15, 1968 and that also present to talk with Wooten and Walter in addition to Mr. LaCour were Assistant U. S. Attorneys [redacted] and [redacted].

[redacted] FERREL
[redacted] ON

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-7

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Assistant U. S. Attorney Barry F. Connick advised as follows:

On Friday, March 15, 1968, sometime between 4:00 and 4:30 PM he went to U. S. Attorney LaCour's Office where there were already present Assistant U. S. Attorney Gene S. Palmigano, Guy Wooten, Attorney for William S. Walter and William S. Walter. A discussion was already being held when Mr. Connick arrived at the office. Mr. Connick recalls that Walter stated he had been employed by the FBI, New Orleans in 1963, and that he worked a 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM shift on November 17, 1963. Walter was the only employee working on this shift. While on duty on this date, Walter stated he received a wire communication addressed to the Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, and also directed to other cities which Walter may have mentioned but the names of which are not recalled by Mr. Connick. Walter stated that the wire communication advised that there would possibly be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with his forthcoming visit to Texas. Mr. Connick stated that Walter may have mentioned the city Dallas but that he does not recall. Walter informed that he used the teletype machine to acknowledge receipt of this communication by placing his initials on the communication and that the teletype operators in the Bureau offices in the other cities also gave the same acknowledgement. Mr. Connick stated that Walter advised that he probably notified Special Agent in Charge Harry D. Mayer of the receipt of this teletype since this was normal procedure.

Walter further advised that after he resigned from the FBI he attended Tulane University in New Orleans as a student and that there was an occasion when Mark Lane gave an address on campus on the subject of the Kennedy assassination. Walter described a question and answer session following Lane's speech in the Tulane Student Union where about six hundred students were present and that Lane made some statement which prompted a student standing next to Walter to ask Walter if Walter had not been employed by the FBI at the time of the Kennedy assassination. This remark was overheard by a woman standing nearby who approached Walter, identifying herself as Mrs. Mark Lane and asked Walter if he might desire to speak to Mark Lane. Walter replied that he had no reason to talk with Lane.

MARY
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Walter related that he subsequently received a telephone call sometime in 1968 from an individual in District Attorney Garrison's Office and that this individual, believed by Walter to be an investigator by the name of Bertel, shortly thereafter met Walter at the corner of Claiborne and Carrollton Street. Walter related that other representatives from the District Attorney's Office arrived and that Mark Lane and his wife also appeared on the scene. Lane talked with Walter about his FBI employment, asking him if he was employed by the FBI in New Orleans in November, 1963. Walter replied that he was so employed. Lane suggested that Walter get in Lane's car where they could talk and that Walter observed that Lane probably had a tape recorder in the car. Lane replied that he did have a tape recorder in the car. Walter then excused himself and departed the area. Walter shortly thereafter left town and subsequently received a letter and a telephone call from Lane requesting that Walter contact Lane and that Walter at this point enlisted the services of Attorney Guy Wooten who telephonically contacted Mark Lane and suggested that Lane stop contacting Walter because Walter did not know anything that would assist Lane.

Walter stated that he does not have a copy of the wire communication in question, that he did not give a copy to Lane and that he does not know who would have such a copy.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano advised that he was present in U. S. Attorney LaCour's Office on the late afternoon of March 15, 1968, at which time there was also present U. S. Attorney LaCour, Assistant U. S. Attorney Connick and Attorney Guy Wooten and his client William Walter.

Wooten made an opening statement that Walter does not want to become involved in the Garrison inquiry and would like to stay out of it. U. S. Attorney LaCour requested that Walter start from the beginning.

According to Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano's recollection Walter stated that he resigned his FBI clerical position in New Orleans in 1966.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Walter stated that he was on duty alone from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963 and that he recalls receiving a teletype which stated there would be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with his trip to Texas. Walter further stated that while he definitely remembers the receipt of such a teletype he does not have an independent recollection as to the action he took, but that he would normally telephonically contact the SAC and inform him of its contents. Mr. LaCour inquired if Walter would also advise the ASAC and Walter replied not unless it was a matter involving civil rights.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano stated he asked Walter where the teletype came from and that Walter replied it came from Washington. Mr. Palmisano stated that he does not recall if Walter made any specific mention regarding Dallas, but that he would definitely state that Walter used the word Texas. Mr. Palmisano asked Walter what action he would have taken after he talked with the SAC and that Walter replied that while he had no independent recollection he would normally have alerted Agents to contact informants to corroborate the allegation.

Walter then described his attendance at Tulane University during a campus speech made by Mark Lane and that Lane made some reference that the FBI has been checking out everything that Lane has been stating.

A nearby student friend asked Walter if it was Walter's job to check out Lane for the FBI and that Walter explained that he was a former FBI employee. A woman nearby then identified herself to Walter as Mrs. Mark Lane and suggested that Walter might talk with Mark Lane. Walter declined and Mrs. Lane stated that Mark Lane would like to talk with Walter because there is being made by Lane a concerted effort to contact former FBI employees.

Walter then described his absence from town and that upon his return to New Orleans he was informed by his landlord that one Bertel had been making an effort to contact Walter. The landlord gave Bertel's telephone number to Walter. The name Bertel according to Walter meant nothing to him and he called the number and was informed by Bertel that Bertel wanted to talk

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with Walter concerning information Walter had told to either Mark Lane or Mark Lane's wife. Walter met Bertel near the Tulane campus within a few minutes and that Bertel drove up accompanied by an unidentified investigator from the District Attorney's Office. Walter advised Bertel and his companion that he had no information of value and that immediately thereafter a third car, believed to be from the District Attorney's Office arrived and in a separate vehicle there arrived Mark Lane and his wife.

Lane apologized to Walter for the presence of so many individuals and stated that he had merely asked the District Attorney's Office to help him locate Walter and that he, Lane was not employed by the District Attorney's Office. Lane made a concerted effort to have Walter get into Lane's car and that Walter stated that Lane probably had a tape recorder in the car. Lane replied that he did have a tape recorder in the car but that he had none on his person. Lane opened up his coat to demonstrate that he did not possess a tape recorder on his body.

Walter informed Lane that he had no information concerning the teletype that Lane had indicated an interest in but stated that he actually lied to Lane in this respect because he had been carefully instructed by the FBI upon his departure from the Bureau not to divulge any information learned during his Bureau employment.

U. S. Attorney LaCour stated that Walter in the presence of Assistant U. S. Attorneys Connick, Palmisano, Attorney Wooten and himself that he did remember that he received a conference-type teletype during the hours that he worked from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963. Further, that Walter stated he recalled the teletype in effect announced there was to be an assassination attempt on the President in connection with his trip to Texas. Further, that Walter recalled making telephonic contact with SAC Mayror in order to inform him of the contents of the teletype. In response to the question as to what Walter did next, Walter stated he did not recall but that he would normally contact the SAC under these circumstances.

U. S. Attorney LaCour has no information to the effect that Walter is under subpoena by the District Attorney's Office,

FBI/DOJ

Orleans Parish, but that Wooten had held a telephone conversation with Garrison, date not known, and that Garrison indicated it is his intention to subpoena Walter.

LaCour stated that neither he, Connick nor Palmisano took any notes during the conference with Walter and Wooten and that this was because they wanted to let Walter talk. Further, LaCour stated that he did not question Walter about the information he had furnished to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI on February 1, 1968 or the New Orleans Office of the FBI on February 2, 1968.

The files of the New Orleans Division do not contain any teletype or communication of any nature such as that referred to by Walter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 28, 1968

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 19

On March 27, 1968, Mr. Harry G. Haynor, Security Director, General Telephone and Electronics Service Corporation, 730 Third Avenue, New York, New York, advised that he is a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) who in the past served as the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans FBI Office. He advised that he acted in this capacity in November, 1963, when President Kennedy was murdered in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Haynor advised that he recalls one William S. Walter as a clerical employee of the New Orleans FBI Office in November, 1963. His actual position was that of Security Patrol Clerk whose duties included the sending and receiving of teletype messages to and from other FBI field offices and FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Regarding allegations made by William S. Walter that a communication from FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. was received at the New Orleans FBI Office on November 17, 1963, stating in effect there would be an assassination attempt on the President's life during his forthcoming trip to Texas, Mr. Haynor stated he has no recollection whatever of receiving or seeing any such teletype or other communication containing this message. He remarked that had such a message been received by him he most certainly would have some recollection of it. He also stated he has no recollection of receiving a message by telephone or by any other means from William S. Walter during the morning of November 17, 1963, following receipt of this alleged communication informing him of its content. Further Mr. Haynor stated he did not instruct any of his Special Agent personnel during the morning of November 17, 1963,

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following receipt of this alleged communication to alert informants in the New Orleans area regarding a possible assassination attempt on the President.

Mr. Maynor was asked whether he can recall receiving or seeing any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing the various Special Agents of the New Orleans FBI Office who conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them and whether the Special Agents were ordered to resolve any such conflicts by preparing new reports and destroying the old reports. Mr. Maynor replied that at no time had he instructed Special Agent personnel participating in the investigation of the President's assassinatio to change, alter in any way, or destroy investigative reports concerning interviews conducted in connection with this matter. This allegation Mr. Maynor stated is unequivocally false.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 1, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk, New Orleans Office of the FBI, was interviewed by Robert G. Jensen, Special Agent in Charge, Memphis Office of the FBI, and Special Agent William D. Mulkins on March 26, 1968 and the following signed statement was prepared from information furnished by Walter during the interview. On the advice of his attorney, Walter said he would decline to sign anything.

"Nashville, Tenn.
March 26, 1968

"I, William S. Walter, make the following free and voluntary statement to SAC Robert G. Jensen and SA William D. Mulkins who have both identified themselves to me as representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been informed of my rights but do not wish to sign a form indicating that I have so been advised. A copy of this form was furnished to me. I was also informed of the provisions of Title 18, Section 1001 of the U. S. Code. I understand what I have been told.

"I am a former FBI employee who handled clerical duties in the New Orleans Office. Among my duties was the handling of teletype messages that came in during my working hours. I recall that sometime during my tour of duty (midnight to 8:00 a.m.) on November 17, 1963, I received a teletype from FBI Headquarters. This was a conference teletype sent to New Orleans and other southern offices. I do not remember any other offices nor can I

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recall the specific title of this teletype. I do know this teletype contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination atempt on President Kennedy in Texas. I do not recall any specific town in Texas being mentioned but I do know that Texas was indicated. I am not mistaken about my receipt of this teletype. I also know that other clerical employees knew of receipt of this teletype. Some of these clerical employees are no longer employed by the Bureau. I do not want to identify these employees.

"I was also asked if I had furnished information regarding my receipt of a teletype on November 17, 1963 regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy to anyone else. I have furnished information regarding this to my attorney, three representatives of the U. S. Attorney's Office in New Orleans and to SAC Jensen and SA Mulkins. I have not furnished any information regarding this teletype to Mark Lane, Jim Garrison or any representative of their offices.

"I also wish to make the statement that I was not specifically asked, while in the Jacksonville Office of the FBI, whether I actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963 regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy. I denied while in the Jacksonville Office furnishing any information to Mark Lane and said that I told Mark Lane that I never received any such message or communication.

"I wish to repeat that I did receive, as I have said before, on November 17, 1963 a teletype directed to New Orleans and other southern offices which contained information to the effect "Someone had said there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas." I am not mistaken about this.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages. I agree with it and it is the truth.

"/s/ ROBERT G. JENSEN, SAC, FBI, Memphis, March 26, 1968

"/s/ WILLIAM D. MULKINS, SA, FBI, Memphis, Tenn. (Nashville RA), March 26, 1968"

The following employees of the New Orleans Office of the FBI who were assigned to the New Orleans Office in November, 1963 were interviewed on March 30, 1968 concerning the allegation by William S. Walter concerning

Walter's claim that during his tour of duty from midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963 he received a teletype from FBI Headquarters sent to New Orleans and other southern offices which contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. All of the employees interviewed denied any knowledge of the receipt of any teletype or other type of communication on November 17, 1963 containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. These employees also stated that William S. Walter nor anyone else had contacted them in an effort to determine whether such a communication exists.

G. MYRYWIN ALDERSON
HARRY L. ARNOLD
MICHAEL BARON
EMIL HENRY BECKER
FURMAN G. BOGGAN
NATHAN O. BROWN
STEPHEN M. CALLENDER
GEORGE M. CAMPBELL
EARL COX
LESTER G. DAVIS
WILLIAM E. DENT
MERRIMAN D. DIVEN
J. WOODROW GILMORE
TROY H. GIST
KEVIN J. HARRIGAN
EARL L. HASSELL, JR.
RONALD A. HOVERSON
DONALD H. HUGHES
REED W. JENSEN
THURMAN P. KELLEY
REGIS L. KENNEDY
PAUL R. LANCASTER
ELMER B. LITCHFIELD
LELAND A. LYNN
JOHN WILLIAM MILLER
CHARLES L. MURRAY
JOSEPH G. PEGGS
EARL R. PETERSEN
JAMES M. SCHEFFER
L. M. SHEARER, JR.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD
JOHN W. SMITH
JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR.
ERNEST C. WALL, JR.
MCINNIS L. WARD
JAMES A. WOOTEN
JAMES FRANCIS WRIGHT

HARRY L. ARNOLD
NELVA JEAN AYO
NELLIE RUTH BARBER
JO ANN BISHOP
ROSEMARY BOOTH
LOIS ANN FADAOL
DOROTHY M. GUILLOT
JEAN BUCKELEW HEARN
LEO W. HEBERT
URNA S. HOGAN
SHIRLEY ANN MONTBLANC
JOAN ANN MURRAY
D. ANN OURSO
LINDA ROSE SALATHE
GERMANIA ANN SMITH
JOHN S. THEOBALD

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MARYFERRELL
FOUNDATION

The Attorney General

April 4, 1968

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

In my letter of March 20, 1968, I reported that we planned to contact Mr. William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of our New Orleans Office, concerning conflicting statements Mr. Walter was making regarding an alleged FBI message of November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in Texas.

For your information, Mr. Walter was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau March 26, 1968, and insisted that he did receive a teletype dated November 17, 1963, while on duty in the New Orleans Office reporting there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. Mr. Walter alleged that there were other clerical employees in the New Orleans Office who knew of receipt of such teletype, including ex-employees and certain current employees. He refused to identify any of the ex-employees or current employees who allegedly have knowledge of this teletype. Mr. Walter also claimed that when interviewed by the FBI Jacksonville Office February 1, 1968, concerning this matter, he was not asked whether he actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy.

Mr. Walter refused to give our interviewing Agents a signed statement. He requested, however, that such a statement be prepared for his signature and forwarded to the New Orleans FBI Office since Walter planned to be in New Orleans during the weekend of March 30-31, 1968. Walter stated that if his attorney approved his signing the statement, Walter would contact the New Orleans Office and sign the statement prepared for him. For your information, as of close of business April 3, 1968, neither Mr. Walter nor his attorney, Mr. Guy Wooten, has contacted our New Orleans Office in this matter.

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The Attorney General

A copy of the statement that was prepared by our Agents for Mr. Walter's signature is enclosed for your information.

For your additional information in this matter, on March 27, 1968, Mr. Harry G. Raynor, who was Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office during November, 1963, was interviewed concerning the allegations made by Walter in this matter. Mr. Raynor stated he has no recollection whatever of receiving or seeing any such teletype or other communication containing a message that there would be a threat to President Kennedy in connection with the latter's trip to Texas. Mr. Raynor remarked that had such a message been received, he most certainly would have had some recollection of it. Mr. Raynor also stated he has no recollection of receiving a telephone message or any other type of message in the morning hours of November 17, 1963, from William Walter informing him, Raynor, of receipt of any such communication.

Mr. Raynor added that he never instructed any Special Agent personnel on November 17, 1963, to alert informants in the New Orleans area regarding a possible attempt on President Kennedy's life.

Mr. Raynor also denied any knowledge of any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing Agents of the New Orleans Office to examine their interview reports in the assassination investigation to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them or to resolve conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy old ones. Mr. Raynor emphatically stated that the allegations made by William Walter in this matter are unequivocally false.

On March 30, 1968, all current employees of our New Orleans Office who were employed by such office on November 17, 1963, were interviewed in this matter. All of these employees denied any knowledge of the receipt of any teletype or other type of communication on November 17, 1963, containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. All

of these employees stated that neither William S. Walter nor anyone else has contacted them in an effort to determine whether such a communication exists.

We do not feel it desirable to interview former employees of our New Orleans Office (approximately 127 since November, 1963) many of whom are no longer employed by the FBI, since such wide-scale interviews could possibly leak back to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison and such information then be used by Garrison to claim FBI intimidation of Walter.

Mr. Walter's claim that he was not asked by Agents of our Jacksonville Office during interview February 1, 1968, whether he actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy is absolutely false. The memorandum submitted by our Jacksonville Office dated February 2, 1968, which has previously been furnished to the Department of Justice reports that Mr. Walter advised during such interview that he never received or saw a teletype or other message containing the information being sought by Mark Lane.

It is obvious that William Walter is lying to us in his claims to possess knowledge of an FBI communication dated November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. It appears highly likely that Walter in past contacts with Mark Lane has made a wild allegation that there was such a communication and now is being subjected to pressure by Lane that unless Walter maintains there was such a communication, Walter will be brought before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he will face a possible perjury indictment and a subsequent jail sentence.

This is being furnished for your additional information in this matter. Any additional information that comes to our attention concerning the allegation involving William S. Walter will be immediately brought to your attention.

The Attorney General

I am furnishing a copy of this communication and its enclosure to our New Orleans Office with instructions that it be immediately made available to United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour for his information.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 6, 1968
Memphis, Tennessee

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 26, 1968, William S. Walter appeared at the Nashville, Tennessee Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and furnished the following information:

Walter stated he is a former employee of the FBI who handled clerical duties of the FBI Office in New Orleans, Louisiana. Walters stated his duties also included the handling of teletype messages that came in during his working hours. He recalled that during his duty hours (midnight to 8:00 a.m.) on November 17, 1963, he received an incoming teletype from the FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Walters stated this was a conference type teletype sent to New Orleans and other southern offices; however, he did not remember the specific title of this incoming teletype. He did state the teletype contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination attempt on the life of President Kennedy. Walter did not recall any specific Texas town mentioned; however, he knew the state of Texas was indicated. Walter advised he was not mistaken about his receipt of this teletype. He further stated that he knew of other clerical employees who had knowledge that such a teletype was received. Walter refused to identify the employees who knew of the receipt of said teletype.

Walter was asked if he had furnished information regarding his receiving such a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy to anyone. Walter stated he had furnished information regarding the receipt of said teletype to his attorney, three representatives, Assistant United States Attorneys of the Office of the U. S. Attorney in New Orleans and to Special Agent in Charge Jensen and Special Agent Mulkins of the

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Memphis Office of the FBI. He stated he furnished no information, orally or in writing, regarding the receipt of such a teletype to Mark Lane, Jim Garrison or any representative of their offices.

Walter stated that he had appeared at the FBI Office in Jacksonville, Florida, to deny having furnished information to Mark Lane that he had received any such message or communication.

Walter repeated that he did receive, as he had previously stated, on November 17, 1963, a teletype directed to the New Orleans Office of the FBI and other southern offices which contained information to the effect "someone had said there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas". Of this, Walter stated he was certain.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

MAY 3 1968

Reference is made to your communication in captioned matter dated April 29, 1968, your reference "FJV:CJB:km; 129-11."

In accordance with your request, there are enclosed 11 FBI investigative reports which set forth results of this Bureau's applicant investigation of William S. Walter.

In further response to your request in this matter, please be advised that during his employment with this Bureau, William S. Walter received two letters of censure. The first letter of censure was directed to Walter November 20, 1964, for his failure to properly record several telephonic complaints he received from a woman complainant. This woman, an apparent alcoholic who had a bad reputation, telephonically contacted our New Orleans Office on several occasions during 1964 when Walter was alone on duty between the hours of midnight and 8 a.m. This woman generally volunteered information regarding dope activity and other unlawful activity she alleged was taking place in New Orleans, Louisiana. She subsequently alleged that the FBI employee on duty during the times she called the New Orleans Office made obscene advances to her over the telephone. She did not mention Walter by name. However, he was the only person in our New Orleans Office at the times the alleged calls were made.

Walter denied making obscene advances to the woman and no evidence was developed to establish that he did make such advances. Walter admitted, however, that he did not record all of the telephonic complaints he received from this

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-

woman. This action on the part of Walter was in strict disregard of FBI regulations and, accordingly, Walter was censured for his dereliction in not recording such calls.

Walter was again censured on July 25, 1966, for demonstrating atrocious judgment while in a sick leave status. Walter attended the wedding of a friend and also attended classes at Tulane University when he was in a sick leave status during the week beginning July 10, 1966. For his serious derelictions in this matter, Walter was placed on probation and was told he would not be given a within-grade salary increase for which he might otherwise become eligible while he was on probation. Walter became eligible for a within-grade salary increase August 13, 1966. However, since Walter would be on probation on that date, he was informed by letter dated August 12, 1966, that it was not possible for the FBI to make a favorable determination at that time for such salary increase. He was told that his performance would be reviewed when he was removed from probation to determine if favorable action could be taken at such time.

Walter voluntarily submitted his resignation from the FBI by letter dated August 24, 1966. He was on probation at that time. Walter requested in his letter of resignation that consideration be given to removing the stigma of probation from his record. However, since Walter had not completed his probationary period at the time of his resignation, his request that his probation be removed was not approved.

In connection with your request to be advised how many of the approximately 127 former employees of this Bureau's New Orleans Office were employed in that office November 17, 1963, and whether this Bureau has any recommendations regarding interview at this time of such employees, please be advised that such information is not readily available in our files and can be obtained only through a tedious, painstaking review of our payroll records. We do not feel such an undertaking has merit at this time in view of the conflicting and false data being furnished by William S. Walter in this matter.

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Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

It is to be noted that we have already interviewed 53 employees of our New Orleans Office who were assigned to such office November 17, 1963, and that none of these individuals possess any knowledge of an alleged FBI communication dated November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. In addition, Mr. Harry Raynor who was Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office on November 17, 1963, has advised that Walter never contacted him to report receipt of an FBI communication of November 17, 1963, of the type in question. Mr. Raynor has further advised that Walter's allegations in this matter are unequivocally false.

In view of the above, we do not feel that the cost and effort to identify, locate and interview former employees of our New Orleans Office who were assigned to such office on November 17, 1963, are justified at this time.

Enclosure 62-109060-7[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 10, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Assistant United States Attorney [redacted], Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed in the offices of the United States Attorney, New Orleans, by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on May 10, 1968, relative to Mr. [redacted] conversation with Lynn Loisel on the evening of May 6, 1968. Mr. [redacted] advised as follows:

Lynn Loisel, an officer with the New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department is presently assigned to the staff of the District Attorney, Orleans Parish, as an investigator. Mr. [redacted] has been acquainted with Loisel for approximately six years, having first met him when Mr. [redacted] was serving as a defense attorney with the Legal Aid Bureau in Orleans Parish.

At approximately 7:00 p.m. on May 6, 1968, Mr. [redacted] was returning from his office and as he approached his residence, 233 20th Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, he observed Loisel place something in the trunk of his (Loisel's) car which is a tan Chevrolet. Mr. [redacted] has been previously aware that Loisel is a friend of Joseph Muller, 231 20th Street, New Orleans, and that Loisel occasionally visits with Muller.

Mr. [redacted] and Loisel greeted each other approximately halfway between the [redacted] residence and the Muller residence. After exchanging greetings, Mr. [redacted] decided to avail himself of this opportunity to see if Loisel would make any

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comment concerning William S. Walter whom Mr. [redacted] was aware had visited the offices of the United States Attorney along with the Walter personal attorney in connection with the possibility that Walter might receive a subpoena in connection with the District Attorney's Office, Orleans Parish, investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. [redacted] therefore made casual mention of the name William S. Walter and while at first Loisel, in Mr. [redacted] opinion, pretended not to recognize the name, Mr. [redacted] asked Loisel if he knew why William S. Walter would contact the office of the United States Attorney. Loisel replied, "Because he took a Government document."

Mr. [redacted] stated that he did not submit any further questions to Loisel in connection with Walter or in connection with the Kennedy investigation and that Loisel did not make any further comment himself concerning these matters. Loisel did not offer to identify the Government document allegedly taken by Walter nor did Mr. [redacted] specifically ask concerning this Government document.

The conversation then drifted to non-specific matters, and no further mention was made by either Mr. [redacted] or Loisel concerning William S. Walter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
May 16, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 16, 1968, William S. Walter was interviewed by representatives of the FBI, at which time he furnished the following information:

62-109060-7225

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 16, 1968

WILLIAM S. WALTER, presently residing Room 418, Albert Pick Motel, Nashville, Tennessee, was contacted. He was furnished a waiver of rights form by SA WILLIAM D. MULKINS. Mr. WALTER read this waiver of rights form but he declined to sign it. He also declined to furnish a signed statement on advice of his attorney. He said he had no objections to orally answering any questions. Mr. WALTER furnished the following information:

WALTER was questioned as to whether he had in his possession a Government document or a copy of such a document relating to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. WALTER emphatically denied having any Government document or a copy of such a document relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

WALTER was asked if he had in his possession any Government document or copy of such a document, and he denied possession of same.

WALTER was also questioned as to whether he had made a copy of any Government documents and furnished copies of them to any person. WALTER denied that he had ever made copies of Government documents or given them to anyone.

WALTER was also questioned as to whether or not he took with him any Government documents of any kind and, specifically, copies of any teletype communications that may have been received by the New Orleans Office of the FBI when he left his employment with the Department of Justice. WALTER denied that he took any Government documents with him of any kind at the time he left his employment with the Department of Justice.

On 5/16/68 at Nashville, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166

by SA LAWRENCE J. OLSON, SR.
SA WILLIAM D. MULKINS WDM:ME Date dictated 5/16/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

December 23, 1968

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 17, 1968, in captioned matter, your reference "FMV:CWB:km; 129-11."

We have ascertained that in November, 1963, our New Orleans Office had three Security Patrol Clerks, namely, William S. Walter, Thomas Cecil McCurley and Thomas J. Bevans. Mr. Bevans is now a Special Agent assigned to our Los Angeles Office. Mr. McCurley resigned January 14, 1965, and as of November 27, 1967, reportedly was residing at 705 Lindsey Drive, Jackson, Mississippi. A check of our payroll records disclosed that William S. Walter did not work November 16, 1963, but did work the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. Security Patrol shift on November 17, 1963. Mr. Bevans worked the 4:15 p.m., November 16, 1963, to 12:15 a.m., November 17, 1963, shift and also the 8:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. shift on November 17, 1963, that is, Mr. Bevans preceeded and succeeded Mr. Walter during the latter's Security Patrol shift on November 17, 1963.

Mr. McCurley worked the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. shift on November 16, 1963, and the 4:15 p.m., November 17, 1963, to 12:15 a.m., November 18, 1963, shift. Mr. Walter relieved Mr. McCurley at 12:15 a.m., November 18, 1963, and worked the eight-hour shift from 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m., November 18, 1963.

We are making arrangements to interview both Mr. Bevans and Mr. McCurley in this matter. You will be promptly informed of the results of our inquiries upon receipt.

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ENCLOSURE 62-109060-79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 1450
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
December 26, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following information was furnished on December 26, 1968, by Thomas Cecil McCurley, former Security Patrol Clerk, Federal Bureau of Investigation, who was assigned to the office at New Orleans, Louisiana, in November, 1963:

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-7[illegible]

Jackson, Mississippi
December 26, 1968

I, Thomas Cecil McCurley, make the following statement to Special Agent in Charge Roy K. Moore and Supervisory Special Agent Paul R. Alker, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Jackson, Mississippi:

In November, 1963, I was employed as Security Patrol Clerk, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, Louisiana. I worked the shift from 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM three nights a week and the 12:15 AM to 8:15 AM shift two nights a week, relieving Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter, who worked the latter shift the other five nights of the week.

I have been advised that I did work from 4:15 PM, November 17, 1963, to 12:15 AM, November 18, 1963. I do not recall receiving or seeing any teletype while working this shift or at any other time containing information that there might be an attempt to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Former Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter did not mention such a teletype to me in November, 1963, but after his resignation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the publicity brought about by the appearance of District Attorney James Garrison on the "Tonight Show", January 31 - February 1, 1968, did tell me that he recalled such a teletype. I have no further information concerning such an incident.

Thomas C. McCurley

/s/ Thomas Cecil McCurley

Witnesses:

Roy K. Moore

/s/ Roy K. Moore
Special Agent in Charge

Paul R. Alker

/s/ Paul R. Alker
Supervisory Special Agent

December 26, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
December 31, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

From approximately 3:35 to 4:00 PM, on December 30, 1968, Special Agent Thomas J. Bevans of the Los Angeles Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, was interviewed by Assistant Special Agent in Charge Richard D. Rogge and Supervisory Special Agent Chester E. St. Vincent.

Mr. Bevans was made aware of the allegations made by former Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter to the effect that sometime during Walter's tour of duty, midnight to 8:00 AM, on Sunday, November 17, 1963, he received a teletype from FBI Headquarters containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President John F. Kennedy in Texas. Further, Bevans was questioned concerning any information or knowledge he may have regarding an alleged FBI directive instructing Agents who investigated the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy old reports where conflicts were located.

Mr. Bevans stated while assigned to the New Orleans Office from August 1958 to August 29, 1964, he was assigned as a night clerk. During the period preceeding and including the date of President Kennedy's assassination, November 1963, he was working as a Security Patrol Clerk and was so employed on the 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM shift. Mr. Bevans continued his normal weekly schedule was Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM, and Sunday 8:15 AM to 4:15 PM, with Monday and Tuesday his days off.

Mr. Bevans stated while he cannot specifically recall the date of November 17, 1963, by being advised it was a Sunday and considering his normal routine, he would have been working

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Enclosure

62-109060-7

from 4:15 PM, Saturday, November 16, 1963, to 12:15 AM, November 17, 1963, and probably was relieved by William S. Walter on or about twelve midnight, Saturday, November 16, 1963. Mr. Bevans stated he then would return to work as his custom at 8:15 AM on Sunday, November 17, 1963, and terminated his duty at 4:15 PM that date. Mr. Bevans states he specifically recalls working on the afternoon of Friday, November 22, 1963, when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. He was subsequently relieved, based on normal custom and to the best of his recollection, by Mr. Walter and can recall no conversation or mention whatsoever concerning the receipt of any teletype or any type of communication from the Bureau or from any other source relating to a current or prior period wherein an alleged attempt would be made to assassinate the President.

Mr. Bevans stated because of their assignment it was essential for him and Mr. Walter to work closely together since they relieved each other and in order to maintain the continuity of usual business it was necessary they relay all pertinent data to one another to effectively carry out their responsibilities. Mr. Bevans states at no time prior to or on November 17, 1963, or any time since, does he recall Mr. Walter ever mentioning the receipt of a teletype or communication of any kind from any source whatsoever alleging or reporting there might be an assassination attempt on President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Bevans states it would appear to him in view of the impact and instantaneous worldwide interest in the assassination of President Kennedy, that had Walter received such a communication as alleged at any time during this period he, Walter, would have mentioned it. Further, if Walter did not mention it specifically to him he was certain the mere existence of such a communication would prompt other employees to make mention of the incident. However, in view of the lack of such conversation or report at any time he is certain in his mind the alleged message was not received. Mr. Bevans also specifically states at no time did he receive a teletype or other communication from any source whatsoever prior to or after the assassination alleging an assassination attempt might be made on President John F. Kennedy. Further, he does not

recall any other FBI employee or for that matter anyone else ever mentioning the existence of any communication from any source alleging an assassination attempt would be made on President Kennedy.

Mr. Bevans continued he never received any instructions from the then Special Agent in Charge Harry G. Maynor to contact any Agents in the New Orleans Office to alert their informants regarding such a threat during the period in question, namely November 16, 1963, to November 22, 1963. He also states no instructions were left for him or orally given to him by Mr. Walter or anyone else regarding contacts to be made with Agents to alert their informants concerning an alleged threat to assassinate President Kennedy.

Mr. Bevans continued the New Orleans FBI Office had standing instructions during the period he was assigned as a night clerk that any important matters coming to his or any other clerks attention after regular business hours were to be immediately brought to the attention of the Special Agent in Charge or the Assistant Special Agent in Charge. Mr. Bevans stated in line with these instructions he knows he would have brought such an important matter as a threat to assassinate the President of the United States immediately to the attention of Special Agent in Charge Maynor and surely in view of the impact of the crime he would recall such an incident.

Mr. Bevans stated during the period of his employment in New Orleans, he never recalls the receipt of any FBI directive or hearing of such a directive instructing Special Agents who participated in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy those wherein conflicts existed. Further, Mr. Bevans states categorically that at no time since leaving New Orleans has he heard of such a report.

Mr. Bevans stated since entering on duty as a Special Agent on August 31, 1964, he has tried to get home at least once a year to visit his parents and in-laws in the New Orleans, Louisiana, area. He stated sometime during the summer, possibly

August or September 1965 or 1966, he by chance met Walter in New Orleans at an unrecalled location where they had a brief casual conversation. At no time during this meeting did Walter bring up the fact he allegedly received such a communication or was the assassination of President Kennedy or any of its aspects discussed. Mr. Bevans stated while he knew Walter as a business associate and may have had lunch with him on infrequent occasions, they were never close socially.

Mr. Bevans states he has never been contacted by Walter, Mark Lane, New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison, their representatives, or any other individual concerning this matter other than Assistant Special Agent in Charge Rogge and Supervisory Special Agent St. Vincent.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The FBI has not been advised of the full details of the interview by CBS representatives of William S. Walter; however, we have been asked to comment on allegations by Mr. Walter that a teletype dated November 17, 1963, was dispatched from FBI Headquarters to all field offices alerting them to the fact that information had been received that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley states that this allegation of Mr. Walter is not new to the FBI. The files of the FBI contain the results of a thorough inquiry into this matter in 1968 during which no evidence was developed which would support Mr. Walter's allegation or indicate its plausibility. A check at that time of FBI files produced absolutely no record of any such teletype.

It was determined that only one communication was dispatched from FBI Headquarters on November 17, 1963, to the New Orleans Office. This was a letter enclosing a translation of a document in conjunction with a trial in a totally unrelated Fraud Against the Government case. Since Mr. Walter worked

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FOUNDATION

Enclosure

62-109060-7

the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. shift on November 17, 1963, a check was also made of communications dispatched on November 16, 1963, and there were only three, those being: (1) a teletype in a fugitive case, (2) an airtel (which is an intra-FBI teletype sent through the mail) in a stolen motor vehicle investigation, and (3) an airtel concerning a military deserter. None of these communications made mention of President Kennedy.

Fifty-three employees of the New Orleans Office who had been assigned there on November 17, 1963, were interviewed and all stated they had no knowledge of any such teletype.

Two other persons who occupied the same position as did Mr. Walter on November 17, 1963, were interviewed. They could not recall seeing or receiving any such teletype, although one stated that Mr. Walter had mentioned to him in 1968 that he recalled such a teletype. In addition, the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office in 1963 advised he had no knowledge of such a teletype.

After a statement had been made in 1968 on a national TV program that Mr. Walter had alleged the existence of such a teletype, Walter contacted an FBI official and denied having made this statement and denied having seen or received such a teletype. He subsequently claimed to other officials he

had seen such a teletype and had probably notified his Special Agent in Charge. He also stated other FBI employees had knowledge of it but he refused to furnish the identities of any such employees to the FBI. He also agreed to furnish a signed statement concerning his allegations at that time but then refused to execute it (on advice of his attorney).

The Department of Justice was made aware of his allegations and the results of FBI inquiries at the time.

Recently the FBI was contacted by a news representative requesting a verification of Mr. Walter's allegation that the teletype in question actually existed. A check of our files was made and the newsman was advised that this allegation had been previously made and inquiry conducted at that time determined it to have no foundation in fact. The newsman advised that Mr. Walter made available the text of the alleged teletype, claiming he had an actual copy of the teletype but was afraid to make it available for fear of being prosecuted. In an effort to obtain the alleged actual document for examination as to authenticity, the Department of Justice granted Mr. Walter immunity from prosecution for purloining, possessing, or not having previously produced the alleged document, provided he had such a document and promptly produced it. Mr. Walter was advised of this action by an FBI official on September 23, 1975, at which time he did not agree to make any such document

available stating he was not claiming he had any such document. He was asked if he would submit to interview under oath after advice of rights, and said he would after he received and had an opportunity to review materials he had requested under the Freedom of Information Act. His attorney was contacted on September 24, 1975. He advised that Mr. Walter would still reserve the right to preclude an interview even after reviewing his file, which will be made available in a few days. He also said Mr. Walter had typed a precise copy of the alleged teletype when he had access to it in the New Orleans FBI Office and referred to it as an exact replica. He was asked if he or Mr. Walter would make available the names of individuals he claimed had personal knowledge of the existence of the alleged teletype as well as a copy of the replica of the alleged teletype and the attorney advised he would have to check with Mr. Walter and would advise the FBI of the results of his check. To date he has not contacted the FBI.

It should be noted that in 1968, Walter specifically denied to FBI Agents that he had any Government documents or copies of such documents and specifically denied ever having made copies of Government documents.

Other sources have furnished to the FBI the text of the alleged replica which Mr. Walter possesses, and a review

reveals several variances in format and wording with communications and investigative procedures in existence at that time.

The renewed claim of Mr. Walter, unsubstantiated by any new information, has to date provided no basis for questioning the findings of the prior inquiry. It has been alleged that employees previously interviewed furnished false statements and might tell the truth now if they could be assured they would not be prosecuted. In the event any such individual contacts me, I will certainly bring the matter to the attention of the Department of Justice for their consideration should the circumstances warrant.

FBI

Date: 10/1/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 -
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original of a handwritten letter from [redacted] Portage, Indiana, 46368, relevant to captioned matter.

Indianapolis is addressed for information in the event the Bureau responds to this letter.

REC-2

ST. 115 62-109060-7336

15 OCT 3 1975

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (End. 1)
1 - Indianapolis (Info)
1 - New Orleans
CHA:pd
(4)

Indianapolis is in Pacific.
Newark, New Jersey.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

66 DEC 18 1975

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-000 (18)

4-65 John Wilkes Booth
Lee Harvey Oswald
Jack Ruby James Hicks
Lee H. MARINA NICHOLAEV
17 Aleksey N. Kosygin

15 letters

St. James,

KKK
Kruschev
Kennedy
Kosygin

6.6-109660-7336

Oct 22, '75

Gentlemen:

Know this might be a waste of time. But I've been analyzing the book Rush To Judgment by Mark Lane on the Kennedy assassination and was wondering if there was any central connection between Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, James Garrison and the town of Slidell, La., which lies across the bay from New Orleans? The reason for the assumption - Oswald's residency and activities in New Orleans and the alias, Alex James Hidell, coupled with the not-entirely-disproven theory of conspiracy involving Clay Shaw and promulgated by former D.A. James Garrison. I'd like to know if anyone in the "intelligence community" has seriously taken time to analyze the alias and what theories have been brought forth.

R. Jan

P.S. Or might it be an anagram (A.J. Hidell) for "Jade Hill" - perhaps a code-word referring to the "grassy knoll" near the depository?

P.P.S. By the way, is Hoffa known to take "vacations" in Tennessee?

ARY FERRE
NDATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 0 6 1975

TELETYPE

Dep. A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR003 NO PLAIN

2-48PM NITEL OCTOBER 6, 1975 JJW

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963. MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

A REVIEW OF NEW ORLEANS FILE CAPTIONED CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN PARTIES OF THE U. S. RM, REVEALS THAT HIS OFFICE DID NOT RECIEVE A TELETYPE FROM MIAMI REGARDING A POSSIBLE ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY'S LIFE ON NOVEMBER 18, 1963, OR AT ANY OTHER TIME.

END

AJN FBIQP

AJN FBIHQ CLR TU

SEC-61 62-109060-7337

EX-111

5 OCT 8 1975

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 9/15/75

FROM : B. H. Cooke

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall

Reference is made to 9/11/75 memorandum from B. H. Cooke to Mr. Gallagher, which set forth information from FBIHQ files regarding allegations in 1968 that former New Orleans FBI clerk William S. Walter received a teletype from FBIHQ on 11/17/63, which stated an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy when he visited Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63.

Additional review of FBIHQ files reveals the following pertinent information which was developed during the 1968 inquiry:

On 11/22/63, there was a teletype sent to all offices captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy," which while it does not contain information about a threat to the President, does contain instructions similar to that of the alleged 11/17/63 teletype. This teletype (copy attached) is in file 62-109060, Serial 4. This teletype had been prepared at FBIHQ immediately following receipt of information from the Dallas Office that the President had been shot, but before it was known that Lee Harvey Oswald had committed the act. It was trasmitted to the field on the night of 11/22/63.

The only communication sent from FBIHQ to New Orleans on 11/17/63 (which was a Sunday), was a letter transmitting a translation of a document which had been introduced as evidence in a trial of New Orleans hoodlum Carlos Marcello, who was being prosecuted for Fraud Against the Government (46-42600-121).

REC-14 7338

Recognizing that a teletype dispatched late at night on 11/16/63, may not have been received by the New Orleans Office until 11/17/63, a check was made for all communications sent to New Orleans on 11/16/63. It was determined that only three communications were sent from FBIHQ to New Orleans dated 11/16/63. One was a teletype in a fugitive case reporting a negative check of the National Stolen Property File (91-8909-123).

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

SEP 10 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PERS. REC. UNIT

The second was an airtel reporting a negative check of Identification Division files relating to a stolen motor vehicle investigation (26-323659-9). The third was an airtel dealing with an Air Force deserter instructing that the deserter be located and apprehended (42-174553-2).

None of these communications contained information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy or a threat to his safety.

Set forth in the 9/11/75 memorandum is information that Walter told Jacksonville SAC D. K. Brown on 2/1/68, that he never received or saw such a teletype or message as the alleged 11/17/63 one, and later told Memphis SAC Robert G. Jensen on 3/26/68, in Nashville, Tennessee that when he was in the FBI Office in Jacksonville, he was not specifically asked whether he had actually received such a teletype. SAC Brown was interviewed about this on 4/15/68 (he had retired in the interim). He said that Walter had told him that he never received or saw such a teletype. Brown advised that his secretary, Clarissa Davidson, had been present during the interview and had taken down Walter's information in shorthand. A copy of these shorthand notes is maintained in FBIHQ files. Mrs. Davidson's recollection and shorthand notes support SAC Brown's information.

ACTION: For information.

MI

PLAIN TEXT

11/22/63

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO ALL OFFICES

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

ALL OFFICES IMMEDIATELY CONTACT ALL INFORMANTS, SECURITY, RACIAL AND CRIMINAL, AS WELL AS OTHER SOURCES, FOR INFORMATION BEARING ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. ALL OFFICES IMMEDIATELY ESTABLISH WHEREABOUTS OF BOMBING SUSPECTS, ALL KNOWN KLAN AND HATE GROUP MEMBERS, KNOWN RACIAL EXTREMISTS, AND ANY OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN YOUR FILES MAY POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED.

UTMOST PRIORITY MUST BE AFFORDED INVESTIGATION. ALL OFFICES SUTEL DAILY RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION.

2 - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

VIA RADIOGRAM
AM-HN-55
NOV 23 1963
8:40pm pmRM

RBL IGE
(5)

230045 COR CF

NOV 29 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-56 62-109060-4

NOV 26 1963

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 23 1963
TELETYPE

ENCLOSURE

1338

44 DEC 19 1972

FD-9 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/3/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-2931)(C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Enclosed for the Bureau is a xeroxed copy of the front and back of postal card addressed to "Sen. Jennings Randolph, Elkins, West Virginia."

Endosed for New Haven is above-described postal card.

The enclosed postal card was received through the mail at the Elkins, W.Va., Office of U.S. Senator JENNINGS RNDOLPH on 9/29/75. It was turned over to SA [redacted], same date by Mrs. [redacted], Secretary to Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH. It is noted card was not cancelled and bears no postmark. It bears return address of [redacted], Bridgeport, Conn., 06605.

This information and a xeroxed copy of card was given to [redacted] Intelligence Division, U. S. Secret Service, at Elkins, by SA [redacted] on 9/30/75. [redacted] happened to be in Elkins in connection with a scheduled visit by President FORD on 10/4/75.

LEADS

NEW HAVEN

AT ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encs.-2)
2 - New Haven (Enc.-1)
3 - Pittsburgh
(1 - 62-3650)

LLC/dao
(7)

REC-6 62-109060-7339

EX-111

15 OCT 6 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

PG 62-2931

AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

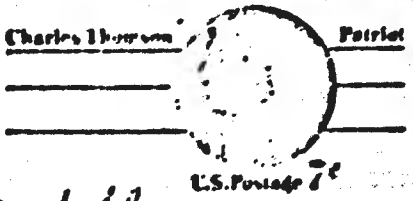
UACB, will check indices and if no reason exists to the contrary, will promptly interview [redacted]

[redacted]

RRELL
UNDATION
HEARST



W.J. Crum CCCO



Sen. Jennings Randolph
Elkins
West Virginia 26241

1c - FBI
9/24/75

ENCLOSURE 62-107116-1

Leader Randolph:

Appears as though investigation of the
former Secretary, re: [redacted] of Pres. John F. Kennedy. When one of the U.S.
Secret Officers to clear up the mystery of the
death of Pres. Kennedy, You may call on me.
I have this information. Since I am a Notary
Public & a Justice of the Peace in my County I am ready
and willing to deliver the goods. This "info"
may be able to thwart future planned
assassinations.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-1337

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/2/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63 -----
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Jacksonville dated 9/15/75, and Jacksonville airtel to the Bureau dated 9/10/75.

[redacted], white male, DOB 11/8/38, SSAN [redacted] identifiable with [redacted] as reported by inmate [redacted] in referenced Jacksonville airtel. Jacksonville has previously conducted investigation concerning [redacted] under Jacksonville file [redacted], Bufile [redacted], captioned [redacted], dba [redacted], Daytona Beach, Fla., Judgment in Amount of $36,800 Plus Interest, [redacted] Jacksonville Division; AFA; OO: JK

[redacted] is currently residing at [redacted] Daytona Beach, Florida, with his wife, [redacted]

[redacted] was former owner - manager of the above [redacted] and currently selfemployed as a hospital supply salesman.

Information copy being furnished Atlanta if further investigation requested.

2 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta (Info)
1 - Jacksonville
RER : jjc

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971—413—135

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: October 2, 1975

FROM : H. N. BASSETT

SUBJECT: J. GORDON SHANKLIN
FORMER SAC, DALLAS

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

On 10/2/75 I received a phone call from Mr. Shanklin advising that he had just been contacted telephonically by an individual who identified himself as Robert Fink. Fink stated that he is employed by the House Committee on Government Information and Individual Rights chaired by Congressman Jack Brooks of Texas. According to Shanklin, Fink indicated that he wanted to talk to him informally and planned on arriving in Dallas this coming weekend. The purpose of Mr. Shanklin's call was to seek advice as to whether he should comply with this request.

I checked with the Office of Legal Counsel and Mr. Herington advised that it would be proper to inform Mr. Shanklin that he had not been released from his secrecy agreement and to so advise Fink of this fact. Mr. Herington also noted that he knows that Fink is an employee of Bella Abzug's Subcommittee. This information was relayed to Mr. Shanklin who advised that he would so inform Fink since while he probably will have to testify before some committee he would prefer to do so once official hearings have actually commenced. He indicated that he would inform Fink that in view of not having been released from his secrecy agreement he did not want to talk to him.

As an aside, Mr. Shanklin also mentioned that, apparently within the past week, he had been contacted by an individual advising of his intent to produce a motion picture on Lee Harvey Oswald and asked Mr. Shanklin if he would serve as an attorney as well as a technical advisor for the corporation which planned on making this production. According to Mr. Shanklin he turned the offer down. Mr. Shanklin was asked if he was in a position of identifying the individual who made this offer and he indicated that he was not. He stated that it was a corporation that was involved and the individual who contacted him has been involved in television programs in the Dallas area but that this individual requested that Shanklin not divulge his identity unless he, Shanklin, was agreeable to serving as the corporation attorney and technical advisor for this film.

REC-87 7340X

18 NOV 18 1976

1 - Messrs. Adams, Mintz, Moore

HNB:bhg 1976

54 (5)2

ST 109

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 10/2/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY;
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

SAC Sylvester, New Orleans Office, advised on 10/1/75, that the New Orleans press on that date carried articles in which former FBI clerk, William S. Walter is quoted as saying that he has been pressured by the FBI this year to furnish a signed statement to the effect that he has never seen an alleged 11/17/63 teletype from FBIHQ setting forth information that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas.

Walter is quoted as saying he had requested his file in a Freedom of Information request to the FBI and Agents have said he can have the file if he furnishes the signed statement.

ACTION: For information.

WEN:amd
(11)

ST. 10; NOT TRUE

REC-46 7341

11 OCT 7 1975

6393

13 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. Gall[illegible]r
1 - Mr. Jenki[illegible]

MR. CALLAHAN 9/10/75

1 - Mr. Bassett

J. B. ADAMS

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION MATTER

At 9:30 p.m., 9/9/75, Tom Johnson, Publisher, "Dallas Times Herald," talked with the Director and me via conference call regarding a press inquiry he wished to make concerning an allegation he had just received.

Mr. Johnson advised that the source, whom he would not reveal, had indicated that a few days prior to the assassination a teletype had been sent to all SACs concerning receipt of information that a militant group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy and all copies of this teletype are gone. He advised that the source was supposed to make a hard copy of the teletype available Thursday morning, however, from his notes the teletype as best as could be reconstructed was as follows:

"Urgent
"At 1:45 or 47 AM EST
"11/17/63 HLF
"To All SAC's
"From Director (or the Director)
"Threat to Assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous Information Concerning.

"Information has been received by Bureau that militant revolutionary group may attempt to assassinate President Kennedy on his proposed trip to Dallas, Texas. All receiving offices should immediately contact all CI's, PCI's, logical racial and hate group informants and determine if any basis for threat. Bureau should be kept advised of all developments. Submit FD 302's and LHMs. Other offices have been advised and acknowledged.

"MO
"DL
"NO
"KT TI TU CLR"

CONTINUED - OVER

JBA:mah (5)

7342

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Johnson advised that he was not in a position to evaluate the reliability of the source, however, he has been identified and the information furnished does have a ring of plausibility. Mr. Johnson advised that he was furnishing this information strictly for the purpose of obtaining the FBI's official comment after conducting any necessary inquiries. He indicated that he will make the hard copy available once received for the same purpose in order that we may evaluate the authenticity of it.

The General Investigative Division has been instructed to review the file to determine whether this matter has been previously reported on and considered and in order to recommend appropriate action to be taken.

ACTION:

None. For information.

COPY FEPRELL
FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 9/11/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir. ____
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Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Reference is made to 9/10/75 memorandum from J. B. Adams to Mr. Callahan (copy attached), which sets forth information furnished by Tom Johnson, publisher, "Dallas Times Herald," regarding a teletype allegedly sent from FBIHQ to the field on 11/17/63, concerning a threat to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas.

A review of FBIHQ files reveals the following:

New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James C. Garrison, on the night of 1/31-2/1/68, appeared on the Johnny Carson television show. During the program, Garrison stated that Mark Lane (Warren Commission critic-author) had been assisting him in his investigation of the assassination. He said Lane had recently interviewed William S. Walter, a former Security Clerk in the New Orleans FBI Office. Walter allegedly told Lane that on the morning of 11/17/63, while on duty, he received a teletype message which was directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message reportedly stated that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63. Walter allegedly called the SAC and informed him of the message.

Walter entered on duty as a GS-2 clerk in the New Orleans Office on 6/19/61. He was separated on 12/4/61, for military service and was reemployed after the military service on 8/14/62, as a GS-3 clerk. He resigned to accept a job with Johns-Manville Products Company on 9/7/66. At the time he was a GS-5 clerk and was on probation for attending college classes on three days and attending a wedding while on sick leave during July, 1966. At the time of resignation, he asked that the probation be removed and this request was denied.

Enclosure

REC 12

WEN:bjl (11)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gallagher
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

On the morning of 2/1/68, Walter telephonically contacted SAC D. K. Brown of the Jacksonville, Florida, FBI Office, and came to SAC Brown's office that afternoon. During the telephone call and visit, Walter advised SAC Brown that he met Lane's wife during the first week of December, 1967, while attending a speech at Tulane University. Upon learning he was a former FBI employee, she told him that they had some information that the FBI knew the assassination was going to take place in Dallas. Mrs. Lane told him that it was his patriotic duty to bring any information he had regarding this to their attention, and asked him to talk to Mr. Lane. She also asked him for the names of any former employees who were involved in the assassination investigation.

Walter claimed he told her he did not wish to talk to Mr. Lane and did not wish to get involved in any type of investigation of who killed the President. She then told him that if he ever wanted to talk to Mr. Lane he could reach them at their residence in New Orleans.

Shortly before Christmas, 1967, Walter said he heard on the radio that Garrison was in possession of a copy of a teletype message which indicated that the FBI had prior knowledge that President Kennedy was going to be assassinated. In mid-January, 1968, upon his return from a trip, his landlord told him a group of New Orleans Police detectives had been by to see him. The landlord told him one of the detectives had said Walter was an important witness and should call him at a number he provided. Walter called the person, who said he was an employee of the New Orleans District Attorney's Office. A meeting was set up at which three employees of the District Attorney's Office and Mr. and Mrs. Lane showed up. They questioned him about such a teletype as mentioned above and he claims he told them he was not even sure he was on duty on 11/17/63, and had no copies of any Bureau communications.

Walter told SAC Brown he never received or saw such a teletype or message.

On 2/2/68, Walter visited the New Orleans FBI and furnished substantially the same information. He added that upon his return to New Orleans on that day he found a letter

CONTINUED - OVER

from Mark Lane slipped under his door, in which Lane urged him to furnish information and threatened to publicly release a detailed account of the conversation between Walter and Lane if he did not furnish information. Lane also threatened to have him brought before a grand jury. Walter said he was going to confer with an attorney in New Orleans. *1

On 3/19/68, U.S. Attorney (USA) Louis C. LaCour, New Orleans, advised the New Orleans FBI that approximately one month previously Walter's attorney contacted his office to determine if Walter would be in violation of Federal law if he testified before a State grand jury and divulged information gained during his employment with the FBI. The attorney and Walter went to the USA's Office on 3/15/68, and Walter advised that he had received such a teletype as described above while working the midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift on 11/17/63. He said he probably notified SAC Harry G. Maynor of receipt of the teletype since that was routine procedure. Walter said he did not have a copy of the teletype, he did not give a copy to Lane, and he did not know who would have a copy.

On 3/26/68, Walter was interviewed at Nashville, Tennessee. He insisted that he did receive such a teletype and that there were other clerical employees of the New Orleans Office who knew of it, but he refused to identify any of them. He said that when he was interviewed in Jacksonville, Florida, on 2/1/68, he was not asked whether he actually received the teletype.

On 3/27/68, former New Orleans SAC Maynor advised he had no recollection of such a teletype.

All Special Agent and clerical personnel in New Orleans in March, 1968, who were there in November, 1963, were interviewed, as were the other two persons who worked in the New Orleans Office in November, 1963, in the same job as Walter. They all denied any knowledge of such a teletype. *2

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gallagher
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

An exhaustive search was made of FBIHQ records in 1968, and no record was found of any such communication being sent on 11/16 or 11/17/63. Search slips were sent to all field offices and Legal Attache Offices and no record was found of such a teletype.

Information regarding this matter was furnished to the Department of Justice. The Department requested additional information on several aspects and considered possible prosecution of Walter for furnishing false information to FBI Agents or perjury if he were subpoenaed by Garrison and testified that such a communication existed.

*3
ACTION: General Investigative Division recommends that no decision be made on what course of action is to be taken until such time as Tom Johnson of the "Dallas Times Herald" makes available a hard copy of the alleged teletype and it can be analyzed.

*1 In the letter Lane stated, "Either you may give me the telegram . . . .," and ". . . . by you delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me." Lane inferred Walter had previously mentioned the teletype to him.

Walter advised he telephonically contacted Lane and Lane told him they believed he had valuable information. Walter claimed he told Lane he had not told Lane or anyone else of such a teletype.

*2 Personnel interviewed in New Orleans in March, 1968, who had been there in November, 1963, were 35 Special Agents and 18 clerks.

*3 This inquiry was handled at FBIHQ by R. E. Lenihan.

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

BE ADVISED NOTE: FORM UNDER WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-11381 HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 12/22/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT. DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 10/1/75

FROM : B. H. Cooke

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall

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Director Sec'y ____

This concerns allegations that a teletype was sent from FBIHQ to the field on 11/17/63, which set forth information that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas.

The following information has been developed through a continuing review of Bureau files:

Press coverage in December, 1967, reported that New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James Garrison held a press conference on 12/26/67, during which he claimed he had evidence that a final meeting of conspirators to assassinate President Kennedy took place on 11/17/63. After the meeting, Lee Harvey Oswald, acting as a Federal informant, sent a telegram to J. Edgar Hoover containing the alleged plot information. That day, the FBI sent out a "TWX" announcing that on 11/22/63, an attempt would be made to assassinate John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

Garrison was additionally quoted as saying he had contacted Western Union officials in Dallas who took the telegram from Oswald and kept a copy of it.

DEC 12 REC'D 62-[illegible] 7343

This sequence of events is highly implausible. In the first place, it has been firmly established that Oswald was not an FBI informant.

OCT 6 1975

Secondly, the allegations of William S. Walter are that the teletype he claims to have received in the New Orleans Office came in at 1:45 a.m., (EST), 11/17/63. It would have been virtually impossible for a meeting to take place on 11/17/63, Oswald then send a telegram to Director Hoover, and then a teletype be sent from FBIHQ all in 1 3/4 hours. Considering the one-hour time difference between Washington, D. C. and Dallas, the time frame would only be 3/4 hour.

WEN:cjl (11)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gallagher
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Additionally, during our investigation of the assassination, information was received that C. A. Hamblen, night manager for Western Union in Dallas, had claimed that an individual believed to be Oswald had visited his Western Union office twice, once to receive a Western Union money order and once to send a telegram to Washington, D. C. He claimed a fellow employee, a Mrs. McClure, could verify his information.

Hamblen was subsequently interviewed under oath by a legal staff member of the Warren Commission. He could not state for certain that the individual in question was Oswald. He furnished conflicting information to the Commission representative and was unable to produce any evidence that Oswald had ever received or sent a telegram or money order through the Western Union office in Dallas. Mrs. McClure denied ever seeing Oswald in the Western Union office.

Two officials of Western Union testified under oath before the Warren Commission that thorough checks were made of Western Union records for the period of June through November, 1963, for money orders payable to Oswald under his true name and known aliases and for telegrams sent by Oswald under his true name and known aliases. No indication was found of any such money order or telegram. Both of these individuals were positive and conclusive in their statements that Oswald never sent a telegram from Dallas, Texas, to anyone. Their testimony is fully covered in the Warren Commission Report and its supporting volumes. Hamblen's superiors concluded "that this whole thing was a figment of Mr. Hamblen's imagination," and the Commission accepted their assessment.

Information concerning Garrison's allegations regarding the meeting, telegram to Director Hoover, and the teletype to the field was furnished to the Attorney General and the White House in December, 1967, and January, 1968.

ACTION: For information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 15 1975

TELETYPE

NR010 DL PLAIN

755 PM NITEL SEPTEMBER 15, 1975

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: DALLAS (87-43)

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1975.

ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1975, OFFICER DOUGLAS LAVELLE JACKSON, PATROLMAN, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS, INTERVIEWED AT DALLAS. JACKSON ADVISED HE WAS ASSIGNED NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AS MOTORCYCLE OFFICER IN PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MOTORCADE, AND WAS RIDING TWELVE TO FIFTEEN FEET TO THE RIGHT REAR OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR ALONG WITH OFFICER JAMES CHANEY, DALLAS PD.

AT APPROXIMATELY 12:30PM, JACKSON WAS TURNING CORNER FROM HOUSTON STREET ONTO ELM STREET FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR WHEN HE HEARD A LOUD REPORT, WHICH HE THOUGHT TO BE A MOTORCYCLE BACKFIRE. HE LOOKED TOWARD THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR AND ABOUT THE SAME TIME HEARD A SECOND LOUD REPORT, WHICH HE THEN RECOGNIZED AS GUNFIRE. HE OBSERVED GOVERNOR OF TEXAS JOHN CONNALLY JERK TO THE RIGHT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THIS SHOT. JACKSON STOPPED HIS MOTORCYCLE AND LOOKED TOWARD THE RAILROAD OVERPASS, WHICH WAS AT THE FRONT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR, AND OBSERVED A POLICE OFFICER STANDING THERE WITH HIS HANDS ON HIS HIPS. THIS

REC 12 7344

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APPEARED NORMAL, SO HE LOOKED TOWARD HIS RIGHT REAR IN THE DIRECTION OF THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING AND OBSERVED BYSTANDERS FALLING TO THE GROUND. AS HE TURNED TO LOOK AT THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR, HE HEARD A THIRD SHOT AND OBSERVED PRESIDENT KENNEDY STRUCK ABOVE THE RIGHT EAR AND THE TOP OF HIS HEAD EXPLODED TO THE LEFT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR. JACKSON AGAIN LOOKED BACK TOWARD THE INTERSECTION OF HOUSTON AND ELM; HOWEVER, HE DID NOT LOOK UP AT THE WINDOWS OF THE BUILDINGS. THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR STARTED SPEEDING UP AT THIS POINT AND OFFICERS JACKSON AND CHANEY LEFT WITH THE CAR. WHILE CHANEY CLEARED THE WAY FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR, JACKSON STAYED IN THE SAME POSITION, TWELVE TO FIFTEEN FEET TO THE REAR OF THE VEHICLE, FOR THE TRIP TO PARKLAND HOSPITAL. AT THE HOSPITAL, JACKSON HELPED REMOVE GOVERNOR CONNALLY FROM THE VEHICLE AND THEN HELPED REMOVE PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND PLACE HIM ON A STRETCHER. JACKSON THEN ASSISTED GUARDING THE EMERGENCY ROOM DOOR UNTIL HE ASSISTED IN TRANSPORTING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S BODY BACK TO LOVE FIELD.

JACKSON ADVISED THERE IS NO QUESTION IN HIS MIND THAT THREE DISTINCT SHOTS WERE FIRED AND HE ALSO FEELS THE SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM THE VICINITY OF THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY

BUILDING. JACKSON STATED THE SAME NIGHT, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, HE PREPARED A DETAILED WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE INCIDENT FOR HIS PERSONAL RETENTION, WHICH HE STILL POSSESSES, AND HAS NEVER BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI OR THE WARREN COMMISSION.

(P)

END.

VLJ FBIHQ ACK FOR TWO

PLEASE HOLD FOR ONE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 9/16/75

FROM : B. H. Cooke

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett

Reference is made to B. H. Cooke to Mr. Gallagher memorandum of 9/12/75, concerning Dallas, Texas, Police Department motorcycle officers who escorted the Presidential car in Dallas on 11/22/63, not being interviewed by the FBI regarding the assassination. It was recommended that motorcycle officer D. L. Jackson be interviewed in view of his pertinent location in the motorcade, in view of the fact he had never been interviewed, and in view of the fact he had retained notes regarding his observations during the assassination.

By teletype of 9/15/75, (attached) the Dallas Office advised that Jackson was interviewed on that date. He stated he heard three distinct shots which he feels came from the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository. On the night of 11/22/63, he prepared a detailed written account of the incident for his personal retention and still has it. He advised he was never interviewed by the FBI or the Warren Commission.

ACTION:

Since none of the interviews of motorcycle officers in the motorcade have cast any doubts on the conclusions of the Warren Commission, General Investigative Division is of the opinion that there is no necessity to contact the other motorcycle officers who apparently were never interviewed.

Enclosure

REC 12 7345

WEN:cdm
(8)

SEP 30 1975

How many such officers are there?

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 9/22/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett

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Reference is made to B. H. Cooke to Mr. Gallagher memorandum of 9/16/75 regarding interview of Dallas, Texas, Police Officer D. L. Jackson, who was assigned to the Presidential motorcade in Dallas on 11/22/63 (attached).

Regarding this memorandum, the Director asked, "How many such officers are there?"

By teletype of 9/8/75, the Dallas Office advised eight motorcycle officers led the motorcade. They were in front of the car driven by the Chief of Police, who was in front of the President's car. Of these officers, one was interviewed by the Warren Commission, none by the FBI.

Six motorcycle officers were to the rear of the President's car. Of those, one was interviewed by the FBI (because he saw Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository immediately following the assassination) and by the Warren Commission. Another was interviewed by the Warren Commission, but not by the FBI.

Four motorcycle officers were assigned to ride beside the President's car. Of those, none were interviewed by the FBI in 1963. Two were interviewed by the Warren Commission. The two who were not interviewed by the Warren Commission or the FBI, James M. Chaney and D. L. Jackson, were interviewed by the FBI recently.

ACTION: For information.

Enclosure

WEN/brb (8)

REC 12 7346

SEP

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 9/30/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall

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On 9/27/75, a teletype was sent to all field offices instructing that searches be conducted of indices, and 62-0, 89-0, and any other logical files for the months of October, November and December, 1963, for any indications that a teletype was sent from FBIHQ to all field offices on 11/17/63 setting forth information that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President John F. Kennedy on his proposed trip to Dallas, Texas.

Replies have been received from all offices (except New Orleans) setting forth negative results of the searches. New Orleans had previously conducted searches and set forth negative results in teletype of 9/26/75.

ACTION: For information.

WEN:amd
(11)

REC-46

5 OCT 8 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
FRONT OFFICE

OCT 6 5 19 PH 1975

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
FBI

OCT 2 12 20 PH '75

FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
SEP 30 A 5 PH '75
JUSTICE

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED
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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

OCT 7 1 PH '75
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FBI

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CRIMINAL SEC.

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REC'D

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-12141 HSC

ACC. _____ FORM _____ ACC _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 10/6/75 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/19/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
Dallas, Texas,
November 22, 1963
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, dated 9/15/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a LHM reflecting the predication and results of interview with JAMES MICHAEL HOLLAND, 9/17/75, at Dallas, Texas.

Based on the results of this interview and previous investigation conducted at Houston, Texas, it is felt that no additional investigation should be conducted at this time regarding this particular aspect of captioned matter.

REC-46 62-109060-7348

7 SEP 24 1975

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Legat, Mexico City (Enc. 1) (Info)
2 - Dallas
DHI:mmb
(6)

1 - State
1 - Director, Secret Service
1 - Houston
1 - [illegible]
10/17/75

5 OCT 24 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 348-000 (12)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 19, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
Dallas, Texas,
November 22, 1963

On August 7, 1975, [redacted] who is a prisoner in the penitentiary at [redacted] was interviewed by Vice U.S. Consul, [redacted] and advised during November, 1963, [redacted] made a payment of $100,000 to Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas. The payment was reportedly from Ebb Rose, [redacted] Houston, Texas, and was a payment for the "hit" Oswald was supposed to perform. [redacted] advised he delivered the money to Dallas and met Oswald and a James Holland at a motel in Dallas and delivered the payment. [redacted] has been sentenced to death in [redacted] for murder and at the present time is awaiting execution.

Dallas Federal Bureau of Investigation files reflect a James Michael Holland was a former acquaintance of Jack Ruby and had been interviewed in December, 1963, regarding his association with Ruby.

On September 17, 1975, James Michael Holland was interviewed at Dallas, Texas, and furnished the following information:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-1311

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 8/25/75

JAMES MICHAEL HOLLAND, 818 La Fiesta, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone 262-6036 was interviewed at his place of employment, American Cyanimid Corporation, 7611 Carpenter Freeway, Dallas, Texas, telephone 631-2130, and after being advised of the identity of the interviewing agent, provided the following information:

HOLLAND advised he could provide absolutely no information regarding a transaction with [redacted] where LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reportedly given $100,000 in cash. HOLLAND stated he never met or knew OSWALD or [redacted] and has never known any one who worked for the [redacted] of Houston, Texas.

HOLLAND stated he was a casual acquaintance of JACK RUBY as RUBY's sister, EVA GRANT, resided in the same apartment building at 3921 Rawlins Street, Dallas, with HOLLAND during 1963. HOLLAND met RUBY through EVA GRANT and also saw him several times at the downtown YMCA where they both worked out. He was never a social acquaintance of RUBY and has no information of any relationship between RUBY and OSWALD.

HOLLAND provided the following descriptive information:

Name:	JAMES MICHAEL HOLLAND
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5'10½"
Weight:	190 pounds
Hair:	Brown with mustache
Eyes:	Drown
Date of Birth:	April 7, 1939
Texas Drivers License:	1054680
Employment:	Sales Correspondent for Acrylite Products, American Cyanimid Corporation,

Interviewed on 8/17/75 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA [redacted] /mmb Date dictated 8/22/75

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2
~~SL~~ 89-43

7611 Carpenter Freeway
Dallas, Texas, since
early 1963

Wife:

[redacted]

3*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 9/30/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

At 11:50 a.m., 9/30/75, SAC Sylvester, New Orleans Division, telephonically advised that former New Orleans SAC Maynor had just advised him that at 6:25 p.m., on 9/29/75, he received a telephone call from a person identifying himself as Barry Suffman (phonetic) of the "Washington Post." Suffman asked him if he had been the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans FBI Office at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. He said he was running down some information obtained from former FBI Clerk William S. Walter about a teletype that was allegedly sent to Field Offices from FBIHQ on 11/17/63, advising that an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy on his trip to Dallas, Texas.

Maynor advised Suffman that he could not confirm the existence of such a teletype because there never was such a teletype. Suffman then asked him what he had told Walter to do upon receipt of the teletype. Maynor told him that he had not given any instructions to Walter because such a teletype was never received. Suffman said that he had information that a news release was being made today about this alleged teletype in Houston, Texas.

Suffman then asked him about receipt of a teletype after the assassination in which FBIHQ instructed the Field to examine interview reports to be sure nothing conflicted in them regarding dates and information. Maynor told him he had no information regarding such instructions, that he had no further comments to make and asked him if he had contacted FBIHQ regarding this matter. Suffman said no.

REC-9 62-116395-7345

ACTION: For information.

EX-111

OCT 7 1975

WEN:sls
(10)

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. E. Cooke

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63 DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins

DATE: October 1, 1975
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
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Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

In an effort to locate any information similar to that contained in the alleged 11/17/63 teletype regarding a militant revolutionary group possibly making an assassination attempt against President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas, files were reviewed relating to the 11/18/63 visit of the President to Tampa, Florida.

Information regarding the Tampa visit is found in Bureau file 109-584. Sections of that file covering July, 1963, to January, 1964, were reviewed. Information regarding the Tampa visit primarily was about picketing by the Ku Klux Klan and anti-Castro groups.

No information was found that is similar in any way with the alleged 11/17/63 teletype.

ACTION: For information.

WEN:mcr (11)

REC 28 7350

57 OCT 23 1975

EDUCATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7351

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

181

USDS

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 06 1975

TELETYPE

NR 089 NO PLAIN

9:42PM NITEL OCT 6, 1975 JMF

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7 [redacted] CLERK, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED TODAY BY ED CLANCEY, RADIO STATION WGSO, INQUIRING IF SHE HAD SEEN A TELETYPE REGARDING A WARNING OF AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND WHETHER OR NOT SHE HAD SIGNED ANY STATEMENT BETWEEN 1965 AND 1968 TO THAT EFFECT. MISS [redacted] ADVISED CLANCEY THAT SHE HAD NOT SEEN SUCH A COMMUNICATION AND HAD SO ADVISED SAC JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER. SHE FURTHER INFORMED CLANCEY THAT SHE DID NOT REMEMBER WHETHER OR NOT SHE HAD SIGNED ANYTHING TO THAT EFFECT BUT HE COULD CHECK WITH THE SAC, NEW ORLEANS, OR WASHINGTON D.C.

CLANCEY ADVISED MISS [redacted] HE HAD HEARD TWO STORIES, ONE WAS THAT SAC, JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER HAD ASKED EMPLOYEES OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE IF THEY WERE AWARE OF SUCH A COMMUNICATION OR SAW IT AT ANY TIME. THE OTHER STORY WAS THAT SAC SYLVESTER HAD PRESSURED EMPLOYEES INTO SIGNING A PAPER STATING THAT THEY HAD

REC-47 62-10106-1352

OCT 8 1975

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

6-1m

NOV 13 1975

66 DEC 12 1975

SEEN NOTHING. CLANCEY THEN ASKED MISS [redacted] IF SHE HAD BEEN PRESSURED INTO SIGNING ANY PAPER BY SAC SYLVESTER. MISS [redacted] INFORMED CLANCEY THAT SHE HAD NOT BEEN PRESSURED BY SAC SYLVESTER AT ANY TIME AND HAD BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE FOR OVER TWELVE YEARS. SHE ALSO INFORMED CLANCEY THAT SHE HAD NEVER BEEN PRESSURED BY SAC SYLVESTER OR ANYONE ELSE AND THAT MR. SYLVESTER HAS ASKED IF SHE HAD EVER SEEN SUCH A COMMUNICATION OR WAS AWARE OF ONE AND THAT SHE HAD TOLD HIM SHE HAD NEVER SEEN SUCH A COMMUNICATION.

CLANCEY ASKED TO SPEAK TO MISS [redacted] IN PERSON AND SHE INFORMED CLANCEY SHE HAD NOTHING MORE TO SAY AND IF HE HAD ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS TO CONTACT SAC SYLVESTER. CLANCEY COLCLUDED THE CONVERSATION BY ADVISING MISS [redacted] HE MAY CALL AT A LATER DATE TO HAVE HER ANSWERS TAPED.

END MESSAGE.

SJP FBIHQ CLR

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6
101-11.8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. [redacted]
Acting Assistant Administrator
for Special Projects

DATE: SEP 15 1975

FROM : [redacted]
Acting Assistant Administrator
for Intelligence

SUBJECT: Information Possibly Pertaining to the Kennedy Assassination

Attached is a self-explanatory memorandum from Mr. [redacted] Office of Intelligence, regarding a conversation while he was employed by ONNI. It appears appropriate to refer this to the Department of Justice since the matter apparently has been reopened.



Attachment

62-109060-7

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5510-110

Mr. [redacted], Chief
Domestic Intelligence Division

September 11, 1975

[redacted]
Intelligence Systems Analyst

INFORMATION POSSIBLY PERTAINING TO THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

In the spring of 1973, while a member of the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence, I heard a story related by Mr. Christopher J. Vizas, another member of the staff whom I believe is a former FBI agent, in which the "Kennedy assassination" was mentioned. The gist of the story was that an acquaintance of his, another FBI agent, was "chewed out" by Hoover because of his mishandling of information that may have prevented the "Kennedy assassination." (I assumed he was talking about the presidential assassination, not Robert Kennedy.)

I put no credence in this story until reading the attached article. I do not recall the name of the FBI agent mentioned in Mr. Vizas' story.

This information is provided to you in this form, per your recommendation, for action by appropriate investigative authorities.

[redacted]

Attachment: Time Magazine article "The Oswald Cover-Up," p. 19, September 15, 1975.

ENCLOSURE



LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER ARREST IN DALLAS AFTER KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

FBI

The Oswald Cover-Up

What if Aaron Burr had been a bad shot? What if Lincoln had not attended *Our American Cousin*? Such questions, history's most tantalizing and ironic, are also its most academic and trivial—except in some extraordinary instances. One such instance is now coming to light. The FBI is investigating the previously unrevealed fact that a few days before President Kennedy's assassination on Nov. 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald dropped in at the bureau's Dallas office to deliver a threatening note. Not only did the Dallas FBI fail to put Oswald under surveillance, but FBI officials destroyed the note after Kennedy's death and then withheld all knowledge of the affair from the Warren Commission.

Back in 1964, of course, the FBI told the commission that Oswald and his Russian-born wife Marina were no strangers to the bureau. Both had been the subjects of routine interviews the FBI conducted at that time with people who had lived in Communist countries. Dallas Agent James P. Hosty Jr., who had been keeping an eye on Marina throughout 1963, spoke with her early in November. Hosty told the Warren Commission that Mrs. Oswald had been "quite alarmed" by the interview. He did not mention, however, that Lee Oswald later visited his office, delivering a note warning the FBI to leave his wife alone. The bureau, preparing for Kennedy's trip to Dallas, did give the Secret Service the name of a potentially dangerous person in the area, but it was not Oswald.

Earlier this summer, the astonishing tale came to the attention of Tom Johnson, 33, former assistant press secretary to President Johnson and now publisher of the Dallas *Times Herald*. The *Times Herald* held off publishing its discovery for almost two months to give the FBI a chance to determine its accuracy. The story ran last week, under Johnson's byline, after FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley issued a statement to the *Times Herald* confirming its scoop. "FBI inquiries to date," declared Kelley, "establish that the note contained no references to President Kennedy or in any way would have forewarned of the subsequent assassination." Kelley added that the bureau's investigations "tend to corroborate that shortly after the assassination, the note in question was destroyed." But he did not say who might have destroyed it.

Index Number. FBI sources close to the investigation believe, however, that the note was more ominous than Kelley implied, and that the bureau's inspectors have learned that Oswald specifically threatened to take action against the Government. Just after the assassination, anguished FBI men in Dallas asked their superiors in Washington for guidance about the note. According to present and former FBI officials, John P. Mohr, then the bureau's administrative chief, told the Dallas agents to destroy it. That probably required considerable ingenuity, because the note had been assigned an index number and filed away. Subsequently, a former FBI official told TIME, the bureau deliberately concealed what had happened from the Warren Commission. Said this official: "The truth was that the FBI had information that Oswald intended to take action of some kind." Many agents aware of the cover-up—including James Hosty—were reportedly deeply upset.

Mohr, who retired in 1972 after nearly 40 years with the FBI, denies any knowledge of Oswald's note or its disappearance. So, too, do his former aides in the administrative division: Nicholas P. Callahan, James B. Adams and Eugene W. Walsh. The continuing FBI investigation is especially sensitive because these men now hold three of the bureau's five top jobs. Many agents, in fact, believe that the trio actually runs the FBI—with a little behind-the-scenes counsel from Mohr.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101 CFR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Richard L. Thornburgh
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: SEP 24 1975

FROM : Henry S. Dogin
Acting Administrator

SUBJECT: Information Possibly Pertaining to the Kennedy Assassination

Attached is a self-explanatory report from DEA Intelligence Analyst [redacted] related to the above mentioned subject.

The information is furnished for any action or referral you may deem appropriate.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

9-25

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

October 6 -, 1975

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:
RLT:CWB:EL:kjf

FROM : Richard L. Thornburgh
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Information Possibly Pertaining to the Kennedy Assassination

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This is in reference to the attached memorandum from Henry S. Dogin, Acting Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration. That memorandum reports information which may be pertinent to the FBI's administrative inquiry, currently in progress, into the conduct of Bureau employees in connection with the alleged destruction of a note to the FBI from Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the murder of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

As indicated by the attachments to Mr. Dogin's memorandum, Christopher J. Vizas, a former FBI agent, may have information pertinent to the Bureau's inquiry. Accordingly, as with reports of all other interviews conducted in connection with your inquiry, please interview Mr. Vizas and furnish the Criminal Division with a copy of the report of that interview.

REC. 109 10/10/75

OCT 7 1975

11-18-76

OCT 7 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 2/1/68

SAC, Jacksonville (89-10)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

On the morning of 2/1/68, Mr. WILLIAM S. WALTER, 1539 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, La., contacted SAC D. K. BROWN by telephone and furnished the following information:

Mr. WALTER stated he was in Jacksonville for a short period of time, but that on the night of 1/31/68 he had seen the JOHNNY CARSON SHOW on television and that certain representations were made by District Attorney JIM GARRISON which were inaccurate and untrue.

Mr. WALTER made an appointment to appear at the Jacksonville Office during the afternoon of 2/1/68 and furnished the facts concerning his contacts with people concerned in the GARRISON investigation of the death of President KENNEDY.

On the afternoon of 2/1/68, Mr. WALTER came to the office and advised me that the JOHNNY CARSON SHOW, supra, consisted of an interview with JIM GARRISON. Near the end of the show, JOHNNY CARSON was pressing GARRISON for new evidence he allegedly had to offer, and GARRISON referred to MARK LANE who had been helping GARRISON in the investigation.

GARRISON, according to Mr. WALTER's recollection, said that MARK LANE had obtained from Mr. WALTER a sworn statement which reflected that on the morning of 11/17/63, Mr. WALTER had received a "TWX message" directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message advised that an attempt to assassinate President KENNEDY would be made in Dallas on 11/22/63. Further, that WALTER, who was working alone on the midnight to 8 a.m. shift called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and was instructed to call a number of Agents in New Orleans and tell them (to) maintain contact with various informants. GARRISON further alleged that this affidavit quoted Mr. WALTER as saying that an FBI directive ordered the New Orleans Office to have various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY examine these interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained within them. The Agents were (notes repeated "Agents"

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-735

to") ordered to read the conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy the old reports.

Mr. WALTER advised that the following series of events detail his entire relationship with members of the GARRISON group:

While a student at Tulane University and in December 1967 (believed to be the first week of December), he attended a speech made by MARK LANE at Tulane University. LANE's speech concerned the Warren Commission Report, his findings from investigation of President KENNEDY's assassination and the new book which MARK LANE was publishing.

Following the speech, MARK LANE held a question and answer -period at the University Center at Tulane University. About 200 people attended. He attended the question and answer session and observed MARK LANE answer a number of questions concerning possible FBI activity at his speaking engagements. MARK LANE indicated to the audience that in the past he had been under surveillance by FBI Agents during all of his speaking activities and investigative activities.

At that time Mr. WALTER was standing in the rear of (the) meeting room and a friend of Mr. WALTER, whose identity he does not recall but whose identity he can determine if necessary, asked if Mr. WALTER was the FBI employee surveilling Mr. LANE at this time. Mr. WALTER answered "no", that Mr. WALTER was not employed by the Bureau any longer and had no interest in Mr. LANE whatsoever. A woman, who was standing near by, obviously overheard this conversation and approached Mr. WALTER identifying herself as Mrs. MARK LANE. She asked whether he had ever been employed by the FBI. Mr. WALTER told Mrs. LANE that he had formerly been employed by the FBI as a clerical employee while going to Tulane University in his spare time. Mrs. LANE asked if Mr. WALTER--would he like to talk to her husband MARK LANE. He replied he had no reason to talk with Mr. LANE and that he was preparing to leave.

She then asked if Mr. WALTER was employed during the time of the assassination investigation and he replied in the affirmative. She then asked if he could give her the identity of any former FBI employees who (were) involved in the investigation of the assassination. He gained the impression from this conversation that Mrs. MARK LANE was interested in making contact with any former FBI employees whom she could interview concerning the investigation. He told Mrs. LANE that he had resigned his position with the FBI about a year prior to the conversation; that he was not aware of the identity of any employees who participated in the investigation; and that had he such information, he would not be at liberty to disclose it to her.

some information indicating that the FBI knew the assassination was going to take pl[illegible]" She then made a lit[illegible] speech to the effect that if he was aware of any information along the lines that the Bureau knew that President KENNEDY was to be assassinated in Dallas, it was his patriotic duty, regardless of his feeling for the FBI, to bring this information to their attention.

Mr. WALTER told her he did not wish to talk to Mr. LANE and did not wish to get involved in any type of investigation of who killed the President. Mrs. LANE told him that if he ever wanted to talk to MARK LANE, he could make a contact through their residence on Charter Street in New Orleans and that the LANEs were listed in the telephone directory. Mr. WALTER then left the meeting.

Shortly after this incident, Mr. WALTER left New Orleans to go to Atlanta where he spent two weeks in a training course for Permacel, the industrial tape division of Johnson and Johnson. He returned to New Orleans the Friday before Christmas 1967.

Shortly after his return to New Orleans, he heard a news bulletin on the radio to the effect that JIM GARRISON was in possession of a copy of a TWX message which indicated that the FBI had prior knowledge that President KENNEDY was going to be assassinated. Mr. WALTER thereafter was in constant travel status until 1/16/68 at which time he returned to New Orleans.

The following morning his landlord, BOYD ALLISON, 1531 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, told Mr. WALTER that a group of men with the Detective Division of the New Orleans PD had been trying to locate him and Mr. ALLISON gave Mr. WALTER a telephone number and the name Mr. BRITAL. Mr. ALLISON told Mr. WALTER that this BRITAL had stated WALTER was an important witness and should call the telephone number immediately upon arriving in New Orleans. He made contact with BRITAL by telephone. BRITAL identified himself as being an employee of the New Orleans District Attorney's Office and said it was important to make contact with WALTER immediately.

Mr. WALTER had placed his call to BRITAL from a telephone booth at the Burger King Drive-in at the corner of Claiborne and Carrollton Avenue, and agreed to wait at that location for Mr. BRITAL. BRITAL shortly drove up to the drive-in with another individual who was identified as an employee of the District Attorney's Office, but whose name WALTER does not recall. Within a moment or two a third individual, name unknown but a member of the DA's Office, arrived in a second car and almost immediately thereafter Mr. and Mrs. MARK LANE arrived at the drive-in.

Upon seeing the LANEs, WALTER immediately knew that they wished to talk about the KENNEDY assassination. He said to them, "You are teaming up on me and I refuse to talk about my activity in the Bureau or President KENNEDY's assassination investigation."

LANE that he wished to talk to MARK LANE. WALTER denied having made any such indication and left to get in his car. He was followed to his automobile by Mr. and Mrs. MARK LANE. There they engaged him in conversation apart from the rest of the group.

MARK asked whether WALTER was employed by the Bureau during the time of the investigation of the President's assassination. He replied to the affirmative, but that he had no information concerning the investigation.

At this point MARK LANE asked, "Did you receive a TWX from FBI Headquarters the Sunday before the assassination that KENNEDY was to be assassinated in Dallas, Texas?" WALTER replied to LANE that he was not sure that he was even on duty on that particular date, that as part of his duties he was required to receive and send numerous teletypes. The American people have a right to know the full truth about what happened in Dallas and that LANE felt it was everyone's obligation to contribute to finding out the truth, and if WALTER had any knowledge that the FBI was concealing information or that the FBI was aware that an assassination attempt was to be made, that he had the duty to make it known. LANE then asked if WALTER had a copy of a "TWX" to this effect. WALTER told LANE he had no copy of any Bureau communication and that he knew of no one who would have.

At this point WALTER insisted that he had to leave to go to Biloxi, Miss., and LANE said, "I want you to know that all of your expenses are covered." WALTER replied he had done nothing for LANE to earn any expenses. LANE asked whether WALTER would like to come to work for JIM GARISON. Upon receipt of a negative reply, LANE said that JIM GARRISON was backed by a group of people and he had access to a lot of money and would be willing to pay a lump some for any information WALTER might be able to furnish MARK LANE. WALTER said he had not done (?) job and had done nothing that would merit a lump sum payment.

LANE was most persistent and again queried WALTER about the existence of the "TWX" mentioned above and in parting LANE asked that WALTER do him the favor of calling LANE when he was next in New Orleans. WALTER replied he would not be back for sometime and then left.

Mr. WALTER advised that he never received or saw a teletype or other message containing the information being sought by LANE. He further emphatically denies that he ever received any payment of any sort from LANE or GARRISON or persons associated with this investigation and also emphatically denies that he has ever furnished an affidavit or signed statement of any kind to these people.

Mr. WALTER further said that he had had no conversation with MARK LANE or any other persons concerning an alleged FBI directive to the FBI New Orleans Office instructing Agents who

had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY to examine these interview reports and make sure there were no conflicts contained therein. He could recall no conversation concerning orders to resolve the conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy old ones.

Mr. WALTER advised that if further contact with him is necessary, he can be contacted at 1533 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, telephone 529-7419.

RECEIVED
FBI - NEW ORLEANS
DEC 1 3 1967

BENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

BE ADVISED NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-1231/EY HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 12/22/95 DEL. _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH [illegible] AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 6 1975

F B I

TELETYPE

Date: 10/6/75

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)

TELETYPE URGENT

"TREAT AS ORIGINAL"

TO: DIRECTOR
ATTN: SUPERVISOR WILLIAM E. HETTLES, JR.
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: JACKSONVILLE (89-10)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOV. 22, 1963.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

REBUAIRTEL OCT. 2, 1975.

TRANSMITTED HEREWITH BY TELECOPIER IS FIVE PAGE MEMORANDUM DATED FEB. 1, 1968, TRANSCRIBED FROM STENOGRAPHIC NOTES OF SAC SECRETARY CLARISSA L. DAVIDSON ON OCT. 6, 1975.

ALSO TRANSMITTED IS TELETYPE OF FEB. 1, 1968, SIMILARLY TRANSCRIBED FROM NOTES. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT ON PAGE TWO APPARENTLY A PORTION OF THE STENOGRAPHIC NOTES ARE EITHER MISSING IN THE BUREAU FILE OR INADVERTENTLY WERE NOT TRANSMITTED, AND THERE IS, THEREFORE, A GAP.

1 ENCLOSURE

AFK:cbd
(1)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. McDermott

DATE: 9/30/75

FROM : A. C. Frank

SUBJECT: JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION MATTER

Attached is a signed statement by Harry F. Louderback, a former employee of the Teletype Unit, who was on duty during the period in which an alleged ALL SAC teletype was transmitted from the Bureau to all field offices. It has been alleged that an employee whose initials are HLF sent this teletype and since Louderback's initials are HFL, the General Investigative Division requested attached signed statement.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to the General Investigative Division.

7354

1 ENCLOSURE

15 OCT 8 1975

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Gallagher, Attn: Mr. Nettles (sent direct)

ACF:jw
(3)

1 COMM. SECT.

56 DEC 8 1975

PERS. REC. UNIT

This is a free and voluntary statement made by me, Harry F. Louderback, to Alvin C. Frank, Chief, Communications Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation, on this the 29th day of September, 1975, at Washington, D. C.

I was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Teletype Operator assigned on the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. workshift in the Teletype Unit, Communications Section, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the month of November, 1963. As part of my duties in this assignment I prepared and transmitted teletype messages individually or collectively addressed to our field offices, including messages to all Special Agents in Charge. I can positively state that I have no recollection of there having been any communication prepared or transmitted by me or any other employee of the FBIHQ Teletype Unit in any manner whatsoever indicating any threat or potential assault on President John F. Kennedy prior to the date I personally learned of President Kennedy's assassination through the news media.

I can also positively state that until this date I had never heard the name of William S. Walter nor did I ever know of his employment with the FBI in any capacity.

Signed Harry F. Louderback

Witnessed by Alvin C. Frank 9/30/75

Witnessed by Lowell Wright 9/30/75

LL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Decker

DATE: 10/8/75

FROM : C. D. Neudorfer

SUBJECT: JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION MATTER

Attached is a signed statement by Earl F. Hostetler, Jr., a former employee of the Teletype Unit, Communications Section, who was on duty during the period in which an alleged ALL SAC teletype was transmitted from the Bureau to all field offices. It has been alleged that an employee whose initials are HLF sent this teletype and since Hostetler's initials are EFH, the General Investigative Division requested attached signed statement.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be forwarded to the General Investigative Division.

Enclosure

CDN:njd
(3)

1 - Mr. Gallagher (Attn: Mr. Nettles) (sent direct)

REC-50
EX-115

62-101060-7355

13 OCT 15 1975

2 ENCLOSURE

55 DEC 2 1975

COPY

10/8/75

This is a free and voluntary statement made by me to Charles Neudorfer, Section Chief of the Data Processing Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During the month of November 1963 while employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation I was assigned to the Code Room of the Communications Section of Division. I processed inter-Bureau communications consisting of a secure nature.

I can positively state that I did not process or see any communications pertaining to any threats to the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy.

I also have never heard or have been associated with William S. Walter prior to this date.

/s/ Earl F. Hostetler Jr.

Witnessed:

/s/ Charles D. Neudorfer 10/8/75
/s/ Thomas J. Frazier 10/8/75

10-8-75

This is a free and voluntary statement made by me to Charles Henderson, Section Chief of the Data Processing Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

During the month of November 1963 while employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation I was assigned to the Cable Room of the Communications Section of Division. I processed inter-Bureau communications ~~security~~ of a secret nature.

I can positively state that I did not process or see any communications pertaining to any threats to the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy.

I also have never heard or have been associated with William S. Walter prior to this date.

Earl F. Hostetler Jr.

Witnessed:

Charles D Henderson 10/8/75

Thomas J. Gregor 10/8/75

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. C. Cooke

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 10/3/75

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.(1) ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

This concerns the current inquiry into the alleged 11/17/63 teletype from FBIHQ to the field setting forth information that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his trip to Dallas, Texas.

On 10/2/75, Tom Johnson, Publisher, "Dallas Times Herald," Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams and advised he had been back in touch with William S. Walter, the former New Orleans FBI clerk who is making the allegations about the existence of the 11/17/63 teletype. Johnson said Walter told him the "executive secretary" of the New Orleans FBI Office had knowledge of the teletype.

Walter also told Johnson that another employee (not named) had contacted him and said he (or she) had knowledge of the teletype.

SAC Joseph Sylvester was contacted by General Investigative Division on 10/3/75. He advised the following persons occupied jobs in the New Orleans Office in 1963 which might be referred to as "executive secretary":

Joan Ann Murray - SAC secretary
Shirley Ann Montblanc - ASAC secretary
Leo W. Hebert - chief clerk
Rosemary Booth - assistant chief clerk
Urna S. Hogan - chief steno
Jo Ann Bishop or Carolyn Kraft - #3 desk secretary

REC-31 62-107060-7356

WEH/brb (13)

CONTINUED - OVER

PERS. REC. UNIT

The jobs indicated were the positions held in 1963. With the exception of Kraft, all were interviewed in 1968 and denied any knowledge of the alleged teletype. All are still employed in the New Orleans Office except Bishop, who is now dead, and Kraft, who lives in New Orleans.

In regard to another employee telling Walter he (or she) had seen the teletype, SAC Sylvester mentioned [redacted] as a possibility. [redacted] was a steno and worked on the Kennedy special. She apparently developed some sort of mental condition and was asked to resign several years ago. She was not interviewed in 1968.

With regard to the interviews in 1968 of the employees of the New Orleans Office who had been there in 1963, SAC Sylvester advised that signed statements had been taken from each and these statements are in the New Orleans file.

SAC Sylvester also pointed out that Harry L. Arnold is listed twice in the list of persons interviewed in 1968.

In conjunction with his upcoming speech before the Rotary Club in Patterson, Louisiana, SAC Sylvester advised he has learned that Walter is an active member of that Club. He said that local television reports indicate that Walter is to appear before a Congressional Committee on 10/22/75. Congressional Affairs Office advises that Walter is scheduled to appear 10/22/75 before Representative Bella Abzug's Subcommittee on Governmental Information and Individual Rights. SAC Sylvester has been so advised.

ACTION: For information.

9/10/75

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8156) RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
OO DL
Bufile 62-109060

Lt. [redacted] Police Department, St. Joseph, Missouri, advised SA ROY L. HUMPHREYS, JR., he had received information from [redacted], of St. Joseph, Missouri, regarding captioned matter. POWELL stated [redacted], charged locally on drug violation, has been attempting to assist law enforcement in order to secure more favorable treatment by the courts.

[redacted] has been dating [redacted], a white female, born 5/9/57. [redacted] resides with her mother [redacted], St. Joseph, Missouri. [redacted] is a teacher at [redacted] St. Joseph, Missouri.

[redacted] informs that [redacted], father of [redacted], is divorced from [redacted] He resides in Dallas, Texas, and is a pilot of some type, possibly a crop duster.

[redacted] apparently maintains some contact with [redacted] and recently informed her he might be in some type of trouble if the Government reopens the investigation of the killing of President KENNEDY. He reportedly informed her he had been an assassination agent for the CIA in a plot to kill FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba and also had worked as a "hit man" for the Mafia.

(2) Dallas
1 Kansas City
RLH:LAC
(3)

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-7357

He reportedly informed [redacted] that while in Cuba to kill CASTRO his hotel was bombed in an effort to kill him. [redacted] claims [redacted] has made notes regarding the statements made by [redacted] She has also made the statement that she has contact with the Mafia in Kansas City who will protect her from [redacted] should she need such protection.

[redacted] divorced [redacted] about ten years ago. In 1964, prior to their divorce, they resided at [redacted] South Houston, Texas.

MAE BERRELL
INVESTIGATION

FBI

Date: 9/20/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC.-INFO CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for information of the Bureau is one copy of Kansas City airtel to Dallas dated 9/10/75.

Information provided in re airtel is general in nature and does not allege any direct connection between [redacted] in captioned investigation.

Dallas assassination indices have been checked on [redacted] with negative results.

It is recommended by Dallas no investigation be conducted on the above information.

62-109060-

REC-41

9 SEP 23 1975

2-Bureau (Enc.-1) ENCLOSURE
1-Kansas City (62-8156) (Info)
2-Dallas
DHI:ako
(5)

5 OCT 24 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 O - 346-000 (11)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 0 6 1975

FBI

Date: 10/6/75

Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

Transmit the following in TELETYPE

Via TELETYPE

(Type in plain text or code)

"TREAT AS ORIGINAL"

URGENT

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, Jacksonville (89-10)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63

On 2/1/68 WILLIAM S. WALTER contacted me by telephone and advised he had seen the Johnny Carson Show on TV the night of 1/31/68. He said he wished to furnish information concerning certain statements made by Jim Garrison at that time.

WALTER subsequently voluntarily appears, Jacksonville FBI Office and advised he had formerly been employed as a security clerk by the FBI at New Orleans. Subsequent to his resignation and on an evening during the first week of December 1967, WALTER attended a speech at Tulane University by Mark Lane during which Lane discussed his investigation of the assassination, Warren Commission Report, and Lane's book on assassination of President Kennedy. Thereafter, Walter attended a reception and question and answer period with about 200 persons during which Lane stated that he had been under surveillance by FBI during his investigation and during his speeches. Friend of WALTER asked whether Walter was an FBI employee conducting surveillance of this particular meeting and Walter explained he had severed his

REC-29 62-109060-13

3 OCT 15 1975

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

59 NOV 20 1975

6 MN 62-109060

connection with PSI. Mrs. Lane who obviously overheard the

(Notes missing until the following paragraph)

old reports where conflicts were located. He states he was persistently urged to furnish such information, offered inducements such as expenses, lump sum payments (no specific amounts mentioned) and employment with DA Garrison, but emphatically made no such statements to Mark Lane, his wife or any other persons at any time.

(end of notes)

Transmit attached by Teletype – Plain

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Priority: IMMEDIATE

OCT 0 1975

JAMES E. ADAMS (DELIVER UPON RECEIPT)
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
ROOM 7116 JEH

To:

From: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

Date: 10/1/75

Time: Transmitted –

Received –

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Assoc. Dir.:
Dep. A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception ☒ Other TRANSCRIPT OF TAPED INTERVIEW OF WILLIAM S. WALTER, 10/1/75, ON WCSO RADIO, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

☐ (5 min) ☐ (6 min)

Special handling instructions:

Deliver immediately upon receipt.

Approved:

ENCLOSURE

55 NOV 6 1975

62-109060

6 cc to OCT 9 1975

file 62-109060

TRANSCRIPT OF TAPED INTERVIEW OF
WILLIAM S. WALTER, MORNING OF
OCTOBER 1, 1975 BY WGSO RADIO,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

ervieweri — Mr. Walter, of course your name has popped up on terms of the, concerning the investigation of the Kennedy assassination and indications that the FBI might have known before hand that there might have been an assassination attempt and it all centers around a teletype statement or a memo of some sort. Can you tell us what this is all about, sir, and what you got when you worked for the FBI?

FBI — Well, what was received by the New Orleans FBI Office on the 17th of November of 1963 was a normal movement teletype that the FBI offices throughout the country would receive if a dignitary or the President would come into your area and they were primarily concerned with developing information as to if there were any demonstrations planned or any embarrassing situations that the President or dignitary may be placed in and this particular teletype was sent from Washington to all the SACs in the offices and I happened to be working the night from 12 midnight to 8 in the morning the night that it came in, indicating that they, the FBI, had received information that a possible attempt would be made on President Kennedy's life in Dallas on the Dallas trip.

ervieweri — Well, the FBI here is is denying any sort of knowledge of that memo or any kind of teletype message whatsoever. Are they just mistaken, or lying or covering up, or what?

WER: — Well, that, you know that's, well, I guess that's for the public to decide. I'm willing to go to a Grand Jury or a Senate investigative hearing and give and give the evidence that I have and also name names and I think possibly the Bureau has always taken the position, and I don't have anything against the Bureau. I worked there for five and a half years. Er, the Bureau's always taken the position of don't embarrass the Bureau and they felt at this time that this information couldn't couldn't have been handled in a more professional manner and wouldn't have had any er, effect at all on who would assassinate Kennedy or of the outcome of the assassination.

62-109060-7359

What kind of pressure were you under concerning this memo or teletype that you got?

I, I wasn't in under any pressure at all. In 1968 Mark Lane was in New Orleans and he he evidentally had a source of information that told him that there was such a message. He accidentally stumbled on me at a Tulane University round table discussion. Found out that I was with the Bureau and requested me to talk with him which I refused to. It was immediately after that that he gave a signed affidavit, not signed by me but signed by him, gave Jim Garrison a signed affidavit saying that Mark Lane had talked to me and that the information I had given him was that a teletype had been received and I had knowledge of it. Garrison never checked with me and I've never talked with Mr. Garrison but Garrison went on the Johnny Carson show in 1968 and read that affidavit. From that point the FBI questioned me and I might add that I voluntarily went to the FBI Office in Jacksonville, Florida where I was staying at the time I saw the Johnny Carson show and told them, er, of what happened and they were only interested in whether or not I had actually cooperated with Mark Lane and intended to cooperate with Garrison. They never asked me did I receive a teletype or did I have knowledge of the teletype. When I got back to New Orleans about three weeks after that incident in Jacksonville I voluntarily went to the FBI Office in New Orleans and went over the same thing over again and also presented the FBI Office in New Orleans with a note that Mark Lane had put under my door at my apartment saying that he was going to tell Jim Garrison what I told him and that Garrison was going to make it nationally known. It was at one point that I was ever pressured by the FBI and ever asked about the teletype and that was in Nashville, Tennessee when I was interviewed by the Special Agent in Charge of the Memphis Office. This again was in 1968 and the man, Mr. Jensen, was the Special Agent in Charge and Mr. Holken (phonetic) were there. It was late at night and Mr. Jensen stood up across the desk from me and told me that Mr. Hoover had sent him to Nashville to set me straight and shut me up and they asked me to sign a group of papers which I refused to do and left and right after that I was called by the United States Attorney, Mr. Lacour,

WALTER: (continued) in New Orleans and I flew from Nashville, where I was living, to New Orleans and spent the entire day with Mr. Lacour and my attorney and, er, gave them the entire story and the statements and what had happened up to that point and, of course, the FBI didn't choose to do anything in 68 and, er, now, as I understand it, er, I'm free to talk about it and CBS news contacted me independently, I didn't contact them, and they're doing a documentary in November and that's where the information got got out.

Interviewer: Did you pass any of this along to J. Edgar Hoover?

WALTER: I was never asked by Mr. Hoover and the employees of the offices were not, er, were not in a position, you didn't contact Mr. Hoover, except through the Special Agent in Charges of your offices.

Interviewer: Er, would you, would you tell us again what that memo or teletype did say?

WALTER: Well, the memo, it wasn't a memo, it was a teletype sent from the Washington headquarters to all SACs, that's all Special Agents in Charges, saying that the Bureau, the FBI, somewhere had received information that an attempt would be made on President Kennedy's life in Dallas, and they asked us in the New Orleans Office to check with our informants to determine whether or not we had any information that would support that. Er, I might add that this ties in with a note that was received in the Dallas Office about that same time. Mr. Kelley who is the Director of the FBI now admitted about three or four weeks ago admitted on national news that a note had been given to the FBI Office in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald saying that he was gonna take some action against the federal government. This note was alleged to have taken place and the FBI conducted a two month investigation and determined that the note was received in Dallas and it was destroyed and the information had never been relayed on to the Warren Commission. So, that seems to tie in with the, with the teletype. If that note like they say and they have signed sworn statements and Mr. Kelley admitted it, it would have been normal for the FBI to then send teletypes to their field offices asking their field offices was there any information that they had to support any large activities of any kind.

Interviewer: Now as I understand it, er, there was another message that said for agents who had conducted interviews regarding the assassination to make sure their reports didn't have any conflicts in them. Er...

WALTER: That was another, that was another story there. Because of the massiveness and investigation and the number of offices that were involved in the investigation, this is after the assassination, there were changes made to coordinate reports so that the leads wouldn't continue on endlessly. I think everybody agreed that Oswald was the lone assassin and, er, an investigation had to be conducted to see whether or not there was any conspiracy and it was conducted and I think it was very, very accurate and very thorough and, er, I'm convinced that Oswald was the lone assassin and I'm also convinced that I believe the Warren Report. I, the Bureau, the FBI, didn't do anything on this particular teletype and other messages and other reports that they haven't always done, as, as the time I was with the Bureau and that is don't put the Bureau in a position in sensitive matters that they can be embarrassed.

Interviewer: What are you gonna do now, sir?

WALTER: What's gonna do now?

Interviewer: What are you gonna do now about this, er, is there anything more you can do or plan to do in terms...

WALTER: There is nothing more that I can do, I'... I'm sure I'm gonna get a lot of flack from the FBI. They're gonna deny it. Of course we knew when I first started talking, er, to the Dallas newspaper that contacted me two months ago that they were gonna deny it but I might add this, is that if we ever get before a Senate Committee, er, there's evidence, we have evidence that we have confirmations from people that I don't know, er, that have knowledge of this communication, so, er, if, er, the Bureau wants to stand on the position that it didn't happen I think we can prove that it did happen and I, I, can't understand why the FBI wouldn't just come right out and say okay we admitted it like they admitted the note two months ago that went to the Dallas Office,

WALTER: (continued) and Mr. Sylvester, I know Mr. Sylvester, Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office very well, and for him to categorically, er, deny this teletype and also for him to make statements on television that I saw last night that they emphatically deny that it ever existed and I think the quote they used is that it's not in the FBI files, well, there's a system that was established to, to deal with matters that they didn't want to ever to admit that were in the files and I think this came out last Friday in the, er, Church Senate Committee hearings that the FBI had a procedure that they would set up that, that they could honestly under oath say that the FBI files did not have any record. So for him to sit there and say that after they've already admitted to the Church Committee that that procedure was established, is, er, I just, I just, I just can't imagine why they'd do it.

Interviewer: Did you put that, that teletype in the file when you received it?

WALTER: No, my, my procedure was to call the Special Agent in Charge, then call the Agents, er, that would deal with those kind of cases and then mark that notation on the file and put it on the Special Agent in Charge's desk. See, this was, this came in at 1:47 a.m. Central Standard Time, em, on the 17th of November, 1963.

Interviewer: And it apparently disappeared from that point on?

WALTER: Well that was in the file at one stage and then of course after the assassination it, er, a group of, er, employees at the office, we were concerned primarily over whether or not, er, anybody in the New Orleans Office would, would be criticized for handling of that teletype or whether or not that teletype had produced any, er, positive information as to anything that was gonna happen in Dallas and so a couple of us, who had talked about it, were concerned about who was gonna get in trouble and if anybody was gonna get in trouble and we went back to locate the teletype and we were able to locate it about three days after the assassination but after that we didn't see it any more. And we looked.

Interviewer: Mr. Walter, thank you, sir, er, we appreciate your taking the time to talk with us and I know this must be very difficult for you and you will be under a lot of pressure, er, er, well you have courage if nothing else. I'll say that for you.

WALTER: Well I appreciate that.

Interviewer: We thank you again for chatting with us.

WALTER: Thank you.

Interviewer: Have a good day, sir. Bye, bye.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 03 1975

NR008 NO CODE

6:08PM NITEL OCT 3,1975 JMF

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) TELETYPE

FROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ATTN: SA WILLIAM NETTLES, INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELCALL TO BUREAU, OCT 3,1975.

ON OCT 2,1975, ROY E. SIMON, FORMER SECURITY PATROL CLERK, NEW ORLEANS, DIVISION, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT HE RECENTLY RECIEVED A CALL FROM A REPORTER FOR THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD NEWSPAPER. THE REPORTER INQUIRED ABOUT A TELETYPE WHICH WAS SUPPOSEDLY SENT TO THE FIELD OFFICES RELATIVE TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE REPORTER INFORMED SIMON THAT THE FOLLOWING AGENTS NAMES APPEARED ON THIS TELETYPE; KAACK, KWICK, QUIGLEY, BE BRUEYS AND MAYNOR.

REC-57

THE REPORTER ADDITIONALLY ADVISED THAT BILL WALTER HAS STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY THREE DAYS AFTER THE TELETYPE WAS RECIEVED AT NEW ORLEANS, THAT HE, WALTER, TOM MC CURLEY AND ROY SIMON WENT BACK TO THE FILES AND THEN FOUND THIS TELETYPE . SIMON STATED THAT HE NEVER HAS SEEN OR FOUND ANY SUCH TELETYPE AND INFORMED THE REPORTER "IF YOU INTEND TO PRODUCE A PROGRAM BASED UPON WHAT

OCT 9 1975

Dep. A.D.-Adm.
Dep. A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MR. WILLIAM NETTLES
R-5099
D JEH

7360

6 1411

GPO: 1974 O - 569-920

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

BILLY WALTER SAYS, YOU HAVE GOT TO BE CRAZY."

AFTER WATCHING THE 10:00 PM LOCAL NEWS BROADCAST ON NEW ORLEANS CHANNEL 4 TV, WWL, ON OCT 1,1975, DURING WHICH NEWSCASTER CHARLES ZEWE PRESENTED THE INFORMATION BEING SET OUT BY WALTER RELATIVE TO THIS TELETYPE, SIMON STATED THAT HE CALLED THE NEWS ROOM AND ADVISED THE INDIVIDUAL ANSWERING THE TELEPHONE IN THE NEWS ROOM "YOU ARE SHOWING ONLY ONE SIDE OF THE STORY," TO WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL REPLIED "I KNOW". THE INDIVIDUAL SHEN INFORMED SIMON THAT "WE FEEL THAT BILL WALTER AND MARK LANE ARE CONSPIRING TO RECIEVE PUBLICITY FRO A FUTURE BOOK THEY MAY PUBLISH."

SIMON ADVISED THAT HE COULD BE CONTACTED AT HIS HOME, TELEPHONE 504-362-4585 OF OFFICE TELEPHONE 504-522-1595.

SAC JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR. AND SUPERVISOR ERNEST C. WALL WHO WERE BOTH IN THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AT THE TIME OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION DO NOT RECALL AN AGENT NAMED KWICK BEING ASSIGNED TO THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION. THE BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO REVIEW PERSONNEL RECORDS TO DETERMINE IF SA KWICK WAS IN FACT ASSIGNED TO THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION.

END MESSAGE.

MAH FBIHQ ACKF FOR ONE

WA CLR

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-1-73)

Date 10/3/75

To: ☒ Director

Att.: Mr. William Nettles, FBI
Division VI, Room 5048 JEH

☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ SC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

Title WILLIAM S. WALTER
FORMER CLERK
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
ALLEGATIONS RE
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

RE:

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign ___ Reassign ___
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Deadline
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ For information
- ☐ Handle
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Serial # ☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return
- ☐ Send to
- ☐ Submit new charge out
- ☐ Submit report by
- ☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

PERS. REC. UNIT
REC 27

NOT RECORDED
13 OCT 10 1975

SAC

___ See reverse side

Office NEW ORLEANS

GPO : 1973 526-730

OCT 30 1975

10 NOV 3 1975

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Walter Reveals Prior Warning On Potential JFK Assassination

A former FBI security clerk today said the FBI was probably trying to avoid embarrassment by not revealing it had information President Kennedy might be assassinated in Dallas and not trying to supress vital evidence from the Warren Commission.

William Walter, who worked as a security clerk in the New Orleans office of the FBI in 1963, said in a CBS interview Tuesday night that he made a personal transcription of a teletype message sent Nov. 17, 1963, warning of a possible assassination attempt when Kenney visited Dallas five days later.

The FBI Tuesday said there was no evidence in its files that the message was sent.

However, Walter, now a bank executive in Morgan City, said the bureau has a "no file procedure" where sensitive material is kept in two safes rather than common filing cabinets.

"The documents are put in the safe of the Special Agent in Charge of the (field) office and the assistant director," Walter said today. "An agent can then say they are not in the files."

Walter also noted that files are destroyed each year by a visiting inspection team.

The former bureau employe said the Nov. 17, 1973 teletype was sent to the New Orleans office from then Director J. Edgar Hoover from his Washington headquarters.

The teletype, Walter said, stated that a militant

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

___ FRONT PAGE

___ MORGAN CITY DAILY REVIEW

___ MORGAN CITY, LA.

Date: 10/1/75
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: WALTER REVEALS PRIOR WARNING ON POTENTIAL JFK ASSASSINATION
Character:
or
Classification: 89-69
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

File
62-109060
11

revolutionary group may attempt to assassinate Kennedy in Dallas on his visit Nov. 22, 1963.

The message, he maintained, asked agents to contact all its informants who may have had knowledge of the alleged attempt.

It specifically directed agents to contact "ci", criminal informants; "pci", possible criminal informants; and "logical racial and hate group informants," Walter said.

While Walter maintained the FBI's New Orleans office received the message, he said criticism of the bureau would be unjust.

"I think what happened is the FBI felt like this was embarrassing information to them and it wasn't information that changed who killed President Kennedy or could have prevented President Kennedy's death—but it was information that came into the FBI's hands before the assassination and in hindsight it indicated that possibly the bureau was in a position where it could be criticized," Walter said.

The Patterson resident said he had copied a number of documents while he worked for the FBI, many of them dealing with civil rights issues, and made a copy of the teletype concerning Kennedy "about four or five days" after the assassination.

Walter said the message, prior to the assassination, was of no major import but became of historical significance after Nov. 22, 1963.

"I was a political science and history major (at Tulane University), he said. "I just felt it was pretty significant and pretty important historically, that I at least have the information on that teletype.

"I had no idea at that time that it wouldn't be presented to the Warren report. I didn't think it was anything that would be hidden from anybody or denied."

Walter revealed his information publicly for the first time in an interview Tuesday night with CBS correspondent Dan Rather.

However, it was not the first time he told the story, having done so to an FBI agent and U.S. District Attorney in 1968 during the Kennedy assassination probe of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Walter said he told the federal officials about the teletype message and that he had not discussed the issue with Garrison.

Garrison had quoted Mark Lane, the author of "Rush to Judgment," as saying that Walter had told him (Lane) of the teletype message. Garrison made the remark in a 1968 broadcast of the Tonight Show on NBC.

Walter denies having ever discussed the 1963 message with Lane or Garrison.



THE TELEPHONE HASN'T quit ringing at ark executive William Walter's office since ve revealed the receipt of a teletype message warning the FBI of a possible assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Dallas five days before his fatal trip. Walter said the New Orleans FBI office received the warning Nov. 17, 1963, five days before the President was gunned down in a Dallas motorcade. The teletype was copied by Walter several days after the assassination when he was working as a security clerk in the bureau's office in New Orleans. (Daily Review Photo)

[illegible], 1975

[illegible]
[illegible] State Bank
[illegible] City, Louisiana

Dear [illegible] Walters

Have read news articles and viewed you on television, when you recently decided to [illegible] all out in your attempts to condemn the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Am not going to rehash the assassination attempts on the life of President John F. Kennedy, but rather I am concerned with your cheap, deceitful, and underhanded tactics while employed by the F.B.I.

By your own admission, you state you were "alone" in the office on the night or early morning hours of November 17, 1963, when a message came on the teletype dealing with possible assassination attempt on the life of President Kennedy. If such a message was received, why would you be inclined to "make a copy of it", when you had no reason to believe the Bureau would not act upon it. No one saw this message but yourself, and I suppose you simply felt duty bound to make a copy for your "future use". Perhaps you were just "psychic" and new it would make a "news worth item some 12 years later".

If you received any messages at all, while employed by the F.B.I., I would be inclined to believe you made copies of many other articles that came over the teletype, confidential and otherwise, from time to time for your personal use. Certainly, when you accepted employment with the F.B.I., the cardinal rule would have been that all information received intothe office was the sole property of the FBI. Out of common decency you should not stoop so low as to rifle your employers file for information to suit yourself. I am inclined to believe you are doing the same thing with your present employer, concerning "confidential" information on some of thebank's customers. You can keep this information, and, at some future date, about 12 years from now, you could really spill all kinds of information to the news media that would bring you an equal amount of publicity as you are getting today. I would suggest your present employer be very cautious of the liberties he places in your hands.

In order to gain publicity, you told Jim Garrison and Mark Lane. Garrison did not use you in his trial to prove assassination attempt, and certainly he was looking for all the information he could find, because he had none at the time of the trial. However, it would make a good story if you would wait awhile, then come out with this "alledge information, and thereby keep Garrison's case and Lane's book alive and selling.

[illegible] 15 1975

[illegible]

[illegible] 1975

No ade-
quate

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ✓
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ✓
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 10/7/75

FROM : B. H. Cooke

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Attached is a newspaper article from the 10/3/75 edition of the "Washington Star-News," which pertains to the allegations of former New Orleans Office Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter that a teletype was sent from FBIHQ to all field offices on 11/17/63 stating that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas.

In the article, Walter is quoted as saying, "Secondly, on November 10, 1963, there was a teletype that was sent from the Miami FBI Office to the Washington Bureau Headquarters saying that there was a possible attempt planned against his (Kennedy's) life planned on his trip to Miami."

Regarding this paragraph, the Director asked, "Isn't this a different and added version?"

The answer to the Director's question is yes. It appears that Walter is attempting to connect his allegations regarding the 11/17/63 teletype with a case the Miami Office was working at the time.

ST-109

REC-42 62-116395-7363

In an overall review of appropriate files in an attempt to locate anything similar to the alleged 11/17/63 teletype, the General Investigative Division has been searching Bureau file 62-106833 (which contains information relating to threats against President Kennedy and his family from 1960 to the present) and related files. Contained therein are several communications entitled, "Threat to Kill President Kennedy by [redacted] at Miami, Florida, November 9, 1963." [redacted] Georgia, visited [redacted] their conversation

5 OCT 22 1975

Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

WEN/brb (11)

PERS. REC. UNIT

was tape recorded by the Miami Police. [redacted] advised that plans were in the making to kill President Kennedy at some future date. [redacted] said he was familiar with Washington, D. C., and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House, using a high-powered rifle. [redacted] at the time, was the [redacted] representative of the [redacted] Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] a Klansman from Chattanooga, Tennessee, was a man who could do the job and [redacted] said he would be willing to help.

The former informant advised the Miami Office on 11/10/63 and initial information regarding this was furnished by Miami to the Bureau and SAC, Atlanta, by teletype of that date (Bureau file 62-106833-180). U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C., was telephonically advised by FBIHQ promptly upon receipt of the teletype. Miami followed up with an airtel and LHM on 11/11/63. A copy of the LHM was sent to U. S. Secret Service on 11/13/63.

Miami SAC Wesley Grapp objected to giving this information to the U. S. Secret Service Office in Miami for several reasons. The former informant did not desire to discuss the matter with the U. S. Secret Service since he and [redacted] were the only ones present during the conversation. The Miami Secret Service Agent at the time was a former state trooper who was very aggressive and would insist on knowing the informant's identity. SAC Grapp did not feel that the Secret Service Agent would keep the former informant's identity confidential. It should also be noted that the threat did not involve the Miami area. However, Miami Police stated they were advising the U. S. Secret Service.

Details of this matter, including interview of [redacted] and other subsequent investigations, were set forth in the report of Dallas Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated 7/16/64 in the assassination investigation (62-109060-3477). Copies of this report went to the New Orleans Office, and the Warren Commission. [redacted] was considered a suspect in the assassination, but investigation determined he was at home in [redacted] Georgia, on 11/22/63 and had no connection with the assassination. No references are made in the cover pages of the report or the body to the 11/10/63 Miami teletype.

Memorandum to Mr. Gallagher
RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The information also was set forth in an Atlanta report of 12/1/63 in the Lee Harvey Oswald Internal Security investigation. No copy of this report was sent to New Orleans. It was disseminated to the Warren Commission.

The Miami Office has reviewed their files and found no indication there that information regarding this matter was sent to New Orleans.

On 2/2/67, a newspaper article appeared in "The Miami News," regarding this matter. Details of the meeting between the informant and [redacted] were set forth in the article. The matter was also covered in a 2/22/67 special bulletin of the National Federation of Labor, Incorporated, Miami, Florida, which apparently received widespread distribution in Miami, Florida, and Washington, D. C. It was also covered in 2/3/67 article in "The Sun," a Baltimore, Maryland, newspaper. No mention of the 11/10/63 teletype is found in any of the articles.

No mention of this matter can be found in the Warren Commission Report or its supporting volumes. None of the pertinent names are indexed and a review of pertinent portions of the Report and the testimony of author Mark Lane fails to reveal any reference to the matter.

The Atlanta and New Orleans Offices have been instructed to review their files to determine if any reference is made in communications to New Orleans in this matter to the 11/10/63 Miami teletype.

As indicated above, it has been determined that information regarding the [redacted] matter was furnished to the New Orleans Office in 1964 and Walter might have had access to it prior to his resignation in 1966. It has not yet been determined how he learned of the 11/10/63 Miami teletype since it is not mentioned in any of the material reviewed thus far.

ACTION: General Investigative Division will report the results of the records checks being conducted by the Atlanta and New Orleans Offices and continue record reviews to determine if reference is made to the 11/10/63 Miami teletype in any communication going to New Orleans.

FBI Denies Report of JFK Note

MORGAN CITY, La. (UPI) — The FBI has rejected as false a report by a former bureau clerk who said he saw a FBI teletype message warning of a possible attempt on President John F. Kennedy's life five days before Kennedy was killed in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley said that there is no evidence in the agency's files to indicate the message was sent, and Joseph T. Sylvester, the agent in charge of the New Orleans FBI office where the security clerk, William Walter, worked, also denied the story.

"There was no communication ever warning of a possible attempt prior to the assassination. Is that clear enough?" Sylvester said yesterday.

BUT WALTER said, "Two things tie in with the warning. About a month ago, Mr. Kelley admitted that the FBI had received a note from Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas that was presented to the Dallas FBI office. And Mr. Kelley said two weeks ago that the FBI had destroyed that note.

"Secondly, on Nov. 10, 1963, there was a teletype that was sent from the Miami FBI office to the Washington bureau headquarters saying that there was a possible attempt planned against his (Kennedy's) life planned on his trip to Miami.

Walter said the Dallas message arrived marked "urgent" from Washington on Nov. 17, 1963, when he was alone in the New Orleans FBI bureau. He said it stated: "Information has been received by the bureau that a militant revolutionary group may attempt to assassinate President Kennedy on his proposed trip to Dallas."

The former clerk said he made a transcript of the message four or five days after Kennedy's assassination because he was a political science and history major and felt the message was significant. Walter said his transcript of the message contains several coded identifying symbols, which he declined to reveal.

"I'M KEEPING a few aces in the hole for when it really gets down to a put up or shut up situation," he said.

"I think the FBI did what they had to do to maintain their stature in the federal government," Walter said.

"It didn't change anything. I believe the Warren Commission report and I also believe Oswald was the lone assassin. I don't think the FBI hid any information or failed to reveal any information that would have changed that in any way.

"I was sought out by the news media. I don't have anything to gain on a deal like this and I certainly have probably more to lose than gain," he said.

Director Sec'y

The Washington Post
Washington Star-News 6-14
Daily News (New York)
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times

109 ST

REC-42 Date OCT 3 1975

5 OCT 22 1975

Isn't this a different version?

62-107160-736.4 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

Cons

Enc

1/12/76

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Dep. AD Adm.	
Dep. AD Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/26/75

FROM : SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY
OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO
ALL SAC'S, 11/17/63, CAPTIONED
"THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY,
IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63,
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING"

On 9/17/75, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised he wishes to be as cooperative as possible with the FBI, however, because of his position, he requests the following information be maintained in the strictest of confidence. Under no circumstances will he testify as he has furnished this data to the FBI fot verification of the information only.

I, TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [redacted] an express promise of confidentiality per his request as to the information he furnished me, and as to his identity.

REC-9 62-107060-7365

[redacted]

22 OCT 14 1975

6-fm 62-107060

NOV 5 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Pers. Rec. Unit

Transmit attached by Facsimile PLAINTEXT Priority URGENT

DIRECTOR, FBI
To SAC, KANSAS CITY
From SAC, DALLAS

Date 8/20/75
Time Transmitted DIR - 915p LNG
KC -
Initials -

Subject: ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

[ ] Fingerprint Photo [ ] Fingerprint Record [ ] Map [X] Newspaper clipping [ ] Photograph
[ ] Artists Conception [ ] Other

Special handling instructions:

DIR. HAND CARRY TO ASST. DIRECTOR
KC. HAND CARRY TO DIRECTOR

Approved:

Asst. Dir.
Dep. A.D. Adm.
Dep. A.D. Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
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Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

REC-31

LX-106

5 OCT 22 1975

ENCLOSURE

6 MAIL ROOM

swald threat

Note to FBI destroyed;



...ead FBI agent

By TOM JOHNSON
Staff Writer

© 1975, The Dallas Times Herald

Lee Harvey Oswald personally carried a "threatening" letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here several days prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, The Dallas Times Herald has learned.

The letter, which apparently did not mention President Kennedy, was destroyed by FBI personnel shortly after the assassination and its existence never was revealed during intensive investigation by the Warren Commission, according to sources within the FBI.

The FBI has launched a full internal inquiry into the Oswald visit and possible criminal violations in connection with destruction of the note and failure to report its existence.

In response to inquiries by The Times Herald, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley said Saturday that an investigation "tends to substantiate that Lee Harvey Oswald visited the Dallas FBI office several days prior to the assassination of President Kennedy."

Kelley said Oswald visited the office "apparently as the result of an interview by an FBI agent of his (Oswald's) wife Marina, in connection with the FBI investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination."

FBI agents had made contact with Oswald's wife, Nov. 1, 1963, only 21 days before the assassination. Another attempt to interview her was made on Nov. 5, but it was not successful.

revealed

Kennedy not named

The FBI probe into Oswald's visit was launched as a result of questions raised by The Times Herald during a July 5, 1963, meeting with Kelley in Washington FBI headquarters. The Times Herald has been checking the previously unreported incident for more than two months.

In a statement prepared for The Times Herald Saturday, Kelley said: "Oswald left a note addressed to this agent, and, although recollections vary as to the wording of the note, it was for the purpose of warning the agent to desist from further interviews with his wife."

"Prior to the current FBI inquiries, there had been no information concerning this visit and note recorded in FBI records, and inquiries tend to corroborate that shortly after the assassination, the note in question was destroyed," he said.

Kelley said Saturday that "inquiries are continuing to determine the full facts concerning the handling of this matter." Kelley said Attorney General Edward Levi is being kept informed on the progress of the investigation.

Apparently those personnel in Dallas FBI offices at the time who knew of Oswald's visit and his letter have kept the incident secret for almost 12 years, sources told The Times Herald.

A person mentioned in the FBI office at the time of the assassination said of the visit: "Oswald left a threatening note ... he wanted the agent in charge of his wife's case to quit harassing Marina."

"I didn't actually see the note

See OSWALD on Page 12

Times Herald query prompted FBI probe

The FBI internal investigation was initiated as a result of a July 5 meeting between The Times Herald and FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley and Associate Director James Adams.

The Times Herald had uncovered information concerning the reported Oswald visit to the Dallas FBI offices prior to the assassination, as well as information on a "threatening letter" and the reported destruction of that letter.

Because the newspaper has received hundreds of unsubstantiated reports challenging the findings of The Warren Commission Report, a decision was made to delay publication until the story could be verified, both independently and at the highest level of the FBI.

Continued from Page

...world, but I know it existed. There ... were no more than a very few, at most five or six, who saw the letter. One of them was a secretary I understand has been transferred.

"I honestly don't believe that Mr. (J. Edgar) Hoover or Mr. (J. Gordon) Shanklin ever knew of the existence of the letter. They would have gone through the roof," the source said.

Shanklin was special agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office during the Kennedy assassination. Through retirement from that position this past June.

Contacted by The Times Herald Saturday, Shanklin said: "I am cooperating with the FBI internal investigation on this. I never knew of it. If Oswald came by (the Dallas FBI office), I didn't know."

The Times Herald has interviewed Shanklin twice on this report, but after preliminary information was uncovered by the newspaper and again on Saturday following Director Kelley's statement to The Times Herald. During both interviews, Shanklin maintained no prior knowledge of Oswald's visit or a threatening letter.

routine questioning, partly because of her inability to understand English well. Lee was not there at the time, and the agent left.

"I understand Marina took down Hosty's license plate as he was leaving ... and that license number did turn up in Warren Commission exhibits," the source said.

"Apparently, Oswald became upset when Marina told him about the FBI visit ... I believe that's what prompted his coming by the offices ... and the threatening letter."

Shanklin confirmed the Paine home visit by Dallas office FBI agents prior to the assassination. He said they went by looking for Oswald on a routine security check. "Hosty did go by Mrs. Paine's house looking for Oswald. He wasn't there," Shanklin said.

Shanklin said he had "heard reports" that Oswald had been in a garage adjacent to the downtown FBI offices prior to the assassination, but that he had been unable to verify that report.

"I never could check that report out," he said. At the time, FBI offices were in the Santa Fe Building in downtown Dallas.

(4)

The Times Herald was told by a source within the FBI that following the assassination the note was destroyed. "After the investigation, they destroyed it," he said.

Asked to identify who "they" were, the FBI source only would state: "other personnel in the Dallas offices ... you'll have to ask Kelley or Howe about that. I've told you all I'm going to say on that."

James P. Hosty Jr., who is now assigned to the Kansas City FBI offices, was agent in charge of the Marina Oswald security-check investigation in Dallas. Agent Jim Howe was Hosty's supervisor. Howe was transferred to the Seattle FBI offices approximately one year after the assassination, an FBI source said.

Contacted by telephone Saturday in Kansas City, Hosty was asked if he knew of the letter's existence.

"I don't know anything about that," Hosty said. "Not that I ..., I'm sorry. I'm afraid I can't make any comment on this. I don't know what you're talking about."

Hosty repeatedly declined to discuss anything about the Oswald letter, referring all questions to Kelley.

"Well, like I say, you can see my position. I'm not in a position to say anything on this. I think I'm right so, I'll just go along and take orders. I sure hope so."

Howe now is assigned to the FBI office in San Diego, Calif. Attempts to reach Howe by telephone late Saturday were not successful. He had not returned messages left with the FBI there.

A source said: "Prior to Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to the FBI offices, FBI agents had visited the Paine home in Dallas where Marina Oswald was living.

"Marina became frightened during Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to the FBI offices, and the note was destroyed. After the investigation, they destroyed it," he said.

Asked to identify who "they" were, the FBI source only would state: "other personnel in the Dallas offices ... you'll have to ask Kelley or Howe about that. I've told you all I'm going to say on that."

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A source said: "Prior to Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to the FBI offices, FBI agents had visited the Paine home in Dallas where Marina Oswald was living.

"Marina became frightened during Marina Oswald had met Lee Harvey in her native Russia. The routine check on her and her husband was a result of their having lived in the Soviet Union. During the 1950's, the FBI kept regular checks on persons having lived in Communist-bloc countries.

A Times Herald source said neither Oswald's visit to the Dallas FBI offices nor the "threatening letter" resulted in placing Oswald under active surveillance prior to President Kennedy's November 22 visit to Dallas.

"That was the real screwup, I guess," the source said. "We did not tell police or other protective agencies about it ... it seemed routine at the time of his visit. Nuts and threatening mail come in all the time. The letter didn't threaten Kennedy. It said Hosty should quit harassing Marina, I believe."

"It wasn't until after the assassination that the full impact of this thing hit ... Those who knew about it (Oswald's letter and visit) never told about it ... I guess because they never were asked about it ... they never disclosed it.

"In my judgment, this information coming out will blow the lid off the whole damn case. I worry about it very much ... since it looks like, you know, another government coverup.

"I am worried it will further damage the FBI. It was a bureaucratic screwup. Nobody did the followup on it, and the letter was destroyed. They didn't want anybody to know that Oswald had come by the offices, that he had left a threat, that we had failed to put him under surveillance."

Deputy Director James B. Adams of the Washington offices of the FBI said Saturday that other than Kelley's statement they would have no further comment on the investigation until "all inquiries have been concluded and the matter considered by the department."

Statement from the FBI

Statement by Federal Bureau of Investigation Director Clarence M. Kelley, issued to The Dallas Times Herald Saturday by Associate Director James B. Adams:

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley confirmed today that inquiries conducted in response to questions asked by The Dallas Times Herald tend to substantiate that Lee Harvey Oswald visited the Dallas FBI office several days prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, apparently as the result of an interview by an FBI agent of his wife Marina in connection with the FBI investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination which was documented in the Warren Commission report. Oswald left a note addressed to this agent and although recollections vary as to the wording of the note, it was for the purpose of warning the agent to desist from further interviews of his wife.

FBI inquiries to date establish that the note contained no references to President Kennedy or in any way would have forewarned of the subsequent assassination. Prior to the current FBI inquiries, there had been no information concerning this visit and none recorded in FBI records, and inquiries tend to corroborate that shortly after the assassination, the note in question was destroyed.

Inquiries are continuing to determine the full facts concerning the handling of this matter.

The Attorney General has from the inception been kept informed of the progress of FBI inquiries to date. Director Kelley has indicated that there will be no further comment for publication until all inquiries have been concluded and the matter considered by the Department.

Buston
Dispi
HQ 81581
Bundy -
W. Hudson -
- Oct 20/1963
FBI agent killed
James P. Hosty
MU 8605
U.S. Commerce Bldg
Dallas

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/26/75

FROM : SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO ALL SAC'S, 11/17/63, CAPTIONED "THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING"

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

On 9/25/75, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised they wished to be as cooperative as possible with the FBI, however, because of their positions, they requested the following information be maintained in the strictest of confidence. Under no circumstances will they testify as they have furnished this data to the FBI for verification of the information only.

I, TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [redacted] an express promise of confidentiality per their request as to the information they furnished me and as to their identity.

REC-45 62-109060-7367

[redacted]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Jenkins

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 9/10/75

1 - Mr. Bassett

FROM : J. B. ADAMS

SUBJECT: JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION MATTER

Associate Dir. ✓
Dep. AD Adm. ✓
Dep. AD Inv. ✓
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

At 9:30 p.m., 9/9/75, [redacted] talked with the Director and me via conference call regarding a press inquiry he wished to make concerning an allegation he had just received.

[redacted] advised that the source, whom he would not reveal, had indicated that a few days prior to the assassination a teletype had been sent to all SACs concerning receipt of information that a militant group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy and all copies of this teletype are gone. He advised that the source was supposed to make a hard copy of the teletype available Thursday morning, however, from his notes the teletype as best as could be reconstructed was as follows:

"Urgent
"At 1:45 or 47 AM EST
"11/17/63 HLF
"To All SAC's
"From Director (or the Director)
"Threat to Assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous Information Concerning.

"Information has been received by Bureau that militant revolutionary group may attempt to assassinate President Kennedy on his proposed trip to Dallas, Texas. All receiving offices should immediately contact all CI's, PCI's, logical racial and hate group informants and determine if any basis for threat. Bureau should be kept advised of all developments. Submit FD 302's and LHMs. Other offices have been advised and acknowledged.

"MO
"DL
"NO
"KT TI TU CLR"

7368

REC 9

[redacted] EX-110

5

CONTINUED - OVER

JBA:mah (6)

61 NOV 7 1975

Memorandum for Mr. Callahan
RE: JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION MATTER

[redacted] advised that he was not in a position to evaluate the reliability of the source, however, he has been identified and the information furnished does have a ring of plausibility. [redacted] advised that he was furnishing this information strictly for the purpose of obtaining the FBI's official comment after conducting any necessary inquiries. He indicated that he will make the hard copy available once received for the same purpose in order that we may evaluate the authenticity of it.

The General Investigative Division has been instructed to review the file to determine whether this matter has been previously reported on and considered and in order to recommend appropriate action to be taken.

ACTION:

None. For information.

[redacted]

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

9/29/75

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, NEW HAVEN

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (62-672)(P)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Dallas and New Haven are one copy of post card postmarked 9/22/75, from an individual whose first name is [redacted] and whose last name is illegible, with a return address of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The enclosed post card was furnished by [redacted] Alaska Coordinator, U. S. Senator MIKE GRAVEL, Federal Building, Anchorage, Alaska, and he advised it was being furnished for whatever action the FBI deemed necessary. The original is being maintained in the Anchorage files.

New Haven is requested to review indices in effort to identify the individual, and thereafter take appropriate action.

2 - New Haven (Enc. 1)
(2) - Dallas (Enc. 1)
1 - Anchorage

ATB:lad
(5)

62-107060-734

ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED [illegible] INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
[illegible] 1975
FBI - DALLAS

[redacted]

Dallas, Texas

SEP 1975

KEEP GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
HELP THE HANDICAPPED

U.S. Postage

Gen. Gist. Board
Anchorage
Alaska 99502

[redacted]

62-109060-736
ENCLOSURE

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
SEP 1975
FBI - DALLAS
JSK/AFK/SH

[redacted]

62-10401-7369

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/7/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY AT DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 9/8/75 and Bureau airtel dated 9/15/75.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are two copies each of FD-302's reflecting the interviews of Dallas PD Patrolmen JAMES M. CHANEY and D.L. JACKSON and one copy of Anchorage airtel to New Haven dated 9/29/75 with enclosed postcard.

The following investigation has been conducted at Dallas attempting to identify and locate Mrs. DANIEL HOWARD, who reportedly observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD and Mrs. TIPPETT drinking together on several occasions at a bar in Dallas.

A review of the 1963 Dallas city directory disclosed a listing for a DANIEL H. HOWARD, wife DONNA, no residence address, employment at Atlantic Refrigeration Co-op, Lewisville, Texas.

REC-4 62-109060-7369

EX-101

MO OCT 11 1975

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
DHI:ghf
(4)

5 NOV 13 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 348-080

Current city directories and telephone directories for Dallas and Lewisville failed to contain any listing for DANIEL H. or DONNA HOWARD in Lewisville or of the Atlantic Refrigeration Co-op.

The Dallas Credit Bureau has no file on DANIEL H. or DONNA HOWARD.

All individuals in the current Dallas area city directory and telephone directory and Dallas County Voter Registration records listed as DANIEL HOWARD, DAN HOWARD or DONNA HOWARD have been personally contacted in an attempt to identify the above Mrs. DAN I EL HOWARD with negative results.

The original source of this information alleging a relationship between OSWALD and Mrs. TIPPETT was an anonymous telephone call by an unknown female to SA [redacted] Dallas, on 9/4/75. No further calls have been received from this source and her identity remains unknown.

UACB, no further investigation will be conducted to locate Mrs. DANIEL HOWARD.

ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/17/75

1

JAMES M. CHANEY, Patrolman, Dallas Police Department, badge #469, advised he resides at 2728 Oates Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone #327-2860. CHANEY stated he has been employed by the Dallas Police Department for the past 29 years.

CHANEY advised that on November 22, 1963, he was one of four Dallas Motorcycle Officers assigned to accompany the automobile of President JOHN F. KENNEDY during a motorcade in downtown Dallas on that date. CHANEY stated that his position was the motorcycle to the President's right. The motorcycle to CHANEY's right was ridden by Motorcycle Officer D. L. JACKSON. On the motorcycle on President KENNEDY's left was Motorcycle Officer BOBBY J. HARGIS.

CHANEY stated the officers assigned to closely accompany the President's automobile in the motorcade received instructions from the United States Secret Service as to how they should position themselves adjacent to the President's automobile during the motorcade. CHANEY said the officers were instructed to ride just off the rear wheels on the presidential vehicle. They were instructed not to block the vision of the President unless a crowd surged toward the presidential car. CHANEY stated during the motorcade, he and his fellow officers worked up and down behind the President's car, depending on the closeness of the crowd.

CHANEY stated the motorcade started at Love Field at approximately 12:00 noon on November 22, 1963. All officers assigned to the motorcade were under the direct command of Captain P. W. LAWRENCE. CHANEY stated Captain LAWRENCE actually made the assignments the different officers were to occupy. There was an automobile with Chief JESS CURRY, Sheriff BILL DECKER and Secret Service Agent in Charge FORREST SORRELS directly in front of President KENNEDY's [illegible]

Interviewed on 9/8/75 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 9/12/75

[redacted] CTB/dah

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. G - [illegible] - 7369

ENCLOSURE

automobile. CHANEY stated there were approximately four Motorcycle Officers located in front of Chief CURRY's car. These officers were approximately 100 feet in front of the said car.

CHANEY stated during the motorcade no problems were experienced at any time with the crowd until the motorcade reached The Texas School Book Depository at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets in downtown Dallas. The motorcade arrived at the School Book Depository at approximately 12:30 p.m. CHANEY said after the President's car started downhill on Elm Street after making a left turn off Houston Street and shortly after the car had passed the School Book Depository, CHANEY heard a noise which sounded like one of the motorcycles close to the President's car had backfired. CHANEY said he glanced to his left at the two motorcycles on the opposite side of the President's car, at which time CHANEY said he thought, "That was a hell of a thing to happen." CHANEY said by this he meant any popping noise such as that would make any of the officers think something worse possibly had happened. Within a few seconds after CHANEY heard the first noise, he heard a noise again and turned to his right to try to determine what the noise was and where it was coming from. CHANEY said again the noise sounded like a backfire from one of the motorcycles, but since the noise was coming from behind him, he was sure it was not one of the other motorcycles making the noise. CHANEY said he immediately reached the conclusion the noise was not coming from the immediate area of the President's car. CHANEY said he then looked straight ahead to avoid colliding with the curb and presidential car and then looked at the President just as he heard a third noise. CHANEY said while he was looking at President KENNEDY, he saw his head "explode."

CHANEY said he was positive that all the noises he heard were coming from behind his motorcycle and none

of these noises came from the side or the front of the position in which CHANEY was located. CHANEY said the noises were fairly evenly spaced. CHANEY said there was no doubt that the third noise he heard was aimed in the direction of President KENNEDY.

CHANEY said the motorcade hesitated momentarily after the President was shot, during which time a Secret Service Agent ran up and climbed onto the back of the presidential car. This Secret Service Agent ran from the Secret Service car directly behind the presidential car.

CHANEY said he immediately rode up to the car occupied by Chief CURRY and someone in the car asked how bad it was in the President's car and CHANEY told them "bad." Someone in the car then gave orders for CHANEY to lead them immediately to Parkland Hospital. CHANEY said he cleared other motorcycles from in front of Chief CURRY's car and he led the way to Parkland Hospital. Upon arrival at Parkland Hospital, CHANEY ran inside the hospital and ordered a stretcher to be brought outside, not knowing that two stretchers would be needed, one for Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY. CHANEY said that he then participated in other activities at Parkland Hospital in carrying out his duties as an officer.

CHANEY advised that in making the turn off Main Street onto Houston Street prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and while the motorcade proceeded along Houston Street to Elm Street, he noted nothing of a suspicious nature as the motorcade approached the School Book Depository.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 9/17/75

DOUGLAS LAVELLE JACKSON, Patrolman, Badge 1410, Dallas Police Department (PD), home address 1426 Ridgeview Street, Mesquite, 285-7026, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents and provided the following information:

JACKSON advised he has been an officer with the Dallas PD for 18 years and is presently assigned as an Accident Investigator with the Traffic Division. In November, 1963, JACKSON was assigned as a motorcycle officer, also with the Traffic Division. On the morning of November 22, 1963, JACKSON was advised that he would be acting as an escort for the motorcade of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. JACKSON advised he was given his specific assignment by the Traffic Division Commander, Captain LAWRENCE, after arriving at Dallas Love Field Airport. He was assigned to ride as a motorcycle escort officer to the right rear of the Presidential car, along with Dallas Police Officer JAMES CHANEY.. His specific location was to be adjacent to the rear bumper of the Presidential car, to the immediate right of Officer CHANEY. On the left side of the Presidential car, Officers BOBBY HARGIS and B. J. MARTIN would be in the same relative position. The escort was to consist of Sergeant STEVE ELLIS at the point position, with four motorcycle officers directly behind him, followed approximately one block by an automobile containing Dallas Police Chief CURRY, and other dignitaries. Directly behind this automobile was to be the Presidential limousine, followed by a Secret Service car. Behind the Secret Service car was a motorcycle escort and several press cars. JACKSON advised he did not know the identity of all the officers involved in the escort, but recalled the following:

H. R. FREEMAN

M. L. BAKER

H. B. MC LAIN

L. E. GRAY

Interviewed on 9/15/75 at Mesquite, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] DHI:bhp Date dictated 9/16/75

62-109060-7367

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

After the motorcade was formed, they proceeded from Love Field to downtown Dallas, Texas. JACKSON maintained his position 12 to 15 feet from the right rear of the Presidential vehicle during this trip. His specific assignment was to prevent bystanders from coming too close to the Presidential car. As the Presidential motorcade proceeded on Houston Street, and turned onto Elm Street, JACKSON was forced to drop back five or six feet from the Presidential vehicle because of the heavy crowds. As the Presidential vehicle was proceeding down Elm Street, and JACKSON was turning the corner from Houston to Elm Street, he heard a loud report which he first thought to be a motorcycle backfire. He looked at the Presidential car to see what the reaction was and observed Texas Governor JOHN CONNALLY turn to his right in the car. At that same time he heard a second noise and saw CONNALLY jerk to his right. At this point, JACKSON had just rounded the corner from Houston to Elm Street and he recognized the second noise as a definite gunshot. At this point, he was 15 to 20 feet away from the Presidential vehicle and he stopped his motorcycle in the street and looked toward the railroad overpass, directly in front of the Presidential car. He observed a Police Officer standing on the railroad tracks with his hands on his hips, looking toward the Presidential car. As this appeared normal, he then looked to his right and rear in the direction of the Texas School Book Building and the intersection of Houston and Elm Street and observed many bystanders falling to the ground. He looked toward the Presidential vehicle and at the same time heard a third shot fired. He observed President KENNEDY struck in the head above his right ear and the impact of the bullet exploded the top portion of his head, toward the left side of the Presidential vehicle. JACKSON immediately knew that KENNEDY had been hit and that the shot had been fired from his right rear. He turned and looked back at the intersection of Houston and Elm Street, however did not look up at the windows in any of the buildings. When he looked back toward the Presidential car, a Secret Service Agent was climbing onto the trunk of the vehicle and the car was picking up speed. JACKSON then told Officer CHANEY that they should go with the vehicle and CHANEY proceeded forward

to Chief CURRY's car and then cleared the way toward Parkland Hospital. JACKSON stayed in the same relative position with the Presidential car on the trip north on Stemmons Freeway to Parkland Hospital. After arriving at Parkland Hospital, he walked over to the Presidential car with a Secret Service Agent. Mrs. KENNEDY would not let them place President KENNEDY on a stretcher. He helped remove Texas Governor CONNALLY from the vehicle and placed him on a stretcher, and at this time, the Secret Service Agent convinced Mrs. KENNEDY to let them take the President into the hospital. As the President was being removed from the vehicle, the Secret Service Agent observed a massive wound on the President's left forehead and used his coat to cover the President's head as he was being transported into the hospital. President KENNEDY was taken directly to the Emergency Room and a Secret Service Agent assigned JACKSON to guard the Emergency Room door and not let anyone into the room except doctors and nurses. JACKSON remained in that position until President KENNEDY was pronounced dead and was then asked by a Secret Service Agent to assist in escorting the body back to Love Field. JACKSON provided a motorcycle escort for this trip to Love Field at that time.

JACKSON advised he had recognized three distinct noises at the time President KENNEDY was shot and could identify two as definitely being gunfire. He further stated he is positive the shot that struck President KENNEDY in the head was fired from his right rear, the vicinity of the Texas School Book Building.

JACKSON advised immediately following his release from duty on November 22, 1963, he prepared a detailed written account of the above incident and has maintained it in his possession since that time.

He advised he is a white male, 44 years of age, and at the time of this incident did not wear glasses and did not have any hearing impairment.

FBI

Date: 10/9/75

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: DALLAS)

REC-54 LHM 41

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and two copies of an LHM. Two copies each being forwarded to Dallas and New Orleans in view of their possible interest in this matter. No dissemination being made locally since veracity of DITTMAR unknown. Furthermore, Tampa not in possession of sufficient information to evaluate her story.

Tampa is taking no further action regarding this matter, UACB.

EX-115

REC-54 62-109060-7370

ENCLOSURE

12 OCT 14 1975

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 2)
1 - Tampa
WGD:smf
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 360-000 (11)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]
Tampa, Florida
October 9, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On October 6, 1975, [redacted] nee [redacted], Clearwater, Florida, telephone number [redacted] telephonically contacted the Clearwater, Florida, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). [redacted] requested that an Agent contact her at her residence as she had information concerning the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

6- 105-160-7370

FD-302 (Rev. 6-16-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 [redacted] Date 10/9/75

[redacted] nee [redacted], [redacted], was contacted at her residence, in response to her request and advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent. She, thereafter, furnished the following information:

In July, 1967, [redacted] was living in Denver, Colorado, and at that time met an Air Force Sergeant, whom she only knew as BURT, and dated him for approximately two weeks. This individual was supposedly working on a top secret project, never wore a uniform and worked in civilian clothes. Supposedly, he was attached to the Air Police at Lowry Air Force Base and indicated that he had either connections or employment with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

[redacted] advised she dated this individual for approximately two weeks and one morning he called her on the telephone and asked her if she would drive his car to the Texas/Louisiana border, where his brother, ROBERT, who was a manager at a Holiday Inn in New Orleans, would pick up the car. She stated she agreed to do this, and this individual picked her up to take her to work that morning and told her that at 2:00 a.m. the following morning he would drop off his car for her. She questioned him as to what was the problem, and he would only state that he had some problems and that if she did not know anything about it she could not get into trouble. [redacted] stated that this individual then continued

On 10/6/75 at Clearwater, Florida File # Tampa 62-455

by SA [redacted] smf Date dictated 10/8/75

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

to tell her that his true name was CLAY BERTRAND and that the individual by the name of CLAY BERTRAND that the FBI was looking for in New Orleans was not the right CLAY BERTRAND. He stated that this involved the Kennedy assassination and he would furnish no other information concerning it. [redacted] advised that BERTRAND did not show up the following morning at 2:00 a.m. to deliver his car to her and he disappeared for approximately one year.

In approximately May or June of 1968, he came to her residence and was acting like a crazy man, stating that he had been operated on by the military and they had put a plate in his head which was buzzing and causing him headaches and other problems. [redacted] stated that she was able to get him out of her apartment under the pretext of taking him to a bar close to Lowry Air Force Base, and when she got in that area, she took him directly to Fitzsimmons Hospital. She was met at the hospital by a Colonel, who was also a medical doctor in the psychiatric ward, and this individual thanked her for bringing Bertrand back, in that he had escaped after his operation and was in need of treatment. [redacted] did not recall the Colonel's name.

[redacted] stated that the following day she telephonically contacted Fitzsimmons Hospital to check on the condition of BERTRAND, and they denied any knowledge of his being in the hospital or of ever being there. She stated she then attempted to locate the Colonel she had turned BERTRAND over to, and the hospital denied ever having this individual employed at the hospital.

[redacted] advised that BERTRAND had warned her never to say anything about their association or his true identity and she has been keeping this information to herself since that time, and it has continued to bother her until she decided that it was time to tell someone. [redacted] stated she has never seen or heard from BERTRAND since that time and has no idea of his current location.

[redacted] described BERTRAND as follows:

Race: White
Sex: Male
Height: 5'11" - 6'

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

Weight:	190 pounds
Age:	Approximately 32 in 1967
Hair:	Blondish brown and curly
Eyes:	Blue
Residence:	Believed to be originally from Lake Charles, La.
Relatives:	Supposedly had eight brothers and sisters.
Automobile:	In 1967, believed to be a blue or green two door Chevrolet, approximately two years old at that time.

[redacted] furnished the following background and descriptive information concerning herself:

Name:	[redacted], nee [redacted]
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Date of birth:	November 23, 1935
Place of birth:	St. Louis, Mo.
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	134 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Social Security No.:	[redacted]
Military Service:	U.S. Air Force, August 8, 1954 - February 18, 1955
Serial Number:	[redacted]
Rank:	Airman 3rd Class
Residence:	[redacted] Clearwater, Florida
Telephone number:	[redacted]
Employment:	Unemployed, previously employed Sears Texture Coat, Main Office, Miami, Florida

[redacted]

TP 62-455
4

Mother: [redacted]

Previous residences: [redacted] River Park, Port St. Luce, Fla.
104th Street and Heron
Denver, Colorado

1400 block, Jamaica St.
Denver, Colorado

[redacted] Xanthia
Denver, Colorado

Divorced from: [redacted]

Someone always knowing her whereabouts: [redacted]
Mount Bello,
Denver, Colorado
telephone [redacted]

5+

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 10 1975

TELETYPE

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR014 JK PLAIN

9:00 PM NITEL 10/10/75 HER

TO DIRECTOR

FROM JACKSONVILLE (89-10) RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE JK AIRTEL TO BUREAU, OCT. 2, 1975, AND JACKSONVILLE TELETYPE TO BUREAU OCT. 6, 1975.

[redacted] WF, DOB DEC. 7, 1942, RURAL ROUTE [redacted] BOX [redacted], SOUTH DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., INTERVIEWED THIS DATE RE CAPTIONED MATTER WHEREIN SHE ADVISED OF HAVING NO INFORMATION.

[redacted] FREELY VOLUNTEERED HAVING MARITAL PROBLEMS DURING SUMMER OF 1970, AND SUBSEQUENTLY DATING [redacted] FOR A PERIOD OF THREE MONTHS. SHE ADVISED NOT DATING [redacted] SINCE. [redacted] STATED SHE TRAVELED WITH [redacted] TO ANTIQUE AUCTIONS IN MIAMI, AND TO A SMALL TOWN, NAME UNKNOWN, NEAR AUGUSTA, GA., IN THE SUMMER OF 1970.

EX-115

SHE ADVISED IN ALL PROBABILITY SHE WOULD HAVE RECALLED ANYTHING MENTIONED BY [redacted] AND DOES NOT RECALL SEEING ANY TYPE DOCUMENT OR HEARING [redacted] MENTION THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

END PAGE ONE

OCT 16 1975

6-111

FBI/DOJ

[redacted] ADVISED [redacted] HAD NUMEROUS GIRLFRIENDS AND IT IS QUITE PROBABLE HE HAS HERSELF MIXED UP WITH ANOTHER FEMALE. SHE STATED SHE AND HER HUSBAND NEVER HAVE LIVED NEAR THE CROWS BLUFF AREA OF DELAND, FLA., AND HAVE ALWAYS RESIDED IN THE DAYTONA BEACH, FLA., AREA.

END

[redacted]

[redacted]

The Attorney General

October 10, 1975

Director, FBI

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Reference is made to my previous memoranda of July 29 and October 1, 1975, captioned as above.

By memorandum of October 6, 1975, Mr. Richard L. Thornburgh, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, furnished information relative to Christopher J. Vizas, a former FBI Special Agent, possibly having information pertinent to captioned matter.

Former Special Agent Vizas was interviewed on October 10, 1975, and furnished a sworn, signed statement, a copy of which is attached.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division (Enclosure)

TPD:wmj
(7)

REC- 87 62-116464-7311X

ST 109

18 NOV 18 1976

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 10/17/75

1-Mr. Callahan
1-Mr. Adams
1-Mr. Jenkins
1-Mr. Gallagher
1-Mr. O'Connell
1-Mr. Cooke
1-Mr. Nettles
1-Mr. McDermott
1-Mr. Moore
1-Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
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Ident. ____
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Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Nettles

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

This concerns the allegations of former New Orleans Office clerical employee William S. Walter that a teletype was sent from FBIHQ to all field offices on 11/17/63, stating that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his trip to Dallas, Texas.

Another part of Walter's allegations is that a communication was sent from FBIHQ instructing field offices to examine interview reports to insure nothing conflicted in them regarding dates and information. All conflicts were to be resolved, new reports prepared, and old reports destroyed.

In the 1968 investigation of these allegations, Harry G. Maynor, who had been Special Agent in charge of the New Orleans Office in November, 1963, advised that this allegation was unequivocally false.

Additionally, SA Thomas J. Bevans, who was a Security Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office in November, 1963, advised during the 1968 investigation that he knew of no such instructions being issued.

The General Investigative Division has reviewed abstracts in the assassination file (62-109060) and the security file on Lee Harvey Oswald (105-82555) for the period of time from the assassination through February, 1964. Serials containing instructions to the field on the administration of the investigation have been pulled and reviewed. No instructions were found which were in any way similar to those alleged by Walter, with the exception of a remote possibility contained in a teletype of 11/27/63, (copy attached). This teletype instructed New Orleans to clarify a date contained in a previous communication.

Enclosure

REC-30 7372

LX 103

CONTINUED - OVER

WEN:cdm (11) ENCLOSURE

59 NOV 6 1975

Memorandum to [redacted]. Gallagher
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

This check of abstracts and serials included communications to New Orleans, communications to other offices with copies to New Orleans, and communications to all offices.

ACTION:

For information.

JM Jr/c VLH Ec Tele Fcm JRM

[redacted]

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

11-27-63

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE [redacted] URGENT

TO: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU NOVEMBER TWENTY FIVE LAST.

CLARIFY DATE IN RETEL ON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY FRED KEY INDICATING ALTON LEROY MC CORMICK, JR., AIRPLANE ARRIVED KEY FIELD ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER SEVENTEENTH LAST.

OLD:sdw
(3)

[redacted]

FERRELL

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-757

FBI

Date: 10-15-75

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-28

ReJKtel to Bureau, 10-10-75.

On 10-14-75, [redacted], nee [redacted], white female, age 37, address: [redacted] Marina, DeLand, Florida, mailing address: [redacted] DeLand, Florida, advised she has been separated from her husband, [redacted], for approximately one year. She stated she is currently using the name [redacted] however, she has not been divorced from [redacted]

[redacted] stated her husband, [redacted], is in the antique business with [redacted], whom she vaguely knows, of Daytona Beach, Florida. She said [redacted] made frequent trips to Atlanta, Georgia, to haul produce to the farmers' market as well as hauling antiques to various antique shows in Georgia and Alabama.

She advised of having no knowledge of any documents or materials her husband or [redacted] may have possessed concerning the assassination of President [redacted]

62-109060-7373

REC-28

2 - Bureau
1 - Jacksonville
RER:cgc
(3)

9 OCT 18 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971—413—138

[redacted] stated approximately two years ago, date not recalled, [redacted] loaded two or three brown cardboard boxes from his place of business in Port Orange, Florida, and placed them on his truck, and, as she recalls, he was taking them to an antique auction some place, location unknown, in Georgia. She stated, to her knowledge, the boxes would have contained books, pictures, or other typical type merchandise that would be sold at small antique auctions. She advised she did not see the contents of the boxes and has no idea as to what the boxes actually contained. She advised it would not be uncommon for her former husband to haul boxes containing pictures and books to various auctions.

She advised [redacted] never discussed or mentioned anything concerning the above captioned matter. [redacted] advised she would be willing to provide any information as it pertained to the captioned matter, and would like to assist in her former husband's release from jail as he was a good provider for her two children.

FBI

Date: 10/10/75

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted] (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52)

REC-42

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above regarding [redacted] Two copies of the LHM are for dissemination to the U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C.

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau and Dallas for information in the event there are future inquiries received regarding [redacted]

Two copies of the LHM have been disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service in El Paso, Texas.

REC-42 62-109060-7374

9 OCT 24 1975

SI-103

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 7)
2 - Dallas (89-52) (Enc. 1)
2 - El Paso (1 - 89-52) (1 - 62-1616)
RGA/glk

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

El Paso, Texas
October 10, 1975

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On October 3, 1975 [redacted], El Paso, Texas, appeared at the El Paso Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office and advised that he had knowledge of the Kennedy assassination, but that he would not furnish this information until he was placed on a polygraph along with State Senator and local attorney [redacted] Suite K, El Paso National Bank Building, El Paso, Texas, along with Santiesteban's law partner [redacted] added that both [redacted] and [redacted] were aware of the information that he ([redacted]) had to furnish, but [redacted] remained steadfast in his refusal to divulge the nature of his information, adding that "the Government wants to kill me", and no one would believe him without a polygraph.

During the interview [redacted] advised that in approximately April, 1973 he had been arrested by the El Paso Police Department (EPPD) and charged with Assault with Intent to Murder, and that he had been sent to the Big Spring Mental Hospital at Big Spring, Texas from approximately May to August, 1973, and later to the Rusk Mental Hospital in Rusk, Texas from approximately November, 1973 through April, 1975. [redacted] advised that he could be reached at [redacted], El Paso, Texas, telephone [redacted]. [redacted] advised that he was employed sweeping out the parking lot at the Hidden Valley Shopping Center on Alameda Street, El Paso, Texas. He added that he dropped out of Jefferson High School in El Paso, Texas in the tenth grade in 1960, does not have a driver's license, and was married in 1963 to [redacted] nee [redacted], from whom he is currently separated, and she is residing at address unknown, El Monte, California. [redacted] when asked his birth date took a folded piece of paper from his pocket, opened it, and advised he was born on January 28, 1943 in El Paso, Texas.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. 62-109060-7[illegible]1

[illegible]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On October 6, 1975, [redacted], Clerk, EPPD, Identification and Records Division, furnished the following FBI identification record for [redacted] under FBI number [redacted] dated October 3, 1972:

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that she was unable to locate a record of any arrest for [redacted] for Assault with Intent to Murder in April, 1973; however, she did have a record of [redacted] being arrested on April 1, 1973 by the EPPD in which [redacted] was charged with Destruction of Private Property.

On October 6, 1975, [redacted], Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, El Paso Office, advised that [redacted] was known to the Secret Service.

[redacted]

Airtel

10/24/75

To: SAC, El Paso (89-52)

REC-42

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Wannall

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Ref Pairtel and LHM 10/10/75.

Files at FBIHQ contain no information identifiable with [redacted], [redacted], or [redacted].

Dallas check indices for any information regarding the three above individuals. Advise the Bureau and El Paso of results.

El Paso determine from U.S. Secret Service the nature of their information regarding [redacted]

If Dallas and U.S. Secret Service have no information to preclude further investigation, interview [redacted] and [redacted] regarding [redacted] claim of knowledge of the Kennedy assassination.

MAILED 9
OCT 28 1975
FBI

2 - Dallas (89-52)

NOTE: [redacted] went to El Paso Office on 10/3/75, and claimed to have knowledge of Kennedy assassination. He said he would not divulge the information unless he was placed on a polygraph with State Senator and local attorney [redacted] and his law partner, [redacted] whom he claimed were aware of the information he has. He added the Government wanted to kill him and no one would believe him without a polygraph. U.S. Secret Service in El Paso advised [redacted] was known to them.

WEN:cjl (7)

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 10/21/75

FROM : J. B. ADAMS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Asst. Dirs. _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

On 10/21/75 former SAC Gordon Shanklin telephoned me and advised he is receiving a considerable number of inquiries from the news media in response to my testimony today before the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights. In that connection, I read to him that portion of my testimony which pertained to him.

Mr. Shanklin offered new observations concerning former Assistant Director William C. Sullivan's statement that Shanklin had advised him of a problem involving Hosty and a threatening message from Oswald. Mr. Shanklin stated that after thinking about this whole matter, he definitely feels what Mr. Sullivan was referring to was not the alleged note left by Oswald at the Dallas Office. After deliberating, Mr. Shanklin stated he feels very strongly that what Sullivan was referring to was the problem involving SA James P. Hosty and Lt. Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department. That problem arose out of a statement by Revill to the effect that he, Revill, had met Hosty in the Dallas Police station on 11/22/63 after the apprehension of Oswald. Lt. Revill alleged that Hosty stated to him at that time that the FBI was aware of Oswald's presence in Dallas and knew that Oswald could be a threat to the President. In testimony before the Warren Commission, SA Hosty denied making such a statement to Lt. Revill. However, at the time, Chief of Police J. E. Curry appeared on national television and indicated, in effect, that the FBI knew Oswald was in Dallas, had interviewed him, but had not advised the Dallas Police Department of his presence. SAC Shanklin contacted Chief Curry on 11/23/63 and pointed out to the Chief that the FBI was under no obligation to furnish information on all security subjects in the Dallas area to the Dallas Police Department as well as the fact that the FBI had not interviewed Oswald. Chief Curry subsequently appeared on television and retracted his prior statement.

REC-57 7375

ACTION:

None. Information only.

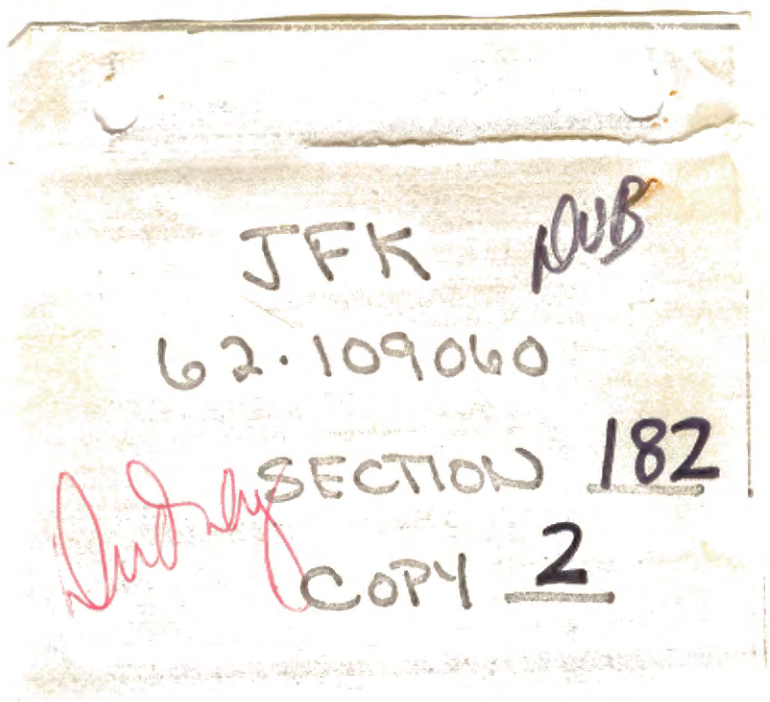
EX-101

5 OCT

PLM:ams
(5)

1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Mintz

66 NOV 11 1975


JFK DUB
62-109060
SECTION 182
COPY 2

MR DIB DL CODE

811PM NITEL 10-6-75 TP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (89-43)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 06 1975

TELETYPE

REC-89

Admin
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

[redacted] REPORTED THAT EARL GOLZ, REPORTER, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, DALLAS, TEXAS (A DAILY NEWSPAPER), CAME INTO POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS THREE YEARS AGO FROM PAUL ROTHERMEL, FORMER SPECIAL AGENT, FBI, AND FORMER CHIEF OF SECURITY, FOR HUNT OIL COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS. GOLZ TOLD [redacted] HE HAS A DOCUMENT DATED NOVEMBER 4, 1963, FROM ROTHERMEL TO H. L. HUNT (NOW DECEASED) WHICH STATES ROTHERMEL WAS TOLD BY A RELIABLE SOURCE THAT THERE WOULD BE VIOLENCE ALONG THE PARADE ROUTE TO BE TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. THE COMMUNICATION FURTHER STATES ROTHERMEL REPORTED THIS INFORMATION TO DALLAS POLICE DEPT., AND THE FBI.

[redacted] REPORTED GOLZ HAS, OVER THE YEARS, WRITTEN STORIES OF POSSIBLE CONSPIRATORIAL PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT. THAT GOLZ WILL, IF THE STORY IS WRITTEN, TRY TO TIE IN H. L. HUNT, NOW DECEASED, INTO GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT THE THEN UPCOMING

END PAGE ONE

REC-89 62-109060-7376

20 OCT 17 1975

ST 104

FIVE

NOV 17 1975

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT. [redacted] HAD NO INFORMATION WHEN ROTHERMEL SUPPOSEDLY REPORTED THIS INFORMATION TO THE DALLAS POLICE DEPT. OR FBI, NOR INFORMATION AS TO THE IDENTITY OF ROTHERMEL'S RELIABLE SOURCE.

GOLZ IS OF THE OPINION, ALTHOUGH NEVER PROVEN, THAT H. L. HUNT MADE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY IN CALIFORNIA, WHO IN TURN WERE ALLEGEDLY FINANCING TRAINED ASSASSINS, INCLUDING AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE NAME OF EUGENE BRADY (POSSIBLY BRADLEY), CALIF WHO IS ALLEGED TO HAVE VISITED MR. HUNT A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. Texas

[redacted] SAID HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN IF GOLZ WRITES THE STORY INCLUDING THE ABOVE INFORMATION AND [redacted] SPECULATED THAT IF THE STORY IS WRITTEN IT WILL POSSIBLY APPEAR IN THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 6-13, 1975.

REVIEW OF DALLAS INDICES AND ALL INDICATED REFERENCES FAILS TO DISCLOSE ANY RECORD OF ROTHERMEL HAVING FURNISHED INFORMATION TO THE EFFECT THERE WOULD BE VIOLENCE ALONG THE KENNEDY PARADE ROUTE. NOR HAS ANY INFORMATION BEEN LOCATED IN DALLAS FILES TO SUBSTANTIATE ANY OF THE OTHER ABOVE INFORMATION.

END PAGE TWO

UACB, DALLAS WILL PROMPTLY INTERVIEW FORMER SA ROTHERMEL AFTER OCTOBER 10, 1975 IN THIS REGARD, IT WILL BE NOTED THAT IN 1963 ROTHERMEL WAS [redacted] OF THE DALLAS OFFICE.

END.

HOLD

SAC out of town on law enforcement conference, & DL is waiting until functions to handle. VM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 10-2-75

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

On 9-30-75 Deputy Associate Director - Assistant to the Director James B. Adams met with Chairman Peter Rodino, House Committee on the Judiciary, and Chairman Don Edwards, House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, to brief the Chairmen on certain allegations that have been made regarding the Bureau's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Also present at the meeting were: Inspector John B. Hotis, Earl C. Dudley, Jr., Chief Counsel, House Judiciary Committee, and Alan Parker, Chief Counsel, House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Adams reviewed the allegations concerning the alleged destruction of a note left by Lee Harvey Oswald with a receptionist of the Dallas FBI Office prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. He said the Bureau has conducted a thorough investigation in this matter and has interviewed all of the alleged participants. Mrs. Nan Fenner, who was the receptionist at the time, said she was given a letter by Oswald which was to be delivered to SA James P. Hosty, Jr. Oswald had been the subject of a security investigation by the Bureau and the case was assigned to Mr. Hosty. Mrs. Fenner said the envelope was not sealed and she noted the contents of the letter. She said it contained a threat to blow up the FBI and Dallas police departments "if you don't stop bothering my wife." SA Hosty denies the letter contained a threat saying it stated only if he (Hosty) did not stop bothering Oswald's wife he would take action and report the matter to the proper authorities. Kenneth C. Howe, who was Hosty's immediate supervisor at the time,

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Adams - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. [illegible] - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosure
1 - Mr. [illegible]

JBH:dkg (10)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

said that he found the note from Oswald in Hosty's workbox sometime after the assassination and immediately referred it to J. Gordon Shanklin, who was SAC of the Dallas Office. Mr. Shanklin has stated under oath he has no knowledge of such note.

Mr. Adams said the Bureau has completed its investigation in this matter and a report will be submitted shortly to the Department of Justice for prosecutive opinion. (This report was submitted to the Attorney General by letter dated 10-1-75.) Until that determination is made, Mr. Adams said, he thinks it would be inappropriate for Congress to hold public hearings on the matter. Chairman Rodino agreed, saying he would give the Department a reasonable period of time to make its decision. He said it is essential, however, that the allegations be resolved and that hearings will be held by the full Judiciary Committee or by Mr. Edwards Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Adams also discussed the allegations made by William 3. Walter, former clerical employee of the Bureau, who claims that a teletype was sent to all FBI Field Offices alerting them to the possibility an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy on 11-22-63. Mr. Adams pointed out that this allegation was thoroughly investigated by the Bureau in 1968 and no evidence was developed to support it. A comprehensive review has been made of all FBI files and there is no record of any such teletype. He said that when Mr. Walter was first interviewed in this matter by the SAC of the Jacksonville Office, he denied having made this statement or having seen such a teletype. He later changed his story and told other officials he had seen such a teletype and had probably notified his Special Agent in Charge. Mr. Adams said that a polygraph examination of Mr. Walter was inconclusive although one examiner stated that there was some indications of deception. He said it is not possible at this time to determine whether this is a hoax or whether Mr. Walter sincerely believes that such a teletype exists. He said Mr. Walter may have in mind a teletype that was sent to all Field Offices after the assassination requesting that all logical sources be contacted in this matter and the Bureau be promptly advised. Mr. Adams also pointed out that the supposed text of the teletype was not consistent with the terminology normally employed in such Bureau communications. He said, for example, that the terms

CONTINUED - OVER

CIs and PCIs were used instead of the normal wording "all logical informants and sources." He also said that no mention would have been made of FD-302s or letterhead memorandum and the Bureau would have instructed that any information substantiating this threat would be provided the Bureau telephonically and with appropriate dissemination made.

With regard to the charge that Mr. Hoover lied under oath to the Commission when he stated that Jack Ruby was not an FBI informant, Mr. Adams pointed out that three letters were sent by the Director to the Warren Commission in this matter. The letters indicated that Ruby was contacted on nine occasions by Agents of the Dallas Office to determine whether he was willing to furnish information to the Bureau regarding criminal matters. These contacts were discontinued when Ruby failed to provide any useful information. As to Ruby's alleged involvement in the union killing in 1939, Mr. Adams said that these allegations were made a matter of record in the Warren Commission Report. He showed an exhibit in the Commission Report to Mr. Parker which is an FBI investigative insert containing information that a review of the records of the Chicago Police Department did not reflect any reference to Jack Ruby or Jack Rubenstein or to the murder of Leon Cook. The Commission exhibit also contains the results of a check of the records of the newspaper morgue of the Chicago Tribune by the FBI in 1963. The article states that much of the information about this matter came from Jack Rubenstein on 12-9-39.

At the close of the meeting, Chairman Rodino expressed concern over the Department's failure to respond to his letter of June 25th to the Attorney General concerning the verification and access procedures used by GAO in its study of the Bureau's domestic intelligence activities. The Chairman said it is essential the matter be resolved and in the absence of any word from the Department his Committee may issue subpoenaes for the necessary documents.

Prior to the briefing, Inspector Hotis contacted Doug Marvin, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to determine whether

CONTINUED - OVER

any reply to the Chairman's letter would be forthcoming. Mr. Marvin said they had decided not to respond to the letter since it would be a moot question after GAO had completed its study. He later furnished a draft of a proposed response (copy attached) which would be available as a contingency in the event a subpoena is issued. Mr. Marvin asked for our informal views on this latest compromise proposal.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Intelligence Division review the proposed letter to Chairman Rodino regarding access and verification procedures by GAO.

Memorandum

TO : MR. JENKINS

DATE: 10/8/75

FROM : D.W. MOORE, JR.

SUBJECT: DAN RATHER, CORRESPONDENT
[redacted]
SANFORD SOCOLOW
CBS NEWS
VISIT WITH THE DIRECTOR, 10/6/75

With regard to CBS' request to the Director authorizing CBS to interview Shanklin, Hosty, Fain and deBrueys, I contacted [redacted] this morning indicating to him that the Attorney General felt in view of the on-going investigation presently being conducted permission was therefore denied at this time for such interview by CBS.

[redacted] indicated the President of CBS News, Richard Salant, was a very close friend of Attorney General Levi and that Salant may call Levi and appeal to him to allow CBS to interview Fain and deBrueys. [redacted] indicated that they respected the position taken with regard to the on-going investigation in Dallas but felt that the interviews of Fain and deBrueys were totally unrelated to our interviews being conducted in Dallas. He said he had hoped that we could allow such interviews of Fain and deBrueys because CBS has certain information that would obviously not be presented in the best light for the FBI. I asked [redacted] if he could indicate to me what information CBS has. He said in confidence that they (CBS) have a source who he identified as a former FBI informant, who was known to deBrueys and that this source has indicated that Oswald was an FBI informant and that after the assassination of President Kennedy, deBrueys told his source that if he (the source) said anything to the Warren Commission that he (deBrueys) would "kick his a--". [redacted] indicated that this obviously would not present the FBI in the best possible light. [redacted] indicated if the FBI was able to make some statement in this regard it would obviously put us in a much better position.

With regard to Fain, [redacted] indicated their information is that in August, 1963, Fain debriefed Oswald upon his return to the United States from Russia and that they merely were desirous of contacting Fain in order to establish this fact.

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 8 1975

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. [illegible]

DRM:jmg (4)

57 NOV 4 1975

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(CONTINUED-OVER)

He concluded by saying that he feels that if the FBI could permit these interviews of deBrueys and Fain it would obviously be to the FBI's advantage rather than leaving open questions to that which he indicated above.

He asked if Mr. Kelley would be disturbed if Salant contacted the Attorney General. I indicated I certainly did not think so but it would obviously be Mr. Salant's prerogative as to whether he would attempt to intercede by contacting the Attorney General.

I asked [redacted] when CBS proposed to air the commentary on President Kennedy's assassination. He indicated CBS was most desirous of doing so as soon as possible, however, it would be a minimum of 5 weeks before such public airing would take place. He thanked me for our prompt reply and indicated that CBS wants to present the entire issue in the best light possible which, in fact, precipitated their contact with Mr. Kelley.

I gathered from my conversation with [redacted] that if approval were given for them to interview deBrueys and Fain that they would present to us the questions which they propose to ask. [redacted] did not indicate this but I gathered from inferences that this might be possible.

I discussed [redacted] conversation with Mr. Callahan indicating to him the possibility of Salant contacting the Attorney General. Mr. Callahan, in turn, contacted Deputy Attorney General Tyler indicating to him the fact that Salant may contact Attorney General Levi for his approval for CBS to contact Fain and deBrueys.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

LEO J. RYAN, CALIF.
JOHN CONYERS, JR., MICH.
TORBERT H. MACDONALD, MASS.
JOHN E. MOSS, CALIF.
MICHAEL HARRINGTON, MASS.
ANDREW MAGUIRE, N.J.

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS
SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM B-349-B-C
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

225-3741

October 8, 1975

Mr. Michael M. Uhlmann
Assistant Attorney General
Legislative Affairs
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Uhlmann:

Pursuant to this Subcommittee's oversight jurisdiction over the Justice Department, I hereby request that Mr. Robert Fink, a Professional Staff Member of this Subcommittee, be briefed by Deputy Associate FBI Director James B. Adams, on the FBI's investigation into the allegations made by former FBI clerk, William S. Walter.

I am particularly interested in Mr. Fink being supplied with a copy of a 1968 FBI investigation relevant to Mr. Walter, as well as a copy of an FBI teletype message sent from Washington to all field offices on the evening of November 22, 1963, at, I believe, 9:22 P.M. EST, to the effect that the assassination of President Kennedy may have been a conspiracy.

I wish this briefing to be conducted no later than Thursday, October 16, 1975. If Mr. Adams is not available during this time, his deputy, Mr. Paul Mack, who I understand is knowledgeable about this matter, shall be acceptable. He should telephone Mr. Fink directly, to establish a mutually convenient time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

BELLA S. ABZUG
Chairwoman

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1- Mr. Adams - Enc.
1 - Mr. Bassett - Enc.
1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enc.

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 10-10-75

1 - Mr. Mintz - Enc.
1 - Mr. Hotis - Enc.
1 - Mr. Daly - Enc.

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM CONGRESSWOMAN BELLA S. ABZUG, SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS OCTOBER 8, 1975

By letter dated 10-8-75 from Congresswoman Bella Abzug addressed to Mr. Michael M. Uhlmann, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, it is requested that Assistant to the Director James B. Adams or in his absence, Executive Assistant to Deputy Associate Director Paul Mack brief Robert Fink, a staff member of captioned Committee, concerning the allegations made by former FBI clerk William S. Walter relating to an alleged teletype pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Chairwoman Abzug also requests a copy of the Bureau's investigation concerning the aforementioned teletype message conducted in 1968 as well as a copy of a teletype message sent from "Washington" to all field offices on the evening of 11-22-63.

Fink has previously contacted Bureau employees of the New Orleans Office concerning this matter in an attempt to conduct interviews of Bureau employees.

NOT RECORDED

With regard to the documents requested, most of this information has previously been made available to William S. Walter pursuant to an FOIA request. It does not appear likely that we will successfully be able to resist making the documents available to captioned Committee nor does it appear likely we can successfully resist a briefing concerning this matter.

20 OCT 29 1975

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That Legal Counsel Division telephonically contact Fink and make arrangements to comply with Chairwoman Abzug's request for a briefing as it is set forth in her letter of 10-8-75.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure
PVD:dkg (8)

6393

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED - OVER

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(2) General Investigative Division obtain the communications requested in the aforementioned letter and prepare the necessary communication to be routed through the Department to captioned Committee.

10/8 letter requested briefing on 10/16, however, subsequent contact by Mr. Fink advised brief by 10/16

10/16

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT

Priority

To: THOMAS J. HARRINGTON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

Date: 10/15/75

From: FBI HQ.
ADIC, NYO

Time: Transmitted -

Subject: PRESS COOPERATION

Initials -

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☒ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artist Conception ☐ Other

Special handling instructions:

HAND DELIVERED

Approved:

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 21 1975

61 OCT 21 1975

[illegible]

about prominent personalities? Want informed opinion? Write Walter Scott, Parade, 733 3rd Ave., N
be used unless otherwise requested. Volume of mail received makes personal replies impossil

Q. When does Henry Kissinger plan to leave the government, or does he intend to stay on indefinitely?
—Victor Rosen, New York City.

A. No one knows at this point, most probably including Kissinger. In many ways Dr. K has become a captive of his own power, publicity, prestige and creature comforts. Should Ford and Rockefeller be elected in 1976 there is a good chance that Kissinger will stay on. He has so structured things that no Kissinger replacement is waiting in or out of the State Department wings.

Q. What's happened to Miss Vicki, the wife of Vietnam crooner, Tiny Tim?—Helen Justice, Newark, N.J.

A. Miss Vicki recently returned to Camden, N.J., after a stay in London. She plans to resume her career as a go-go dancer in order to support her daughter, Tulip. A Miss Vicki, 21, says she has no plans to divorce Tiny Tim, Tulip's father. "He doesn't want a divorce, and neither do I."



Miss Vicki and baby Tulip

Q. Is Lincoln in white gold? If so, is it done in [illegible]—Angie Hinds, Asheville, N.C.

A. Many architectural authorities declare that Lincoln's strength was the source of Detroit's success, helping to pull them through the Depression. It is particularly elegant examples of Lincoln's early styling, such as Convertible Phaetons, that are [illegible]

Q. How much [illegible] the right [illegible]



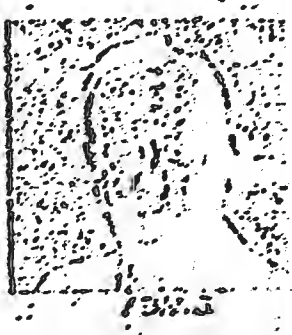
Bailey



Callahan



Burns



Bible

Q. I have been told by someone who should know that the FBI is in trouble because of the [illegible] assassination coverup. I am also informed that Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI, is fully cognizant, and that the bureau is headed by a three-officials named Callahan, Jenkins and Adams. Any of this true? Are there any such men in the FBI hierarchy, who are they?—S.S., Kansas City, Mo.

A. Nicholas P. Callahan is associate director of the FBI. Harold J. Jenkins and James B. Adams are deputy associate directors of the FBI. All three answer directly to Clarence Kelley in position but not knowledge, influence or experience. The FBI, generally in error, is for developing information collected by the D. line officials. Larry O'Connell [illegible] does he associate President Kennedy, the FBI subsequently withheld the information from the Warren Commission investigating assassination.

Q. I would be interested in knowing how many of Chief Supreme Court Justice William Douglas's [illegible] current wife have. Thank you.—Michael Mc[illegible] Long Beach, Cal.

Answer:

Q. In your opinion what was Carl Sandburg's [illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

FROM : Legal Counsel

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Gallagher
DATE: 10/14/75
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. Hotis
1 - Mr. Daly

SUBJECT: HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

On 10/14/75, Inspector John B. Hotis and SA Paul V. Daly of this Division met with Timothy Ingram, Staff Director, and Eric Hartshorn, Staff Member, of captioned Committee to discuss their recent request for testimony by this Bureau. It was explained to Hartshorn and Ingram that the Bureau would prefer to have a clear understanding as to the exact topic of testimony so that the Bureau might be able to properly respond to questions asked during the proposed hearing.

Hartshorn and Ingram agreed and stated it was their understanding that at the meeting between the Director and Chairwoman Bella S. Abzug on 10/9/75 that the hearings would concern the Bureau's record systems. In an effort to amplify this topic, Ingram stated the Committee was primarily interested in the "official and confidential" files which were maintained in former Director J. Edgar Hoover's Office and the "Do Not File" memoranda system.

They indicated they did not specifically intend to discuss or ask questions relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy's investigation but stated that this might come up since it involves the destruction of memoranda or Bureau files which they consider analgous to questions arising out of the "Do Not File" system.

While they did not commit themselves at this point, they did indicate it may not be necessary for the Director to testify but rather for a Bureau representative familiar with the record systems appear before the Committee at the outset.

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 9 1975

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PVD:lad
(11)

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 5 1975

5 NOV 6 1975

LEGAL COUNSEL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

They envisioned the Committee's review of this area as taking a series of hearings, the first of which they believe would take place on October 28th, and they indicated it might be necessary for the Director to testify at a later hearing and it might also be necessary for the Committee to inquire into the allegations of the destruction of documents at Dallas pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Regarding the aforementioned destruction of documents, Ingram indicated that the necessity for having hearings on this particular matter would be determined by what is covered in the hearings before the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary. Ingram stated that the Committee did not want to "replow old ground."

Ingram stated that a letter had been prepared addressed to the Bureau which was to be signed by Chairwoman Abzug containing other requests for information from the Bureau and he indicated the letter would give the Bureau a better feel for the thrust of that Committee's interest in Bureau operations. Ingram indicated he was not thoroughly familiar with the contents of her letter and did not elaborate as to its contents.

He requested that, if possible, a briefing be given to him on Friday, October 17th, preferably in the afternoon concerning the Bureau's record system. He stated the briefing did not need to be detailed but merely to give him an overview that it may be necessary for a more detailed briefing at a later date.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the Files and Communications Division arrange for a briefing for Timothy Ingram, preferably the afternoon of 10/17/75, concerning the Bureau's record system.

RECOMMENDATIONS - OVER

(2) That the Legal Counsel Division will advise the Committee regarding the time and place of their requested briefing.

ADDENDUM BY LEGAL COUNSEL, 10/14/75, JAM:mfd

Timothy Ingram telephonically contacted Inspector John B. Hotis and advised he had conferred with Chairwoman Abzug subsequent to this Bureau's meeting with him. Chairwoman Abzug stated that Director Kelley had agreed to make Agent personnel available for interview by that Committee including SA James P. Hosty. In this regard, Chairwoman Abzug's letter of September 30, 1975, requested that her staff be allowed to interview Bureau personnel, including SA Hosty.

When I received this information from Inspector Hotis, I spoke with the Director and he advised me that he had not agreed with Mrs. Abzug to make available the Agents for testimony or for interview. He said that he would approve the testimony of Bureau officials concerning policies and procedures in file retention and destruction and that he had emphasized that limitation to Mrs. Abzug, and in addition he had referred to the Department's ongoing inquiry into the substance of the Dallas matter. I suggested to the Director that we should await the formal letter of request from Mrs. Abzug's Committee to determine precisely the scope of the request they are making and he agreed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Mack

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 10/16/75

FROM : MR. J. B. ADAMS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
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Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

HOT

On 10/15/75, Christine Niedermeier, telephone 225-2076, advised she is the Legislative Assistant for Congressman Christopher J. Dodd (Conn.), who is a member of Congressman Edwards' Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights. She stated according to information available to her Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams is scheduled to testify before that committee on 10/21/75 regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. In that connection, she stated she had two questions which she would like answered for Congressman Dodd in preparation for the above testimony. The questions are (1) is the "Do Not File" procedure (which has recently received some publicity in connection with hearings held by other congressional committees), contained in the FBI training manual and, if so, was the "Do Not File" procedure involved or implemented in the destruction of the Oswald note delivered to the Dallas FBI Office? (2) Did William S. Walter, the clerk of the New Orleans Office, receive a lie detector test and, if so, did he fail the test? Was the lie detector test a psychology stress evaluation test?

She indicated that she may have additional questions to pose prior to the hearings and would be in contact with FBIHQ regarding these questions. She stated she would like a response as far as the above two questions are concerned.

REC-50 -7378

In answer to these questions, the so-called "Do Not File" procedures are not contained in FBI training or other manuals. With respect to the second part of that question, while the "Do Not File" procedures were not involved in the destruction of the Oswald note, it is felt we should not respond to this part of the question pending resolution of the overall matter by the Department of Justice.

3 OCT 20 1975

Regarding William S. Walter, the FBI did not give him a polygraph test, however, according to the "Dallas Times Herald," 10/1/75, it was reported that Walter underwent a polygraph examination by one William B. Burnham apparently at the behest of the "Dallas Times Herald" and this article indicated that Walter's polygraph charts contain

PLM:mah
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER

criteria indicative of deception but the examiner took the position that the polygraph examination was inconclusive.

ACTION:

Ms. Niedermeier be advised that the "Do Not File" procedures are not set forth in FBI training or other manuals and comments regarding the destruction of the note are being held in abeyance pending Departmental determination of that matter. Ms. Niedermeier should also be advised that the FBI did not afford Walter a polygraph examination, however, according to the "Dallas Times Herald" he was given a polygraph examination, the results of which were inconclusive.

PLM

KJ

Ms. Niedermeier advised per above at 6:15 PM 10/20/75
PLM

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS
SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM B-349-B-C
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

October 8, 1975

Mr. Michael M. Uhlmann
Assistant Attorney General
Legislative Affairs
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Uhlmann:

Pursuant to this Subcommittee's oversight jurisdiction over the Justice Department, I hereby request that Mr. Robert Fink, a Professional Staff Member of this Subcommittee, be briefed by Deputy Associate FBI Director James B. Adams, on the FBI's investigation into the allegations made by former FBI clerk, William S. Walter.

I am particularly interested in Mr. Fink being supplied with a copy of a 1968 FBI investigation relevant to Mr. Walter, as well as a copy of an FBI teletype message sent from Washington to all field offices on the evening of November 22, 1963, at, I believe, 9:22 P.M. EST, to the effect that the assassination of President Kennedy may have been a conspiracy.

I wish this briefing to be conducted no later than Thursday, October 16, 1975. If Mr. Adams is not available during this time, his deputy, Mr. Paul Mack, who I understand is knowledgeable about this matter, shall be acceptable. He should telephone Mr. Fink directly, to establish a mutually convenient time.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bella S. Abzug

BELLA S. ABZUG
Chairwoman

7577

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1- Mr. Adams - Enc.
1 - Mr. Bassett - Enc.
1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enc.

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 10-10-75

1 - Mr. Mintz - Enc.
1 - Mr. Hotis - Enc.
1 - Mr. Daly - Enc.

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM CONGRESSWOMAN BELLA S. ABZUG, SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS OCTOBER 8, 1975

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
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Adm.
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Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

By letter dated 10-8-75 from Congresswoman Bella Abzug addressed to Mr. Michael M. Uhlmann, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, it is requested that Assistant to the Director James B. Adams or in his absence, Executive Assistant to Deputy Associate Director Paul Mack brief Robert Fink, a staff member of captioned Committee, concerning the allegations made by former FBI clerk William S. Walter relating to an alleged teletype pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Chairwoman Abzug also requests a copy of the Bureau's investigation concerning the aforementioned teletype message conducted in 1968 as well as a copy of a teletype message sent from "Washington" to all field offices on the evening of 11-22-63.

Fink has previously contacted Bureau employees of the New Orleans Office concerning this matter in an attempt to conduct interviews of Bureau employees.

With regard to the documents requested, most of this information has previously been made available to William S. Walter pursuant to an FOIA request. It does not appear likely that we will successfully be able to resist making the documents available to captioned Committee nor does it appear likely we can successfully resist a briefing concerning this matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That Legal Counsel Division telephonically contact Fink and make arrangements to comply with Chairwoman Abzug's request for a briefing as it is set forth in her letter of 10-8-75.

Enclosure
PVD:dkg (8)

7779

RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED - OVER

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(2) General Investigative Division obtain the communications requested in the aforementioned letter and prepare the necessary communication to be routed through the Department to captioned Committee.

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	FED. BU. OF INV.			
2.	ATT: MR. MANTLES			
3.	50			
4.				

- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ COMMENT
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION
- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ CALL ME
- ☐ PER CONVERSATION
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ NOTE AND FILE
- ☐ YOUR INFORMATION
- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

REMARKS

FROM: NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
JOAN TOELKE		376	
CORRES SEC			
RM 6325			

TO: President Gerald Fo

FROM: Assassinations Research Group, University of California at Davis

RE: An invitation to attend a presentation of information about the JFK assassination and the assassinations of Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and the attempted assasssination of Governor Wallace

Fellow citizen,

We invite you to attend our program concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, and related political assassinations. The program which will be presented twice on Saturday, October 11, will be a fair and scholarly presentation. It is our primary intention to demonstrate to those in the campus community that there exist serious doubts about the purpose and conclusions of the report by the Warren Commission.

The Assassinations Research Group, due to extensive research, concedes beforehand that we believe the following five (5) points are true:

1. The late President John F. Kennedy was killed by a cross-fire in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

2. Therefore, there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald; if he did, in fact, participate, he could not have accomplished the act alone.

3. That, more importantly, certain members of the Secret Service, FBI, CIA, Justice Department, the Warren Commission and staff, are suspect of complicity in a conspiracy to alter the evidence and the truth about the events and circumstances of the assassination.

4. These revelations of a criminal conspiracy were the beginning of the steady flow of deceit from the government about events such as the Vietnam War and Watergate. Understanding the events and circumstances surrounding the JFK assassination will do much to put recent U. S. history into perspective.

5. Finally, in accordance with our constitutional democracy and in regard to the demand of the people, the case should be reopened for an adversary investigation conducted by an impartial Congressional Committee and open for public scrutiny resulting in eventual purgation.

Our program will include several films, an audio-visual presentation, and lectures by two critics of the Warren Report. We invite any qualified researcher or investigator who believes and wishes to present supportive arguments in behalf of the Warren Commission Report, or the conclusive findings of other government agencies, to appear during our program. Please feel free to contact us or recommend such an individual to us.

ST-111 REC-40

For further information about the program or about seat reservations, please call or write us.

6-MM

FILES

PROGRAM

"Kennedy, the Man and President" -- a short film about the assassination victim.

Audio-visual presentation, including the Zapruder Film, by Dennis DeSilva from the Committee for Another Look (CAL) of Berkeley.

Supportive arguments for the Warren Commission Report and findings of government agencies, if submitted.

A lecture by Mr. J. C. Louis of the Assassination Information Bureau from Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the assassinations or attempted assassinations of Bobby Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Fidel Castro, George Wallace, Gerald Ford, and the CIA and Senate investigations.

"Executive Action" -- a movie taken from the book written by Mark Lane, the original and most prominent voice expressing displeasure with the official version of the lone assassin. The movie is a probable scenario of the events of the assassination of JFK.

The last Presidential election which was not impaired by an assassin's bullet was 1956, 20 years ago. JFK was assassinated in 1963, his murder brought Lyndon Johnson to the position in 1964. RFK's assassination in 1968 made possible Richard Nixon's narrow victory. The crippling of Governor Wallace in 1972 paved the way for Nixon's re-election landslide. The official explanation in each case was the lone-gun mad-assassin theory. It is time this theory is dispelled and the American people face the truth about what really happened on November 22, 1963.

Sincerely,

Assassination Research Group
University of California at Davis
SCERI, Room 364, Memorial Union Building
UCD Davis, California 95616
916 752-6509

Format	Rick Fortner	916 758-2798
Organization	Rand Amen	916 758-8436
Publicity	Rick Kernodle	916 756-5122
Logistics	Alan Moll	916 756-2026
	John Walsh	916 758-8436
	Judy Stevens	916 758-2830

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher

October 16, 1975

1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the October 8, 1975 letter from Congresswoman Bella S. Abzug, Chairwoman of the Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, to Assistant Attorney General Michael M. Uhlmann (attached), which was forwarded to this Bureau for handling.

There are attached two memoranda and two sets of material responsive to the requests contained in the referenced letter for a copy of the 1968 FBI investigation relevant to allegations made by former FBI clerk William S. Walter and a copy of the FBI teletype message sent from FBI Headquarters to all field offices on the evening of November 22, 1963.

Arrangements for a briefing of Subcommittee Staff Member Robert Fink are being made separately.

Enclosures - 5

REC 67

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures 3)

1 - Assistant Attorney General (Enclosures 3)
Office of Legislative Affairs

1 - Assistant Attorney General (Enclosures 3)
Criminal Division

5 NOV 4 1975

Assoc. Dir. ___
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Director Sec'y ___

WEN:cjl/brb (4)

2 ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . .

6 DEC 1

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

The Attorney General

NOTE: This concerns allegations made in 1968 and in recent weeks by former New Orleans Office clerical employee William S. Walter that a teletype was sent from FBIHQ to all field offices during the early morning hours of 11/17/63, stating that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his trip to Dallas, Texas. By memorandum 10/10/75, Legal Counsel advised that it does not appear likely that we could resist making documents available to the Subcommittee, or briefing the staff members in view of most of the material previously being made available to William S. Walter pursuant to an FOIA request (Memo attached). Format of this reply and excisions have been coordinated with Elmer W. Larson, Jr., of the Senstudy Unit of the Intelligence Division. Material being delivered with the LHM are letters from the Director to the Department of Justice and LHMs sent to the Department of Justice relative to the 1968 investigation.

- Mr. Callahan
November 3, 1975

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS TEXAS

Reference is made to your conversation on November 1, 1975, with Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams of this Bureau regarding the circumstances of a telephone surveillance which was conducted in 1964 on Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald. During this conversation you told Mr. Adams that former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach had indicated to Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler, Jr., that he thought Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren, who was head of the Presidential Commission investigating the assassination, had requested the telephone surveillance himself. You also indicated there might be something in the files of the Department of Justice which would relate to the authorization for this surveillance.

Attached for your consideration is an internal memorandum of this Bureau dated October 31, 1975 (and its 12 attachments), which sets forth information in FBI files concerning a telephone surveillance and microphone surveillance on Marina Oswald in 1964. Briefly, telephone coverage was discussed between J. Edgar Hoover and J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Presidential Commission on February 24, 1964. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy approved the coverage on February 25, 1964. Coverage was shortly therafter established at the residence of Marina Oswald at Richardson, Texas, but was discontinued after a short period of time. Microphone coverage at her residence was effected by the FBI under general authority then existing, and was not specifically authorized by Attorney General Kennedy. No indications have been found of electronic surveillance being conducted at Marina Oswald's hotel while she was in Washington, D. C.

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WEN:cjl/nlc (15)

ENCLOSURE

REC-65 62-107460-738

62-107460

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ATT. GEN., DEP. ATT. GEN., AND ASST. ATT. GEN., CRIM. DIV., CURTIS HANLON HAND DELIVERED TO ATT. GEN.'S OFF., 11/5/75.

5 NOV 5 1975

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

The Attorney General

May I suggest that your staff review Departmental files for any information regarding this matter.

Additionally, if you desire this matter to be further explored, I recommend that the following individuals be interviewed:

1. Former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach;

2. J. Lee Rankin, the General Counsel of the Presidential Commission;

3. Retired Inspector James Malley, who was liaison officer with the Commission;

4. Retired FBI official William C. Sullivan, who was Assistant Director in charge of the Domestic Intelligence Division in 1964; and

5. Other FBI personnel who were assigned to FBI Headquarters in 1964 and who were involved in the supervision of this case.

Enclosures - 13

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Encs. - 13)

1 - Assistant Attorney General (Encs. - 13)
Criminal Division

NOTE: Dissemination of FBI internal memorandum of 10/31/75, to the Department authorized by Deputy Associate Director Adams.

Tap on Marina Oswald's Room Reported by Ex-F.B.I. Official

He Says Warren Commission Was Not Told of Action After Kennedy Death

By JOHN M. CREWDSON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The Federal Bureau of Investigation tapped the telephones and bugged the living quarters used by Marina Oswald after the assassination of President Kennedy, it failed to report either the fact of the surveillance or its product to investigators for the Warren Commission, according to a former F.B.I. official.

The official, who was closely involved with the investigation conducted by the bureau in the wake of the assassination, said that the electronic surveillance was instituted on the Russian-born Mrs. Oswald shortly after her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, was identified as the principal suspect in Mr. Kennedy's murder.

The surveillance, the former official said, continued for "some months" after the death of Mr. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, and the killing of Oswald himself two days later by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator.

But the former official said that, to the best of his recollection the surveillance never produced any information that apparently bore directly on Oswald's motives or that supported the suspicions held by some F.B.I. officials that he had been involved in a conspiracy against the President's life. It was those suspicions, the former official said, that prompted the bureau to initiate its electronic "coverage" of Mrs. Oswald.

The F.B.I. said in a statement that this surveillance had "conducted an electronic surveillance of Marina Oswald's residence from Dec. 20, 1963, to March 12, 1964, based upon written approval of the Attorney General of the United States."

The Government contended then that in "national security" cases court permission was not required. The late Robert F. Kennedy was Attorney General at that time.

The bureau did not deal with its reported failure to inform the Warren Commission of the eavesdropping effort, and a spokesman said he would be unable to go beyond the statement.

Not in Testimony

None of the volumes of testimony or evidence published by the Warren Commission contain any hint that commission lawyers were told by the F.B.I. of its surveillance of Mrs. Oswald, which the former official said took place in and around the Dallas area where she and her husband lived.

The former official's assertion was supported by key commission counsel and investigators, who said in telephone interviews that they could not remember having been told that Mrs. Oswald's conversations had been monitored.

David W. Belin, a lawyer from Des Moines, Iowa, who served as an assistant counsel to the commission, said that if the former official's account was accurate, "it strikes me as horrible" that the commission was left uninformed.

His sentiments were shared by Albert E. Jenner Jr., also a former assistant commission counsel and now a Chicago lawyer, who said that whether the surveillance of Mrs. Oswald had come out "positive or negative," the panel should have been allowed to weigh whatever information was gleaned.

The commission, named for Earl Warren, the late Chief Justice who acted as its chairman, was set up by President Johnson within a week of Mr. Kennedy's death with instructions to determine the circumstances that surrounded the assassination.

The commission's report was initially heralded and subsequently defended by most of those who prepared it as a definitive assessment of all of the evidence in the hands of Federal agencies and others that related in any conceivable way to Mr. Kennedy's death.

The former F.B.I. official's account of the withholding of the wiretap and bugging data on Mrs. Oswald, however, is just the most recent indication that the evidence made available to the commission was less than complete.

Last week, for example, the F.B.I. acknowledged that one of its agents had destroyed, within hours of Oswald's death, an allegedly threatening letter he had received from Oswald less than a month before Mr. Kennedy was shot.

Joseph A. Ball, a third lawyer who served as an assistant counsel to the Warren Commission, said today in a telephone interview from his Long Beach, Calif., office that he, too, was certain he never had been told about the electronic surveillance of Mrs. Oswald.

If he had been, Mr. Ball said, he "would never have permitted" the F.B.I. to use such techniques in its investigation on behalf of the commission.

Mr. Ball added, however, that he did recall having been told that the bureau had bugged the hotel room that Mrs. Oswald occupied on her visit to Washington to testify before the commission.

That bugging was also confirmed by the former official, who said that it had produced nothing apparently related to the investigation at hand.

The bureau denied in its statement this afternoon that it had conducted electronic eavesdropping on Mrs. Oswald at her Washington hotel.

The disclosure that the surveillance of Mrs. Oswald continued at least through February, 1964, the month in which she testified before the commission, raised questions about the locations where the F.B.I. placed bugging devices and tapped the telephones referred to by the former official.

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Director Sec'y ___

Washington Post ___
Star-News ___
Daily News (New York) ___
New York Times [illegible]
Wall Street Journal ___
The Washington Observer ___
The Los Angeles Times ___

OCT 30 1975

Date ___

62-109060-7584

11:53 AM

February 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. EVANS
MR. DE LOACH

Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, called and stated these matters in regard to Mrs. Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin, et cetera, are developing very rapidly and the Bureau has been very good about getting reports to the Commission. He stated the thing he wanted to ask me about seemed to be something he felt he ought to take up with me directly. He stated the problem is that Marina Oswald is now living at the Ford's and presumably the Commission is going to want her back one of these days and he, Rankin, presumed I knew about the Nixon matter, too, because I had written them about it. Mr. Rankin stated he would hate to have her just run out on us, which is always a possibility, particularly down in Dallas, and he was wondering about a stake out on her which would watch her and see who is visiting her for a while. Mr. Rankin stated he hated to recommend it or urge it in view of the expense involved. I asked him how long he would anticipate it remaining on, and Mr. Rankin stated he thought it would be according to my judgment.

I told Mr. Rankin that we plan to interview her today, that we had wanted to do so last week but the lawyer for Robert Oswald was up here in Washington and asked us before he left Dallas if we would postpone any interview with Mrs. Marina Oswald until he got back from the hearing up here in Washington as she was exhausted. I stated I would surmise that he would be back there this morning as I thought Robert Oswald finished up with the Commission last Friday. I stated we will want to interview Robert, too, as we are interested in the Nixon angle that developed and also the affair she had with Martin; that we planned to conduct the interview of her today if she is available and also of Robert Oswald if he is available. Mr. Rankin stated they asked Robert Oswald why he did not tell them about it and he said he felt the Commission would probably know about that, but in all his answers were generally very good.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

256

1 - Miss Holmes
JEH:odm (10)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-7380

NOT RECORDED
193 FEB 27 1964

FEB 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE ☐

2

ORIGINAL FILED IN

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

I stated the thing in the Nixon matter which does not exactly ring sound with me is knowing the background of Lee Harvey Oswald and his makeup temperamentally, et cetera, how the wife would be able to lock him in a bathroom all day without his kicking the door down because he gave evidence of having a violent temper. Mr. Rankin commented also that he had beat her up on occasion. I stated that is the only angle of that story which did not seem to hold water. I stated she never mentioned it to us at any time nor did Robert Oswald mention it to us and that is why we wanted to question her again because we have not talked to her since she appeared before the Commission and, of course, Robert Oswald was here in Washington. I stated it is a fact that Richard Nixon was in Dallas sometime in 1963, and Mr. Rankin stated it was November 21st, the day before the assassination. I stated Nixon was invited to receive some award and had to cancel out and he got down to Dallas just the day before the assassination and the question is, was it at that particular time, as Mrs. Oswald's story purports, that she locked Lee Oswald in the bathroom. I stated that did not make sense to me.

I stated we can, of course, stake out the place where Marina Oswald is now living and find out who is going in and out to see her at this new place, but my question is, approximately how long does Mr. Rankin anticipate waiting. Mr. Rankin stated he would leave that to my judgment. I stated I would think if we can interview her today, if the new lawyer allows us to do so and we have no objection if he wants to be present even, and also Robert Oswald, that as soon as we finish those two interviews and get the facts and unless there are some other angles, that particular angle will then be pretty well bottled up and we could get the information to the Commission certainly by the middle of this week. Mr. Rankin stated that would be very helpful as they have Martin coming voluntarily before the Commission on Thursday so if he could get that information before that, it would be helpful. I stated we can do that and in the meantime we can put the surveillance on Marina Oswald.

Mr. Rankin stated that one thing the new lawyer, McKenzie (phonetic), did was to bring the contracts with both Robert and Marina and while they have the usual provisions, he also has the right to disclose anything in regard to this matter he should learn irrespective of the client-lawyer relationship, and McKenzie assured Mr. Rankin and the Commission he would make full and complete disclosure of anything he discovered, so Mr. Rankin thinks we will get full cooperation from McKenzie. I stated this fellow John M. Thorne is contending he is her lawyer.

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

Mr. Rankin stated he has copies of letters from Thorne to Martin and in one he is terminating Martin's relationship and there is another one to Mrs. Marina Oswald from Thorne in which he protests the termination of his employment and one from Martin to both Thorne and Mrs. Oswald saying he can't be fired. I stated I thought he had issued a statement this morning that he is still her "contractural lawyer," that while she has a right to hire as many advisors as she sees fit, he is still her "contractural lawyer."

Mr. Rankin continued that in Martin's letter he says he has sold various interests such as TV rights to Tex-Italia Film (phonetic) and her memoirs to a magazine of Hamburg, Germany, and he has sold the picture rights, et cetera. Mr. Rankin stated Thorne's letter says they have entered into contracts involving an excess of $150,000, so it can be seen what is involved. I commented this is just a nasty shakedown, notwithstanding her character; that these two individuals are doing everything in their power to make as much money as they can out of her and this applies to the other fellow in New York connected with Lee Oswald's mother.

Mr. Rankin stated that while working on this, he would like me to keep an eye on this thing to see whether it looks at all like this going to bed was possibly with any idea of trying to get rid of Martin and Thorne. I stated that was within the realm of possibility. Mr. Rankin stated it looks like Marina Oswald was pretty quick to do that, but on the other hand, Robert Oswald, from the reports, is pretty straight laced and Mr. Rankin thought if she did not want to get rid of them, he would not have tolerated this. Mr. Rankin stated he thought maybe she got in with Oswald over in Russia that way and maybe other things have happened over here, as Mr. Rankin stated it looks like from our reports it is possible something went on before they came up to Washington although the Secret Service did not think there was any opportunity, but he was certainly looking at her any chance he had. I stated there was plenty of opportunity here in Washington, as according to the Secret Service, Martin and she stayed up to view television until the early hours in the morning and the Secret Service man was in the corridor, so what went on in the room nobody knows. I stated it is those angles we hope to explore with her today. Mr. Rankin stated with Martin chasing her and doing all those things with his wife around, he can imagine what he did when he was free from his wife. I stated he had no compunction so far as his wife was concerned as they were open and above board with the wife in the house. I stated it is an unfortunate thing, but what worries me is the possibility of a leak getting out on this as to the background of the Oswald woman and Martin, et cetera, because those people are talking around down there in Dallas, but it would be unfortunate to have it get out before the Commission

- 2 -

February 2,

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans,

tion it down here as to these activities and anybody else who may have knowledge of it.

Mr. Rankin asked if I didn't think that business about her being willing to be Martin's mistress was a strange thing, and I stated I did; that it shows certainly the complete lack of any character and the thing that also impressed me was, if you look at the picture of Mrs. Marina Oswald when this happened and the picture of her afterwards, it is almost like two different people, as in the second picture of her she is not unattractive, but the first picture in Dallas, when this occurred, shows her as sloppy and unattractive; but somebody got hold of her and got her fixed up and that probably put ideas into her head also. I stated there is no question this fellow Martin was making love to her, and the thing about buying a house and divorcing his wife, although I did not know if he was serious, was a proposition and, of course, he was probably counting upon her money to buy the house. I stated there was no force, but complete willingness upon her and his part, and this just makes her out as a pretty questionable character. I stated that kind of thing if it gets out before it is nailed down and the Commission reaches a conclusion as to what and what not to believe, would be bad. I stated why she did not tell us about this Nixon matter, I did not know as she told us about the General Walker matter. I stated my reaction to this business about locking Lee Oswald in the bathroom is that there is something fishy here because she just would not be able to do this because he had beat her up on occasion, was nasty to her, had a bad disposition, and could have gotten out by breaking the window or kicking the door down and she would have been perfectly helpless and, further, she left out what he did then, as I don't think he would have taken it calmly. I stated it is a fact Nixon was there the day before the assassination and it will be a sensational story because he is a former Vice President and very anti-communist and General Walker is anticommunist and then the President of the United States was there. I stated it is such a thing that you could enlarge on it and have some sensational stories, just like the story of Dorothy Kilgallen about the FBI furnishing assistance to Ruby, that upon reading the article, you could see it does not support the headline, but you have down there in Dallas these "bleeding hearts" and "sobsisters" like Kilgallen, who will blow everything up as much as they can. I commented I had also wondered where Life Magazine got that photograph of Lee Oswald with the guns, but I understand they got it from the Dallas Police Department. I stated my first knowledge of it was when my attention was called to it by the Hearst people who had an

advance copy as one of them called me and wanted to know who was giving it out and how it could be copyrighted. If Mrs. Oswald sold it, that is one thing, but if the Dallas Police gave it to Life, it was public property, and I advised the Hearst people they ought not to stir anything up on it, as we did not know whether the Dallas Police gave it out or if Mrs. Oswald sold it and if she sold it, it would be subject to copyright, but if given out by a law enforcement agency, it would not be subject to copyright.

Mr. Rankin stated he understood from my letter that the Nixon affair really seemed to originate from Martin who had been told that by Marina Oswald. I stated also Marina told it to Robert when he went to the grave with her, so it came from those two sources. I stated I did not think we got it from Martin but from Robert. Mr. Rankin stated that Martin the same day told Robert, but did not say how long he had known it. I stated the original information as I recall, was from Robert who was told it by Marina and also by Martin as she told Martin about it. I commented that why they did not tell the Commission, I did not know. I asked if Robert Oswald was questioned as to that aspect, and Mr. Rankin stated he was and he said he thought the Commission knew it. I stated they are going too much on assumption all the way through. I stated that is what worries me as it spreads out and gets to be a web almost. I stated we have been checking carefully in Mexico City and have additional agents down there and every one we run out fizzles out, but the average Mexican in my opinion is a psychological liar as they have visions probably of getting money or being brought up for testimony, but so far there is no confirmation of the various angles, but we have added men in Mexico to try to get that cleaned up within the next week or ten days, but something more comes up every day.

Mr. Rankin stated in connection with the stake out, to use my own judgment, but before terminating it, to let him know. He stated again he did not want to run up too much expense. I stated if we can get the interview today we will get that and we may want to talk to this lawyer that she now has and as soon as we get that we will have the facts which will be sent in by wire. I stated we will then get it to him, Mr. Rankin, and I thought the Commission may then want to consider getting her back quickly and getting it on record, because in the meantime she is going to be writing articles and books and she is bound to include this Nixon thing in it and if the Commission does not have it nailed down, it will become known. I stated Lee Oswald was not an individual who appeared to discuss things with his wife other than the Walker situation. I stated that did occur and while we are not able definitely to swear that the same gun was used

in the Walker case as in the assassination, because of the mutilation of the bullet, there are many similar marks and you certainly could draw the conclusion it was the same gun, but it is one of those instances where you can't say you are 100% sure.

Mr. Rankin stated there was one other thing - McKenzie told him that they had made a suggestion to the Fords that Decla Ford be her new manager. I stated everybody is going to move in on her and there will probably be some others move in from other parts of the country, and being the character she is they need only to invite her out and entertain her a little and she would probably go because she is her own free agent now.

Mr. Rankin stated he thought it well to check from a stake out what kind of people are visiting her when she does not know she is under surveillance. I stated we can also consider getting a telephone tap in there because there can't be any trial so any information would not be excluded in a trial, but if somebody were going to be tried it would be a different thing. I stated we will get on it right away.

12:15 PM

I called Mr. Joseph Sizoo in the Domestic Intelligence Division and advised him of Mr. Rankin's call and his desire to have, if possible, a stake out of the place where Mrs. Marina Oswald is now living and he is very anxious to know who may be going in and coming out of that place seeing her in view of the turmoil about her seduction and also I think we ought to consider placing a technical on the phone where she is now living. I also stated that Dallas should be advised that we want to get Mrs. Oswald interviewed today, that we had held off because of the request of her new lawyer and I understand from Rankin he seems to be a pretty decent fellow, that we ought to see her today and get the details of the Nixon thing.

I stated the Commission wants to bring her back here before them and they will just as soon as we get this information from our interview with her. I stated I thought we ought to interview Robert Oswald also as to the Nixon thing because she told him about it when he went out to the grave with her. I stated the first person she told was Martin who was her business manager and who had relations with her. I stated Martin is under subpoena to be back here before the Commission so I doubt if we can interview him or if we did whether he would say anything, but I think we should interview her and Robert and have

February 24, 1954

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Nease, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

Dallas wire that in at once as we ought to get this material to the Commission not later than Wednesday so our manpower will not be tied down with surveilling her and to also try to get a technical in. I told Mr. Sizoo it will run until they subpoena her back before the Commission as I suggested to Hankin it ought to last only as long as it takes us to get the information to the Commission. I stated she did not tell the Commission anything about it, that Robert did, but she did not and they want to nail it down and this so-called seduction that took place at the hotel, but we ought to get details of that from her today and get any other details we can from Robert and then we ought to get that by letter to the Commission not later than Wednesday. Mr. Sizoo stated it would be a discreet surveillance unknown to her to see who comes and goes to see her. I stated also if she comes out, where she goes, that it required discretion. I told Sizoo to also see that Dallas has sufficient manpower for the physical surveillance of her and the people coming to the house ought to be followed to see who they are. I stated her new lawyer, McKenzie, has suggested this man she is living with now become her business agent. I stated what the Commission is concerned about is this sudden development as to her seduction and Hiss, as it may leak out. I told Sizoo to get hold of Dallas and to get started on it right away. Mr. Sizoo stated he would.

Very truly yours,

E. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME
DATE 2-24-54
BY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. (S) 105-82555

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, is currently residing at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford have telephone service under telephone number AD 9-5642.

We have received a request from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy for a technical surveillance regarding Marina Oswald. Accordingly, it is requested that you authorize installation of a technical surveillance at the Ford residence where Marina Oswald is currently residing or at any other address to which Marina Oswald may move in the future.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APPROVED

DATE 2/25/64

REC-43 105-82555-3103

EX-108 22MAR 12 1964

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - McLoach
1 - [illegible]sen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

February 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
MAIL ROOM
NEADING ROOM
FEB 28 10 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our discussion of February 24, 1964, at which time you requested this Bureau conduct appropriate investigation to determine the contacts and activities of Mrs. Marina Oswald.

We have determined that Marina Oswald has rented a home at 629 Beltline Road, Richardson, Texas, which is located approximately eighteen miles from Dallas, Texas. We have learned Marina Oswald probably will not move into this rented house until sometime during the weekend of February 29 or March 1, 1964, inasmuch as she has not yet purchased sufficient furniture. She had an appointment with her attorney, Mr. William A. McKenzie, to go to Fort Worth, Texas, February 26, 1964, for the purpose of picking up some money donated to her in that city.

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 24, 1964, disclosed her only contacts, with the exception of our Agents who interviewed her on that day, were with her attorneys, Mr. William A. McKenzie and Mr. Henry Baer, who is Mr. McKenzie's law partner.

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 25, 1964, disclosed she visited a furniture store and an appliance store in Richardson, Texas, at which time she was accompanied by her small child and Declan P. Ford. No contacts were observed by

PDL:ccu:pah
(10)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-7380

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Marina Oswald on February 25, 1964, from 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Her attorney, Henry Baer, appeared at the Ford residence at 2:09 p.m. and departed the residence at approximately 5:45 p.m.

At approximately 8:47 p.m. a man and woman driving an automobile registered to Mr. Isaac Don Levine, R.F.D. 1, Waldorf, Maryland, visited the Ford residence. This couple remained at the Ford residence until approximately 11:10 p.m., February 25, 1964. We have previously been in contact with Mr. Levine at which time he told us that he planned to interview Marina Oswald concerning a possible contract to write a book concerning her. Page 1946 of "Who's Who in America," Volume 32, 1962 - 1963, contains a biographic sketch of Isaac Don Levine.

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 26, 1964, revealed she left the residence of Declan Ford approximately 12:50 p.m. accompanied by her small child and Mrs. Ford. The party then proceeded to the office of Marina's attorney, William A. McKenzie, Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas. Thereafter, Marina, her child, Mrs. Ford and an unknown individual who is believed to be Mr. McKenzie entered an automobile registered to Mr. McKenzie and proceeded to Fort Worth, Texas. After parking their car, the group proceeded to Room 707, Medical Arts Building, Fort Worth, Texas, which is occupied by Dr. Louis A. Saunders, Executive Secretary for the Fort Worth Area Council of Churches.

At approximately 4:45 p.m., February 26, 1964, Marina Oswald and her party entered the automobile registered to Mr. McKenzie and proceeded to Grand Prairie, Texas. The individual believed to be Mr. McKenzie then proceeded to the office of attorney John M. Thorne in Grand Prairie, Texas, where he remained until approximately 6:35 p.m. Thereafter, the group returned to Dallas, Texas. Marina Oswald, her child and Mrs. Ford then left the individual believed to be Mr. McKenzie and returned to the Ford residence.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Rankin spoke with the Director 2/24/64 and requested Bureau step up our coverage of Marina Oswald. He stated the Commission contemplates bringing Marina back to Washington for further testimony before the Commission as soon as this Bureau completed its interviews with her concerning the sex angle and Nixon matter. We have furnishe the Commission results of our inquiries concerning both of the latter matters.

Date: 2/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)(RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReWFOairtel 2/19/64 with enclosed LHM concerning MARINA OSWALD's stay at the Hotel Willard, and Bureau telephone call 2/20/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Dallas one copy of a LHM setting forth information originally set out in reairtel. Its inclusion in LHM form is per request of reButel call.

As indicated in reWFOairtel, [redacted] no furnished material on a confidential basis. His identity is to be protected.

ENCLOSURE
(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 1)(ALRN)
1 - WFO

JFM:pap
(5)

AIRTEL

REC-52

Telephone talk y routine
not being checked out
per Howard Willens of
Commission. Ret ti
Rec'd 2/28/64 advised

22MAR 3 1964

100-
615
C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

52 MAR 5

62-109060-7380

12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

February 20, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

In letterhead memorandum dated February 19, 1964 at Washington, D.C. and captioned as above, there is set forth information obtained from WF T-1 on February 19, 1964 concerning the stay of Marina Oswald at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., during the period when she testified before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. It will be recalled that a Mr. Jim Martin, described as her business manager, and a Mr. John W. Thorne, described as her lawyer, accompanied Marina during her stay at the hotel.

In addition to that information, WF T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Martin and Thorne, according to records, made the following long distance calls:

Mr. Jim Martin
February 4, 1964

1. A ten minute call to Dallas, Texas, telephone number 327-1188, dialed directly.

2. A 15 minute call to Dallas, Texas, approximately between 11 p.m. and midnight, telephone number 327-0188.

February 6, 1964

1. A 19 minute person-to-person call to a Purdy in New York City, at approximately 3:20 p.m., telephone number 986-8700.

2. A five minute call to Dallas, Texas, at approximately 6:23 p.m., telephone number 327-0188.

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21 FEB 20 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

3. A person-to-person call to Wanda Martin, Dallas, Texas, at approximately 7:35 p.m., telephone number 327-0188.

February 7, 1964

1. A 12 minute person-to-person call to a Perdy, New York City, at about 3:50 p.m., telephone number 986-8700.

2. A 16 minute call to a Ted Purdy, New York City, at approximately 11:25 p.m., telephone number 755-9647.

February 8, 1964

1. A six minute person-to-person call to a Ted Purdy, New York City, telephone number PL 5-9647.

2. An eight minute call to Dallas, Texas, telephone number 327-0188.

3. A 14 minute person-to-person call to a Speagleburg in Easthampton, New York, at approximately 11:12 a.m., telephone number 324-4180.

Mr. John M. Thorne
February 4, 1964

1. A five minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone number 362-2608.

2. A 14 minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, at approximately 11:19 p.m., telephone number AN 4-1889.

February 5, 1964

1. A six minute call to Grand Rapids, Texas, at approximately 6:28 p.m., telephone number AN 2-2608.

February 6, 1964

1. A four minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, after 6 p.m., telephone number AN 2-0035.

2. An eleven minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, subsequent to the previous call, telephone number AN 4-1889.

3. An eight minute call to Minneapolis, Minnesota, at approximately 11:11 p.m., telephone number 377-9176.

February 7, 1964

1. A seven minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone number AN 4-1889.

February 8, 1964

1. A four minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, at approximately 11:09 a.m., telephone number 262-2608.

WF T-1 advised that he had no record of any long distance calls made by Mrs. Marina Oswald while at the hotel.

WF T-1 also said that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the mother of the accused assassin, also stayed at the Willard Hotel during her recent stay in Washington, D.C. According to registration number E5400, her entry was recorded as 6:27 p.m. on February 9, 1964, her departure recorded as 2:23 p.m. on February 17, 1964. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald appeared to have a number of well dressed Negro men visiting her room during her stay. WF T-1 said he did not know who they were or what they represented, but suggested they may have been associated with Negro civil rights groups. WF T-1 said her bill was paid by her New York lawyer whose name he could not recall.

Mrs. Oswald originally was assigned to room 731, then subsequently moved to room 512 at end of testifying period.

WF T-1 said that he mentioned to Marina Oswald and to Martin that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald was expected to arrive and stay at that hotel starting that day. He gathered from the unfavorable response that he received that Marina Oswald and her mother-in-law did not get along well and that Marina disliked Oswald's mother. D.C Texas

WF T-1 said Marguerite hardly gave the appearance of a bereaved person. She appeared to be in bright spirits and he had heard that she indicated she expected to get about $25,000 for rights to a contemplated book on her experiences.

D.C

WF T-1 also advised that registration E4284 in the name of Claude Davis, Charlotte, North Carolina, indicated that he was a Secret Service employee; that he originally occupied room 304, then room 735. WF T-1 said that no in time was recorded but that he felt Davis was with the Secret Service detachment with Marina Oswald when she arrived and was assigned a room nearby her suite on the same floor at first. He felt subsequent assignment to room 735 was in relation to the protection of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. The departure time on the reverse was stamped as 7:53 a.m., February 9, 1964.

D.C

WF T-1 further said that registration E4283 in the name of Carl Hardy, Seattle, Washington, indicated that he was a Secret Service employee; that he occupied 304 originally, then moved to room 732. Again no in time was indicated for Hardy. WF T-1 said he believed Hardy was part of the Secret Service detachment guarding Marina Oswald when she arrived and was assigned a room nearby her suite on the same floor at the outset. He felt the subsequent room assignment may have been in connection with protection of Mrs. Marguerite

Oswald, since room 732 was nearby hers. The stamped date of departure on the reverse of the registration form was 9:27 a.m. on February 13, 1964.

WF T-1 said that registration E4282 was in the name of Allen Dickerson, Louisville, Kentucky. WF T-1 said he believed Dickerson was a Secret Service employee; that he occupied room 643. WF T-1 believed Dickerson was assigned to the protection of the mother. Stamped departure time for Dickerson was 2:30 p.m., February 13, 1964.

D.C

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 10/31/75

FROM : B. H. Cooke

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

SYNOPSIS: On 10/30/75, "New York Times" article attributes information to ex-FBI official to effect that FBI tapped Marina Oswald's telephones and bugged her living quarters in Texas and at hotel in Washington, D.C. Stated no information developed regarding motives of Lee Harvey Oswald or supporting suspicions that Oswald was involved in a conspiracy which the ex-official said prompted the coverage. Two former Warren Commission staff members stated they could not remember ever being told of the coverage but another said he recalled being told of bugging at Marina Oswald's hotel room. Files reflect J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of Warren Commission, expressed concern to Director Hoover on 2/24/64, about Marina Oswald running out before further testimony obtained. He asked about a stakeout on her. Director Hoover suggested a telephone tap could also be considered. Approval for tap obtained from Attorney General Kennedy on 2/25/64. Microphone coverage approved internally 2/27/64. Telephone coverage established at residence in Richardson, Texas, 2/29/64. Microphone coverage established there 3/2/64.

Coverage resulted in uncovering of negotiations between Marina Oswald and her attorney which was considered undesirable. No significant results obtained along lines of purpose of coverage. Inspector J. R. Malley discussed discontinuance with Rankin on 3/6/64, and he said there was no objection. Coverage removed 3/12/64. The pertinent information that was obtained was furnished to Warren Commission when received. Report covering coverage was prepared but not sent to Warren Commission since if it was made part of public record it would be readily apparent the information came from technical coverage. No indications found of bugging of Marina Oswald's hotel room. A Washington Field Office letterhead memorandum was sent to Warren Commission which contained information regarding long-distance telephone calls obtained from [redacted] which could be mistaken for telephone tap.

WEN:erg
(11)

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE 62-116464-7389

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DETAILS: The 10/30/75, edition of the "New York Times" newspaper carries an article by John M. Crewdson on page 34 entitled "Tap On Marina Oswald's Room Reported by Ex-FBI Official." Information in the article, attributed to an unnamed former FBI official, says the FBI tapped Marina Oswald's telephone and bugged her living quarters after the assassination of President Kennedy. The article states the coverage continued for some months but to the best of the recollection of the ex-official, no information was developed which bore directly on Lee Harvey Oswald's motives or supported suspicions held by some FBI officials that Oswald was involved in a conspiracy against the President's life. These suspicions prompted the Bureau to initiate its electronic coverage of Mrs. Oswald, according to the ex-official. Also according to the official, the FBI failed to report either the fact of the surveillance or its product to investigators for the Warren Commission.

The article set forth interviews of two Warren Commission staff members who said they could not remember having been told of the coverage. Another staff member said he recalled having been told that the FBI had bugged the hotel room that Mrs. Oswald occupied on her visit to Washington to testify before the Commission.

The bugging of the hotel room was also confirmed by the ex-FBI official who said it produced nothing apparently related to the investigation at hand.

The FBI is quoted as saying that it had "conducted an electronic surveillance of Marina Oswald's residence from 2/29/64, to 3/12/64, based upon written approval of the Attorney General of the United States." The article says the FBI denied having conducted electronic eavesdropping on Mrs. Oswald at her Washington hotel (A copy of the newspaper article is attached, numbered one).

The General Investigative Division has developed the following information regarding this matter. On 2/24/64, Director J. Edgar Hoover prepared a memorandum relating to a conversation he had on that date with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Warren Commission. Mr. Rankin expressed concern that Mrs. Oswald might run out on the Commission before they had an opportunity to get her back for further testimony. He said he was wondering about a stakeout on her which would watch her and see who is visiting her for a while. According to the memorandum, Mr. Hoover suggested a telephone tap could be considered in addition to the

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stakeout since there would not be a trial so any information would not be excluded (A copy of Mr. Hoover's 2/24/64, memorandum is attached. The comments regarding a telephone tap are on page six. Filed in 105-126032-66, numbered two).

On 2/24/64, a memorandum was prepared for the Attorney General stating the FBI had received a request from the President's Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy for a technical surveillance regarding Marina Oswald. The Attorney General was requested to authorize installation of a technical surveillance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan P. Ford in Dallas, Texas (where Marina Oswald was living at the time), or at any other address to which Marina Oswald may move in the future. Attorney General Robert Kennedy signed his approval to this memorandum on 2/25/64. (A copy of this Attorney General approval is attached. Filed in National Security Electronic Surveillance File maintained by the Intelligence Division, numbered three).

By memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont 2/27/64, microphone surveillance was requested and approved for the residence of Mrs. Oswald, 629 Beltline Road, Richardson, Texas. She had rented this residence and was expected to move there from the Ford residence on the weekend of 2/29 to 3/1/64. (Copy of 2/27/64, memorandum attached. Kept in Special File Room, 105-82555-2400, numbered four).

On 2/28/64, the Director sent a letter to Mr. Rankin which referenced the discussion of 2/24/64, in which Mr. Rankin requested the FBI to conduct appropriate investigation to determine the contacts and activities of Marina Oswald. Information was set forth in the letter which came from a physical surveillance which was instituted after the 2/24/64, discussion. (The 2/28/64, letter to Rankin attached, 105-126032-80, numbered five). No installations were made at the Declan Ford residence since Marina Oswald was moving from there shortly after the approvals were granted. They were made at Mrs. Oswald's new residence in Richardson, Texas. The telephone surveillance was established at 4:35 p.m., 2/29/64. The microphone installation was completed and placed in operation at 4:30 p.m., 3/2/64. (See attached 3/2/64, Dallas airtel enclosing two FD-142s both captioned "Recommendation For Installation of Technical or Microphone Surveillance." Kept in Special File Room, 105-82555-2363, numbered six).

CONTINUED - OVER

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

By memorandum of 3/5/64, from W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, it was recommended that Inspector J. R. Malley discuss with Mr. Rankin the fact that the technical surveillance (telephone) and the associated lookout and physical surveillance had uncovered details of Mrs. Oswald's negotiations with her attorney, William McKenzie, which from a legal standpoint was undesirable and raised the possibility that the Bureau could be criticized for this coverage. Additionally, the technical, microphone, and physical surveillances had not developed commensurate significant results concerning her contacts and activities. It was recommended that Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin the physical and technical surveillances were being discontinued. It was additionally recommended that the microphone surveillance be discontinued on our own authority since we had not advised the Commission of the microphone surveillance. Mr. Hoover approved both recommendations. (Copy of 3/5/64, memorandum attached. Maintained in 105-82555-2588, numbered seven).

By A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum of 3/6/64, Inspector Malley reported that he had discussed the discontinuance of the physical and technical surveillances with Mr. Rankin on 3/6/64, and Mr. Rankin advised there was no objection to the discontinuance of the surveillances. (Copy of 3/6/64, memorandum attached. Filed in 105-82555-2587, numbered eight).

The physical surveillance was discontinued at 10:00 a.m., 3/9/64. (See attached 3/9/64, Dallas airtel. Filed in 105-82555-2582, numbered nine).

Removal of the technical and microphone installations from Mrs. Oswald's residence and the nearby surveillance location was completed at 2:30 p.m., 3/12/64. (See attached Dallas airtel of 3/18/64. Filed in 105-82555-2688, numbered ten).

By memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan of 4/7/64, it was stated that a report had been prepared at Dallas by Special Agent Milton L. Newsom, dated 3/23/64, which set forth the results of the technical and microphone surveillances of Marina Oswald. It was recommended that the report not be sent to the Warren Commission since the pertinent information from the sources had been sent to the Commission by separate letter as the information was received. The point was made that there was no objection to giving the report to the Commission but if it was made a part of

CONTINUED - OVER

the public record, it would be apparent to a reader that the information came from a technical surveillance. Mention was made that even though the coverage was placed in response to the Commission's request, it did not appear that the Commission specifically asked for the technical surveillance. Therefore, if there was public criticism it would be directed at the FBI rather than the Commission.

Director Hoover wrote on the memorandum "I agree reluctantly because Commission seems to be intensively alert to embarrass FBI as evidence in recent list of interrogations addressed to us by the Commission." (Copy of 4/7/64, memorandum is attached. Maintained in Special File Room, 105-82555-3144, numbered eleven).

Regarding the allegation that the FBI bugged Mrs. Oswald's hotel room while she was in Washington to testify before the Warren Commission, no indication has been found of this. Appropriate files have been reviewed and checks have been made by Supervisor H. W. Porter, Analytical Research Unit of the Intelligence Division.

What the Warren Commission staff member may have had in mind when he told the "New York Times" that he recalled being told that Mrs. Oswald's hotel room was bugged when she was in Washington is that the Washington Field Office prepared a series of letterhead memoranda regarding Mrs. Oswald's stay at the Willard Hotel in February, 1964, which were furnished to the Warren Commission. The source of most of the information in the letterhead memoranda was [redacted] He was identified in the letterhead memoranda as "WF T-1." One of the letterhead memoranda, dated 2/20/64, set forth extensive information attributed to "WF T-1" regarding long-distance telephone calls made during the stay by Mrs. Oswald's business manager, Jim Martin, and her lawyer, John M. Thorpe, who were with her on the trip. The information obtained was of the type readily available to a [redacted] but to someone unfamiliar with investigative techniques it might appear as having come from a telephone "bug." (Copy of the Washington Field Office letterhead memorandum of 2/20/64, and its cover airtel are attached. Filed in 105-82555-2223, numbered twelve).

ACTION: For information.

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 10/24/75

FROM : H. N. BASSETT

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF FORMER PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

At 5:15 PM, 10/23/75, Supervisor Emory Horton, Dallas Office, telephonically furnished the following information:

According to Mr. Horton the information set forth below was telephonically furnished to the Dallas Office by SA Gemberling who is currently on sick leave, having suffered a heart attack in August of this year. According to Mr. Horton, Gemberling advised as follows:

At 2:23 PM, 10/23/75, Gemberling received a long distance telephone call (apparently from Washington, D. C.) from an individual identifying himself as Les Whitten who identified himself as being with Columnist Jack Anderson.

Mr. Whitten stated he had been reviewing records at the Archives on 10/22/75 and had located an affidavit of Gemberling's dealing with Hosty's name not being included as part of Oswald's address book and wanted to know if Gemberling would still stand on the affidavit.

Gemberling told Whitten he most certainly would stand on what he had said at that time and would have no further comment as he is still a Special Agent of the FBI and felt any inquiries should be channeled through the FBI Headquarters.

Mr. Whitten stated he thought Gemberling would probably feel that way but wanted to give him an opportunity to comment. The conversation was then terminated.

EX-115 REC-3 62-116060-7381

Mr. Gemberling stated his belief that Whitten is probably referring to the fact that when the contents of Oswald's address book were first included in communications to the Bureau the fact Hosty's name and license number and the Dallas Office telephone number were therein was not originally included. Subsequent thereto we included the entire contents of the address book in appropriate reports. Gemberling does not specifically recall but apparently he must have given an affidavit explaining why he did not include Hosty's name, license number and Dallas Office telephone number in the original reporting.

1 - Messrs. Adams, Gallagher, Moore
HNB:wmj (5)

7 NOV 19 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

For FOIPA Request

SEC. 3. REC. UNIT

It is Gemberling's recollection that this point was discussed with the Bureau and the reason for us not having included it originally was because a review was made of Oswald's address book initially for the purpose of setting leads to identify all names therein, which we did not already know the meaning. Since we knew Hosty's name, Bureau car license and Dallas telephone, we did not need to set any lead in that regard. It should be noted the entire address book was included in either a report or Letterhead Memorandum and furnished to the Bureau for appropriate dissemination.

ACTION:

Information.

Transmit attached by Fac[illegible] - PLAINTEXT

Priority Nitel

To: SAC, Jacksonville

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

EX-110 REC-48 7382

Date: 10/29/75

Time: Transmitted -

Initials -

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception ☒ Other Translation of letter received at FBIHQ from [redacted]

Special handling instructions:
Jacksonville at Chattahoochee, Florida, interview [redacted] and staff at Florida State Hospital in order that evaluation of plausibility of his information may be made. No record re [redacted] located at FBIHQ. Submit LHM.

Approved: [illegible]

66 NOV 24 1975

7 DEC
6-Hm
5-Lpv

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN AND TRANSCRIPTION FROM PHONETIC ENGLISH

Envelope, postmarked Chattahoochee, Fla., 10/17/75, is addressed to the FBI Bureau (sic), Washington, D.C.

The return address reads:

[redacted]
Florida State Hospital
Chattahoochee, Florida 32324

October 16, 1975

Gentlemen:

The time has come for me to tell you what I've been keeping to myself for a long time.

I'm writing in the German language because my English isn't that good and, secondly, because there are always nosy people around, looking over my shoulder to see what I'm doing. Everybody here knows that I've something to do with the underworld. I've often been warned to keep my mouth shut, otherwise I would be killed. Well, in 1970 an attempt was made when I was shot twice in my stomach and my life was saved in a hospital. My wife was murdered in 1973, but this was of her own making -- "involvement in a narcotics ring."

From 1965 to 1969 I lived in New York, working as a self-employed builder and interior decorator and making kitchen cabinets. I can't tell you now how I became involved with the underworld (Mafia). Before I do, we'll have to come to a clear understanding on some conditions I have.

7382

REC-48 (62-109060)

6 OCT 30 1975

Correspondence

TRANSLATED BY:
IHOR MYCHALUS: sdd
October 22, 1975

6213

66 NOV 24 1975

And now I want to tell you the plain truth about the murders of President J.F. Kennedy and his brother Robert. When I was making new kitchen cabinets for Jaffy, I said to Mrs. Jaffy: "You'll see, Robert will get murdered before he reaches the office of the President." It was inconceivable to her that I would make such a statement. A few weeks later, I was in the "Umberto Claim House" Restaurant located in Manhattan in New York City. Sitting next to my table were some men talking about how everything turned out well with the murders of Robert and John. They talked about how "we" always find the right man for a "hit," meaning a contract for the killing of a person. It's a very interesting case to see and understand everything clearly. They used many Italian words, making it hard for me to understand everything. One of the men with gray hair, not very tall, slender, speaking in a soft voice, said that Oswald had been offered 50 grand to kill J.F. Kennedy and that Jack Ruby was offered 20 grand to kill Oswald right after he had shot John Kennedy. Ruby was at the wrong place to rub out Oswald and consequently was nabbed by the police. Ruby had good connections with the Mafia, as I was able to gather from this conversation. Russia and Nosenko had nothing to do with the assassination of Kennedy.

The assassination of Robert Kennedy was carried out in the same manner. A stranger offered Sirhan 20 grand to assassinate Robert. Another man had been given a contract to kill Sirhan immediately after Robert was assassinated. Investigations showed that many more bullets had been fired than those found on Robert's body. As I recall, five shots had been fired. As a result, a question was raised about the possibility of a second gun. It's "true" that a second gun was to have been used, not to kill Robert but to rub out Sirhan. The "hit" man was paid 20 grand for this job. Sirhan knows well that he had better keep his mouth shut; otherwise he will get killed like all the others.

Before the assassination of Robert Kennedy, I met and talked for hours with the soft-spoken man about all kinds of things, politics and the "Cosa Nostra," which means "our family" in Italian. It's interesting what goes on there.

I'm very sorry that I'm only now able to tell you all these things. There are many reasons for this. I had nothing to do with the assassination of the two Kennedy brothers. At the time John Kennedy was murdered I was in Africa. And when Robert Kennedy was killed, I was, as far as I recall, working for Jaffy (I heard the news of his assassination on the radio).

I neither hope nor expect that I'll be "framed" in any way for the assassinations or for withholding this information for such a long time. I always believed that the police would be able to uncover all this by themselves. Today it sounds unbelievable to me how the Mafia can be so clever and crafty in carrying out assassinations.

The James Hoffa case is interesting, don't you think? Why don't you bring in and put behind bars Tony Giacalone, Leonard Schultz and Antony Provenzano? They are the people who knew full well that Hoffa would be killed. Charge them with conspiracy to murder Hoffa. Maybe Sam Barry took him. They know quite well how everything was planned. Because of this threesome it was possible to talk Hoffa into coming to a meeting that never was. Everything was a well-planned trick to get him.

When I'm free next year, I'll take this case and try to solve it, for it has remained a big mystery to date. I've some very good connections in the underworld.

Please don't try to make use of the things I've just told you. Otherwise I'll be forced to stop talking.

I've good contacts all over the United States. I speak English quite well, but I can't write well. Maybe it's better for my own protection to write everything in German. At any rate, I kindly ask you not to tell anybody who told you or how you found out about these circumstances. I want to help you to clear up the case. If you need a sworn statement, please let me know/I'll be happy to oblige you.

and

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

And now I would like to tell you why I'm being held here in the Florida State Hospital. I have been accused of having murdered my wife. The police are still trying to "frame" me for the murder. My case is one of the most interesting cases you have ever heard of. The autopsy showed that no violence had been done to her. No one knows the exact cause of her death. The body was found three days later in one of the septic tanks on the property my wife and I lived on. It belonged to my wife.

[redacted] a Negro, about 50, is responsible for her death. He is the "hit" man. I know that he has killed about 14 people. He had killed his first man in 1960, for which he was convicted and sent to Raiford Prison. He was paroled in 1968.

He was working for me, for my company in 1971 and at that time I found out all about his involvements. He saved my life when a second contract was put out to kill me. His partner had the contract and he asked [redacted] to help him. After [redacted] had found out that he wanted to kill his boss (me), he didn't like the idea. He set it up so that his partner got killed, and not I. [redacted] did it without letting me know it. After everything was over, he told me what was going on. At that time he also told me that he had had enough time to get rid of his (partner's) car so that the police wouldn't find out about the 8 or 9 murders he had committed together with his partner. In 1971 alone he killed Walter Defrece and the two Homstead girls (the two girls were also connected to a narcotics ring). My wife was at the scene of the incident, a fact I learned in October or November 1972. He, [redacted] is also responsible for the death of his partner. I know he killed several more people during 1971, but I never found out who they were and when they had been killed. He did it with another guy who was also a "hit" man for the Meyer Lansky family and for a big narcotics ring. Several guys from this narcotics ring have been arrested and one of them has also been charged with murder. I found this out on the 20th of September when I was visited by two investigators from Fort Lauderdale, and after I informed them who killed Walter Defrece. They kept asking me if I had something to do with the murder. The Miami police are also trying to frame me for the murder of the two Homstead girls. They told me I knew too much; I had something to do with it. I know that the girls were killed with my gun. [redacted] stole the gun from me. I reported to the police that my gun had been stolen. Anyway I reported it after the girls had already been killed. I never knew exactly when he took it. After I had seen my gun in his car, he told me that he took it on the last day before I sent him home. That was the day or a week before he killed the girls. He only told me to watch out because the gun was hot. The police never found this out from him. They only know it because I told them. They never charged me. They had me in Miami a year ago for questioning. They tried to blame me for the murder. When they arrived at a dead end they wouldn't take my word for it. They frame whoever is the best possibility. That's the psychology (sic) of the Dade County Police Department.

There is also one detective who is involved in a narcotics ring and prostitution. He hates me like nothing else. He threatened my life. If I make a wrong move, he will kill me wherever I am, or he will put me behind bars for the rest of my life. I can't do anything about the Police Department. I don't know what to do.

If you want to get in touch with me, you better hurry. Next week I'll be going before a staff board, and I will pass. My team is now convinced that there is nothing wrong with me. Everything is proving now that I am right.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Please get in touch with me before I leave this place. I don't know what will happen to me in the coming future. As long as I'm alive you can talk to me. You know that a dead body can never tell a story. Now I am ready to talk. I have a strange feeling that something will happen to me. I always had feelings like this in the past. I have been through a lot of hell.

Dear Gentleman!

Es ist jetzt der Zeitpunkt gekommen, Ihnen mitzuteilen, was ich in mir bislange verborgen halte. Ich schreibe Ihnen in „Deutscher Sprache", weil mein englisch nicht so gut ist im schreiben und zweitens weil mir immer neugirige Leute über den Rücken schauen was ich schreibe. Jeder hier weiß, dass ich in der Unterwelt etwas zu tun habe. Ich wurde öffters gewarnt meinen Mund zuhalten andernfalls werde ich ermordet. Es wurde ebenfalls 1970 ein versuch gemacht, wo ich zweimal in den Bauch geschossen wurde. Das Krankenhaus hat mir das Leben gerettet meine Frau wurde 1973 ermordet, für eine Situation was Ihr eigener Fall war. Tätigkeiten in einem Rausch gift-Ring".

"Ich lebte von 1965 bis 1969 in New York, arbeitete selbständig als Bauunternehm und Interior Decorator machte ebenfalls Küchen einrichtungen. Wie ich in die Unterwelt (Mafia) hinein rutschte kann ich Ihnen hier nicht erklären. Befor ich mich darüber äußere muß ich einige Bedingungen mit Ihnen klar machen.

Nun will ich Ihnen den klaren Wein

auf den Tisch stellen, wo in den Ermordungen von President J. F. Kennedy und sein Bruder Robert dahinter steckt. Als ich für Jaffy eine neue Kücheneinrichtung machte sagte ich zu Frau Jaffy: Sie werden sehen dass Robert wird ermordet bevor „Er" den Presidents Sitz erreicht? Es war unfassbar für „Sie" dass ich diese Äußerung machte. Einige Wochen später es war passiert. An einem Wochenende war ich in einem Italien Restaurant „Umberto Claim house" in Manhattan New York. Next zu meinem Tisch sind einige Herrn gesessen die haben sich unterhalten, wie schön alles ausgegangen ist in der Ermordung von Robert und Jan. „Die wir" finden immer den richtigen „mann für den „hit" das meint wer den „Vertrag" durchführt für die „erschießung". Es ist ein sehr interessanter Fall, um alles richtig klar zu stellen und verstehen die gebrauchten viele italienische Wörter wo ich nicht richtig verstanden haben. Ein Mann graue Haare nicht sehr groß schlank

gebaut, sprach sehr weich, sagte! Es wurden 50 Grand Oswald angeboten wenn „Er Oswald" J. F. Kennedy „hit" erschiesst „Jack" Ruby wurden 20 Grand angeboten dass „Er Ruby" Oswald hit erschiesst" gleich nach dem after the hit Jan. Ruby war am verkehrten Platz wo „Er Ruby" auf Oswald geschossen hat, darum wurde „Er Ruby" von der Polizei erfasst. Ruby war gut in der Mafia verbunden, wie ich aus der Unterhaltung heraus gefunden habe. Russian oder Moskau hat mit der assassination der Kennedy's nichts zu tun. Die Erschiessung von Robert ist ebenso vor-gegangen. Ein unbekannter Mann hat Sirhan 20 Grand angeboten „Robert" zu erschiessen. Ein anderer Mann hatte den Vertrag Sirhan gleich zu erschiessen after Robert war „hit". Alles ist falsch gegangen. The „hit man" hat schuld hit Sirhan hatte keine Gelegenheit Sirhan zu erschiessen. Es ist fest gestellt von den Investigations dass mehr Schüsse gefallen sind als in Roberts Körper gefunden wurden. Soviel ich mich erinnere wurden 5 Schüsse verstgestellt. Dieserhalb ist die Frage aufgetaucht

es muß eine zweite Pistole mit verbunden sein. Es ist richtig" dass eine zweite Pistole gebraucht wurde nicht für die Verschießung off Robert, sondern für eine gleichzeitige Verschießung of Sirhan. The „hit man" hu hit Sirhan for good receipt the 20 Grand. Sirhan weiß genau dass er seinen Mund halten muß andern falls geht es Ihm genauso wie jedem anderen get „killed". Befor der assassination von Robert habe ich mich mit dem weich sprechenden Mann unterhalten vor Stunden über viele verschiedene Raptus und Situationen in Politiks ebenfalls über die „Cora Nostra" das ist ein italien slang „unser familie". Es ist sehr interressant was bei denen vorsich geht. Ich bedauere sehr dass ich Ihnen diese Mitteilung erst heute mache. Es sind viele Gründe voraus zu setzen die ich Ihnen persönlich zu Ohren lege. Ich habe nichts zu Tun mit den zwei Kennedy Ermordungen. Wer Jan F. Kennedy wurde ermordet war ich in Africa und wo Robert ermordet wurde war

ich soviel ich mich erinnere bei Joffy am arbeiten als ich hörte über den Radio die Nachrichten, dass Robert geschossen wurde. Ich hoffe oder erwarte nicht, dass ich in irgend welcher Angelegenheit „beziehigt" werde in assassination oder für Zurück-haltung dieser Informationen für diese lange Zeit. Ich glaubte immer das die Polizei alles von selber heraus finden wird. Heute klingt alles für mich unmöglich unfaßbar wie schlau und raffiniert die Mafia arbeitet in den ermordungen. Ein interessanter Fall ist James Hoffa? Warum bringen Sie nicht Tony Giacalone, Leonard Schultz und Antony Provenzano hinter Schloß und Riegel. das sind die Männer oder Personen die genau wußten, dass Hoffa wird ermordet, charge them with conspiracy to murder Hoffa, Maby? sam barry took. Die wissen klar genau wie alles geplant wäre wurde. Durch diese drei war es möglich Hoffa zu beeinflüssen dass Er zu einer Versammlung kommt wo nie existierte aber ist ein Trick sehr gut geplant und ausgearbeitet. Wenn ich nächstes Jahr frei bin, werde ich mich um

den Fall annehmen. Aufzuklären war ist bis heute noch eine Mistery. Ich habe gute Verbindungen in der Untergrund Bewegung. Bitte machen Sie keinen Gebrauch von diesen Mitteilungen wo ich Ihnen zukommen lasse, anderen Falls bin ich gezwungen mich nicht weiter zu äußern. Ich habe gute Verbindungen über die gesuchten Vermißten Daten. Ich spreche sehr gut Englisch nur das Schreiben ist meine Schwäche. Vielleicht ist es besser aus Sicherheits Gründen für mich in Deutsch zu schreiben. Ebenfalls ersuche ich Sie höflich niemanden etwas zu verlauten von wem, oder wie Sie zu den Tatumständen gekommen sind, erlangt haben. Um der Aufklärung ein ende zu machen, will ich Ihnen behilflich sein. Wenn Sie eine Geschworene Urkunde benötigen, lassen Sie mir es wissen ich bin gerne bereit, diese Ihnen zukommen zu lassen.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung grüßt Sie.

Hochachtungsvoll

[redacted]

Ich will Ihnen auch ganz klar zu Ihren bringen warum ich hier im Florida State Hospital bin. Ich bin angeschuldigt verdächtigt meine Frau ermordet zu haben. Die Polizei versuchte, ist still am versuch mich des Mordes zu bezichtigen ich weiß nicht ob Sie alle diese Worte verstehen es ist eine Frage ob Sie das Wort Bezichtigens im Dizonary finden. das meint „framed". Mein Fall ist einer der interessanten Sie immer hörten. The autopsy shows that it was no ~~violen~~ violence dem zu her. Niemand weiß die correcte Todesursache. Die Leiche wurde nach drei Tagen gefunden in einem meiner Septictanks an dem Grund Stück wo ich und meine Frau lebte. Es war das Grundstück meiner Frau. [redacted] negro about 50 years old ist verantwortlich dass Sie tod ist. [redacted] is a „bit man". I know he killed about 14 Persons. He killed the first 1960 wen he was convicted and send to Raiford Priron was out on Parole 1968. He was working for me in my Company during the year 1971 in that time I found out all about

his involvement over he was in and did. He said my life was a second contract was out to kill me. His Partner had the contract he asked [redacted] to help him. after [redacted] found out that he wasn't to kill his boss he didn't like the Idea. He made a set up that he his Partner get killed, not me. [redacted] did that with out letting me know it. after everything was over he told me what was going on. To that time he also told me that he had enough time to get read his car (Partners) that the Police didn't find out the 8 or 9 murders he did with them together. Along in 1971 he killed Walter Sefuss, the 2 Homestead girls the 2 girls was also conected to the Narcotic ring. My wife was a seen of the incident what I found out in October or November 1972. He [redacted] is also responsibal for the death of his Partner. I know he killed several more People during 1971 I never found out his and wife, he did that with a other guy but was also a hit man

in the Meyer Lansky Family and for a big Narcatic-Ring. From that Narcatic Ring is several guy arrested and one is also charged with murder. I found that out at the 20. September letzt month wer I had a visit from 2 Investigaters from Ft. Lauderdale. After I informt them dat did the billing of Walter Deface. The allwais askt me: of I have wanting to do with the murder. The Miami Police is trying to frame me also with the 2 Hostead girls. The told me I know tomach I have wanting to do. I know that the girl was billed with my gun. [redacted] tollen the gun from me. I reported to the Police that my gun was stolen, eingway I reported it after the girl was billed redy. I never know exactly wen he tuk it after I seen my gun in his car he told me that he tuk it on the letzt day befor I send him home. That was the day or a week befor he billed the girls. He only told me wach out the gun is hot. The Police never found out from him self. The only know since I

told them. The never charge me
The had me one year ago in Miami
and question me, the trys to
plan me for the murder. Won the
stand for a dead and the don't
take my worth the frame her for
wer is the best paribilety. That's the
Psychologie of Dade County Police
Depart'ment. It is also one Detective
with in wolf in the Narcotic Ring
and Prostitution. He hading my
like vanting. He tretend my life
wen I make a wrong murk he
will bille me wer ever I am, or
he bring me the rest off my life
behind bars. I can noting do
against the Police Department.
I don't know. You like to go
with me in contact you better
hurry up. Next week I go to Staff
and I will pass. All my team is
now convince that it is noting
wrong with me. Everything pushing
now that I am write.
With kindest regards, I am,
Sincerely

[redacted]

Please go write me in conclusion. Before I bring her
what happen to me in the next coming 2 weeks. How I don't know
life you can tell me. You can never
tell the story. I know I can nearly tell the story. I have a strange feeling

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. A. Cooke

DATE: October 15, 1975

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall

Dep. AD Inv. ✓
Asst. Dir. ✓
Admin. ✓
Comp. Syst. ✓
Ext. Affairs ✓
Files & Com. ✓
Gen. Inv. ✓
Ident. ✓
Inspection ✓
Intell. ✓
Laboratory ✓
Legal Coun. ✓
Plan. & Eval. ✓
Spec. Inv. ✓
Training ✓
Telephone Rm. ✓
Director Sec'y ✓

REC 12

On 10/12/75, United Press International (UPI) carried a story from West Hartford, Connecticut, which quoted former New Orleans, Louisiana District Attorney Jim Garrison and author Mark Lane at a three-day conference on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Garrison and Lane said that the former Julia Ann Mercer of Dallas, Texas, whose present name they would not disclose, will testify before a House FBI Subcommittee. Garrison gave UPI copies of what he said were Miss Mercer's heretofore unpublished signed statements that Dallas FBI Agents and the Sheriff's Department falsified testimony she gave to both agencies on Jack Ruby. They said that if Miss Mercer's testimony had been unaltered and acted on, Jack Ruby could have been prevented from fatally shooting Lee Harvey Oswald. They said Miss Mercer would give evidence implicating the FBI and the Dallas County Sheriff's Department in a cover-up of what they claim was a CIA conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

These are not new allegations. While on the Johnny Carson Show on the night of January 31 - February 1, 1968, Garrison stated that the FBI had interviewed Mercer immediately following the assassination and she claimed to have seen a man approximately an hour or so before the assassination who carried a rifle from a truck. Garrison further stated that the day following the assassination the FBI exhibited several photographs to Mercer, one of which was of Jack Ruby. Garrison claimed that Mercer identified the photograph of Ruby as the driver of the truck from which the man with the rifle emerged approximately one hour before the assassination.

62-109060-7383

DEC 12

CONTINUED - OVER

WEH:caw
(10)

FX-115

62-109060

NOV 17 1975

The facts of this matter are that FBI Agents did interview Mercer on 11/22/63, when she volunteered information that she had seen a truck with an "air conditioning" sign parked near the assassination site at approximately 10:50 a.m. on 11/22/63. She claimed a man left the truck carrying what appeared to be a gun case. She was again interviewed by FBI Agents on 11/25/63, and was exhibited photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald to determine if the man carrying the object from the truck may have been Oswald. Mercer advised the Agents that the individual in question did not resemble Oswald.

Mercer was again interviewed by FBI Agents on 11/27/63 (five days after the assassination and three days after Ruby killed Oswald). At this time she was shown a group of photographs, which included Jack Ruby. She stated the driver of the truck she had observed on 11/22/63, had a rather large round face similar to Ruby's, but she could not identify Ruby as the driver.

The results of the interviews of Mercer were furnished to the Warren Commission.

During the investigation of the assassination, the FBI determined that at approximately 11 a.m. (which is the approximate time Mercer saw the truck), Ruby was at the "Dallas Morning News" placing advertisements for his two night clubs. This was corroborated by several people who saw and talked with him at the time.

It should be noted that in this same 10/12/75 UPI release, Garrison and Lane mentioned that former FBI Agent William S. Walter, now a bank executive in Morgan City, Louisiana, will also testify before the same House Subcommittee. Garrison said Walter will testify 10/20/75 that as an FBI Agent in Dallas he received a telegraphed message from the FBI's Washington Headquarters five days before Kennedy's death that there would be an attempt on Kennedy's life, but the warning was destroyed and never followed up.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gallagher
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Garrison said the Warren Commission appears to have decided in advance that Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy and tailored its investigation to fit its prejudgment.

The UPI release listed others at the three-day conference at the University of Hartford as George O'Toole, former CIA Chief of Problems Analysis, and Haverford University Professor Josiah Thompson, author of "Six Seconds in Dallas."

ACTION: For Information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE:

FROM : SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO ALL SAC'S 11/17/63 CAPTIONED "THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING"

On 9/23/75, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised he wished to be as cooperative as possible with the FBI, however because of his position, he requested the following information be maintained in the strictest of confidence. Under no circumstances will he testify, as he has furnished this data to the FBI for verification of the information only.

I, TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [redacted] an expressed promise of confidentiality per his request as to the information he furnished me and as to his identity.

[redacted]

REC-66 7384

(2) Bureau
1-Dallas
(2)

PERS. REC. UNIT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/17/75

FROM : SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

REC-56

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO ALL SAC'S 11/17/63 CAPTIONED "THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING"

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I, TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [redacted] n expressed promise of confidentiality per his request as to the information he furnished me and as to his identity.

[redacted]

EX 104

REC-56

7385

[redacted]

Copy FBI

XEROX

6-1m 62-104060

2-Bureau
2-Dallas
TLG:
(2)

FBI - DOJ REC. UNIT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. AD Adm.	
Dep. AD Inv.	
Asst. Dirs:	
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Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (Attn: Intelligence Division) DATE:

FROM : SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO ALL SACS 11/17/63 CAPTIONED "THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING"

REC-56

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I, TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [redacted] an expressed promise of confidentiality per their request as to the information they furnished me and as to their identity.

[redacted]

SI 104 REC-56 62-7386

2-Bureau
1-Dallas
TLG:alp
(2)

SEP 8 1975

FBI/DOJ

PERS. REC. UNIT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 10/18/75

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Gow

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.
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Director Sec'y ____

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to UPI wire service release dated 10/16/75 (copy attached), crediting U. S. Representative Don Edwards with statements raising issue with the FBI's working relationship with the Warren Commission during the investigation of captioned case.

The wire service release specifically quotes U. S. Representative Don Edwards, Chairman of the House Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee as stating that the FBI was not "candid with the Warren Commission and that it didn't provide the Warren Commission with all the information in its files"; that Edwards' panel is trying to determine if there was "an appropriate working relationship" between the FBI and the Warren Commission; and thirdly, that the Commission did not have its own investigators and had to rely on the FBI.

The above allegation that the FBI was not candid with the Commission and did not provide all the information in its files to the Commission is false and without foundation. The Commission's records themselves reflect that our five-volume report submitted 12/9/63, which summarized the results of our investigation conducted immediately after the assassination, was of principle importance to the Commission. Based upon an analysis of this report, the Commission requested the FBI furnish "the underlying investigative materials relied upon in the summary report." Reports dealing with this request were subsequently furnished the Commission which in turn organized the facts developed into pertinent categories in order to reveal unresolved and unanswered questions from which additional investigation was requested. It should be noted that these additional requests for investigation were handled not only by the FBI but by other Governmental agencies and Congressional Committees. The Commission record also points out that independent experts outside the Federal Government were used to supplement and verify the information provided the Commission.

2 - ENCLOSURE
Enclosure

REC-42 62-109060-7387

15 OCT 30 1975

WDG:cjl/wss (7)

CONTINUED-OVER

DEC 8 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

In light of the above information it appears highly unlikely that any pertinent information could have been withheld from the Commission as it would have come to light during the course of the Commission's inquiry. The Commission relied not only on the above investigative results but based its findings primarily upon the testimony of sworn witnesses.

In regard to whether or not there was an appropriate working relationship between the FBI and the Commission, there is no information to indicate that there was anything but an excellent working relationship between the Bureau and the Commission. The actions of the Bureau as well as those of all other investigative agencies connected with this inquiry were subjected to the scrutiny of the Commission. The Commission record clearly states whenever the facts or rumors called for an appraisal of the acts of the agencies themselves, special measures were taken and the actions of that agency were reviewed in detail by the Commission's staff. In some instances, the inquiry conducted by the Commission's staff included the appearance and testimony under oath of the responsible official of the agency under scrutiny.

The statement that the Warren Commission was not provided all the information in the FBI files is in apparent reference to our recent acknowledgment concerning the note left at the Dallas Office of the FBI by Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination. This matter has been the subject of an extensive internal FBI inquiry handled separately. There is no indication that any information believed to be pertinent to the investigation was withheld from the Commission. — Stay Ecker for info Concerning visit and call, Dick

The point raised in the above news release that the Commission did not have its own investigators and had to rely upon the FBI is a misleading statement. The Commission did not have its own investigators as is evidenced by the Commission's report which reflects that "Because of the intelligence, cooperation and facilities of Federal investigative agencies, it was unnecessary for the Commission to employ investigators other than the members of the Commission's legal staff." The Commission did not have to rely solely upon the FBI in the conduct of this investigation as the Commission record indicates that 10 major Departments of the Federal Government, 14 independent agencies, 4 Congressional Committees, plus independent experts were utilized in the conduct of this investigation. The independent experts were used on occasion to verify and supplement investigation conducted by the above sources.

The above information is clearly contained in the Foreword to the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

ACTION:

For information.

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 10/6/75

FROM: J. B. ADAMS

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TESTIMONY BY HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND HOUSE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
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Director Sec'y

I previously advised of the briefing given Chairmen Rodino and Edwards on the Oswald matter and that Chairman Rodino requested that the Department be advised that any criminal liability aspects should be resolved at the earliest opportunity in order that further consideration could be given to public hearings on the matter.

I advised Assistant Attorney General Uhlmann, Office of Legislative Affairs, on 10/2/75 of this request by Rodino and I advised Deputy Attorney General Tyler on 10/3/75 of the request. I informed both that our report on the matter had been delivered to the Department and it would be most desirable to get this matter resolved at the earliest possible time. Both are also aware that Mrs. Abzug has requested hearings on the same subject.

The Legal Counsel Division should follow on this matter pursuant to the discussion held at the Executives Conference on the morning of 10/2/75.

ACTION:

Information only.

JBA:amb
(4)

1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Mintz

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 21 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 30 1975

TELETYPE

Dep. A. Dir.
Asst. Dir.:
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Director Sec'y

NR014 DL PLAIN

5:20 PM NITEL 10-30-75 MJH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, OCTOBER 6, 1975.

ON OCTOBER 30, 1975, PAUL MARION ROTHERMEL, JR., 2406 LITTLE CREEK DRIVE, RICHARDSON, TEXAS, PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: DURING NOVEMBER, 1963, HE WAS EMPLOYED AS SECURITY ADVISOR FOR H.L. HUNT AND HUNT OIL COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS. HE PREPARED A MEMORANDUM TO H.L. HUNT AND OTHER KEY HUNT EMPLOYEES ADVISING AN "INCIDENT" MIGHT OCCUR DURING THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY DURING NOVEMBER, 1963. THIS MEMO WAS NOT DISTRIBUTED TO THE FBI OR ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. ROTHERMEL STATED DURING HIS GENERAL CONVERSATIONS WITH DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND HIS OWN ASSESSMENT OF THE POLITICAL CLIMATE IN DALLAS IN 1963, IT WAS HIS PERSONAL OPINION AN INCIDENT SUCH AS A PROTEST DEMONSTRATION MIGHT TAKE PLACE WHEN KENNEDY WAS IN TOWN. REPORTEDLY, SOME EMPLOYEES AT HUNT OIL COMPANY WERE PARTICULARLY CONSERVATIVE AND OPPOSED TO KENNEDY. THIS MEMO WAS INTENDED TO INFORM THESE EMPLOYEES SO THEY WOULD

E-116 REC-57 62-109060-7388

OCT 31 1975

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NOT PARTICIPATE IN ANY ANTI-KENNEDY ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD LATER BE EMBARRASSING. ROTHERMEL HAD NO INDICATION OR SUSPICION THERE WOULD BE AN ATTEMPT ON KENNEDY'S LIFE OR HE WOULD HAVE NOTIFIED PROPER AUTHORITIES, INCLUDING THE FBI.

ROTHERMEL ADVISED HE IS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE THE ABOVE MEMO AND WILL PROVIDE SAME TO FBI, DALLAS. (P)

END.

HOLD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 06 1975

TELETYPE

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Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR003 NO CODE

1115PM NITEL OCTOBER 5, 1975 PHJ

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL CALL TO BUREAU OCTOBER 4, 1975.

ROBERT FINK, PROFESSIONAL STAFF MEMBER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUALS RIGHTS SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE, APPEARED AT THE RESIDENCE OF SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR., OCTOBER 4, 1975, TO INTERVIEW SA WALL REGARDING ALLEGATIONS MADE BY WILLIAM S. WALTER CONCERNING THE RECEIPT OF A TELETYPE BY THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION ON NOVEMBER 17, 1963 ALLEDGING AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AT DALLAS, TEXAS, ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963. FINK WAS ADVISED BY SA WALL THAT FBI DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLY AND SAC JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR., NEW ORLEANS DIVISION HAVE MADE PERFECTLY CLEAR THE POSITION OF THE FBI REGARDING WALTER'S ALLEGATIONS AND THAT HE STOOD ON THESE PUBLIC STATEMENTS.

ENCLOSURE

REC-5 62-109060-7389

PERS. REC. UNIT

FINK ASKED SA WALL IF HE WOULD TESTIFY UNDER OATH CONCERNING THIS MATTER. SA WALL DID NOT REPLY TO THIS QUESTION.

MR. FINK ALSO CONTACTED CHIEF CLERK LEO W. HEBERT, NEW ORLEANS DIVISION, AND ASKED HEBERT IF HE HAD SEEN THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED TELETYPE TO WHICH HEBERT REPLIED HE HAD NOT. FINK ADDITIONALLY ASKED HEBERT IF HE WOULD TESTIFY TO THIS UNDER OATH. HEBERT STATED HE WOULD.

HEBERT WAS CONTACTED BY FORMER CLERICAL EMPLOYEE ROY E. SIMON WHO ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY FINK WHO DISPLAYED TO SIMON A REPLICA OF THE TELETYPE WALTER CLAIMS HE TYPED FROM MEMORY. SIMON ASKED FINK TO HAVE A COPY OF THE REPLICA AND FINK DECLINED TO FURNISH A COPY. SIMON DESCRIBED THE REPLICA OF THE TELETYPE AND INDICATED THAT THERE WERE INITIALS REFLECTING THE SENDER ON THE TOP OF THE TELETYPE AS BEING "N.F.H." NEAR THE TITLE WRITTEN IN PENCIL WAS "62-0". THE TELETYPE ALSO HAD A NUMBER OF MISPELLED WORDS AND SEVERAL X'S.

SIMON STATED THAT THE NAMES LISTED ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE TELETYPE WERE MAYNOR, WALL, DEBRUIZ, QUIGLEY AND KAACK. SIMON POINTED OUT TO FINK THAT DEBRUEYS NAME WAS MISPELLED AND SIMON COULD NOT UNDERSTAND HOW A PERSON LIKE WALTER WHO HAD WORKED WITH AGENT DEBRUEYS FOR FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS COULD MISSPELL HIS NAME.

SIMON FURTHER ADVISED THAT IT APPEARED THE PRINT ON THE REPLICA RESEMBLED THAT PRINT FOUND ON TELETYPES.

SIMON STATED THAT FINK INQUIRED WHETHER OR NOT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS AN INFORMANT OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE. SIMON REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW.

FINK ALSO QUESTIONED SIMON ABOUT HOW FILES WERE DESTROYED BY THE FBI TO WHICH SIMON REPLIED THERE WERE VARIOUS RULES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF FILES AND THAT HE IS NOT FAMILAR WITH THESE RULES. FINK THEN ASKED SIMON QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DESTRUCTION OF "67" FILES. SIMON REPLIED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW.

FINK ASKED SIMON IF HE WOULD TESTIFY UNDER OATH TO WHAT HE HAS SAID AND SIMON REPLIED THAT HE WOULD. FINK THEN TOLD SIMON THAT HE WOULD PROBABLY RECEIVE A SUBPOENA.

FINK ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT SA J. WOODROW GILMORE ON OCTOBER 4, 1975 WITHOUT SUCCESS AND INDICATED HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO CONTACT SA GILMORE ON OCTOBER 5, 1975.

FINK ALSO ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT FORMER SA MILTON KAACK WITHOUT SUCCESS.

END MESSAGE.....

QACPB

MRF FBI HDQS

cc - 5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 10/6/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
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Director Sec'y ___

This relates to allegations of former New Orleans Office Security Patrol Clerk, William S. Walter that a teletype was sent from FBIHQ to all offices on 11/17/63, advising that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas.

By teletype of 10/5/75 (attached), the New Orleans Office advised that Robert Fink, Professional Staff Member of the U. S. House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Government Information and Individual Rights, was in New Orleans over the weekend contacting present and former FBI employees at their homes regarding the alleged teletype. On 10/4/75, he contacted SA Ernest L. Wall, Jr., Chief Clerk Leo W. Herbert, and former clerical employee Roy E. Simon. He attempted to contact SA J. Woodrow Gilmore and former SA Milton Kaack without success. He indicated he would attempt to contact SA Gilmore on 10/5/75, but according to New Orleans SAC, Joseph T. Sylvester, Jr., did not do so. REC-4 7389

Former clerical employee Simon advised that Fink showed him a replica of the teletype Walter claims he typed from memory. Simon asked Fink for a copy, but Fink refused. Simon said the replica had "62-0" written in pencil near the title, and listed on the right side of the message were the names, "Haynor, Wall, Debruiz, Quigley and Kaack." He said the print on the replica resembled the print found in teletypes. He also said the initials of the teletype sender appeared at the top as, "N. F. H."

Enclosure

WEN:amd
(12)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

PERS. REC. UNIT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Cooke to Gallagher Memo
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The Communications Section of the Files and Communications Division has determined from their records that there was no teletype operator in 1963 with the initials "N. F. H." The only possibilities would be [redacted] (married name [redacted]), who had no middle initial and [redacted], who worked in the code room in 1963. [redacted] is no longer employed by the FBI and lives in Tennessee. [redacted] currently works the midnight shift in the Data Processing Section of the Computer Systems Division. Arrangements have been made with Section Chief Charles D. Heudorfer to obtain a signed statement from him regarding the alleged teletype on the morning of 10/7/75.

Legal Counsel Division advises that Fink's Sub-Committee is not known to have advised anyone in the Department of Justice of Fink's activities in New Orleans. A copy of the New Orleans 10/5/75 teletype is being furnished to the Department. Legal Counsel Division is preparing an airtel to all offices reiterating the instructions issued by memorandum to all employees of 5/16/75 concerning interviews by Congressional Representatives.

New Orleans SAC, Sylvester advises that on the morning of 10/6/75 he alerted all employees regarding Fink's activities and the provisions of the 5/16/75 memorandum requiring prior approval of interviews by the Attorney General or appropriate Departmental Official. The Dallas and Kansas City Offices have been advised to so alert their employees.

ACTION: For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/17/75

FROM : SAC, EL PASO

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bufile 62-109060
EP file 89-52 (RUC)

RICHARD CASE NAGELL, aka
STATE NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO
EL PASO, TEXAS
9/20/63
BANK ROBBERY
OO: EP
Bufile 91-18339
EP file 91-1189 (C)

Enclosed is a self-explanatory letter to ASAC THOMAS D. WESTFALL from NANCY HAMILTON, reporter for the El Paso Herald Post. Also enclosed is an article by Reporter NANCY HAMILTON concerning allegations that NAGELL might have information concerning the KENNEDY assassination.

This matter is being submitted to the Bureau for Bureau information in that it does not appear there is anything that can be done in El Paso on this matter. Bureau is in complete receipt of all background information regarding RICHARD CASE NAGELL.

REC-58

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

4 - Bureau (2 62-109060) (Enc. 2)
(2 91-18339)
2 - El Paso (1 89-52)
(1 91-1189)

TDW/mee
(6)

WHITSON

DEC 10 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Give Light And The People Will Find Their Own Way

El Paso Herald-Post

A SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWSPAPER

ROBERT W. LEE, Editor

Mills avenue and Kansas street Phone 532-1661

SECTION B, PAGE 2 MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1975

Conspiracy theory shot

Conspiracy chasers took it on the chin last week when seven independent firearms experts unanimously agreed that there is no evidence to show a second gun was used in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The "second gun" theory was linchpin of the contention that the murder was part of some monstrous conspiracy—not the act of a lone assassin. Shooting the theory down should do much to set at rest the fears of reasonable people that perhaps there was much more to the crime than ever came out in open court.

The experts' opinion will not, however, silence the noisy claque that insists on seeing extraordinary dark designs in the tragedy. Those hooked on conspiracy are sure to seize on the fact that three of the bullets recovered at the scene of the crime are so [illegible] that it cannot be

mission did not say there was no conspiracy in the John Kennedy assassination—only that it was unable to find evidence of one. The same verdict ought now be accepted with respect to the death of Robert Kennedy.

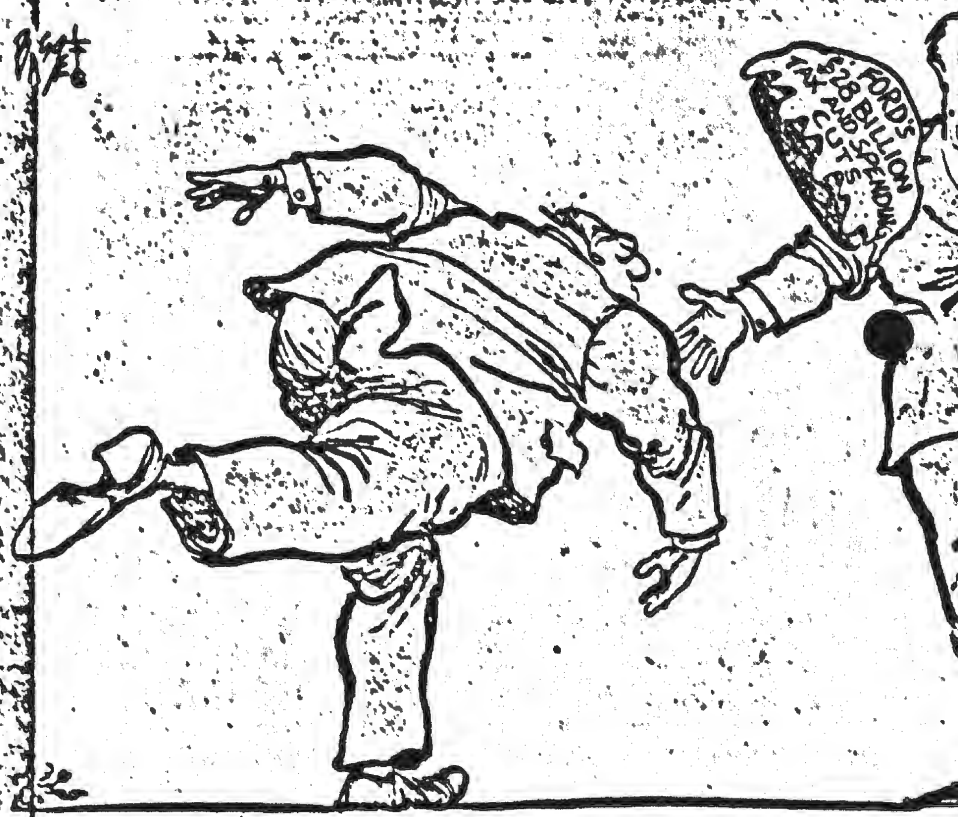
It would be convenient if these great tragedies both could be wrapped up in neat, all-questions-answered bundles. But history is seldom that accommodating. Real life crimes are not nearly so tidy as well-plotted paperback whodunits.

Good try

It's too bad more members of the House didn't back Rep. Jack Edwards, R-Ala., the other day in his effort to cut off construction funds for the new [illegible] school

. . . And now, with help from my partner, Congr

'operation pie-in-the-sky'



BILL STEIF

Literacy drive fails

62-109060-7370

The economy today

Bad news can be good news, or is it

By HERBERT STEIN

As soon as we took off, my seatmate shoved his newspaper in front of me.

"Look at that! 'Unemployment rate still over 8 per cent.' I thought you told me things were getting better."

"They are getting better," I replied calmly. "That's just the newspaper's way of making bad news out of good. The unemployment rate has come down from 8.2 per cent to 8.3 per cent in five months. That's a very fast drop — faster than almost anyone expected. Also, of course, all economists now agree that unemployment is going to go down further."

"REALLY?" THERE WAS a sarcastic edge in his voice. "And what do you fellows do, now that you're all in agreement?"

"Oh, we're not in that much agreement. We all agree that output will rise and unemployment will decline for the next six or nine months. But we don't all agree on how much inflation we are going to get. Especially we don't agree on what's going to happen after the next six or nine months. Economists are all over the lot on that."

"That sounds pretty worrisome."

"Not necessarily" I reassured him. "There's at least one path for the economy that would be fairly satisfactory. After the current surge, the rate of recovery would slow down. It would continue fast enough to reduce unemployment gradually, but not so fast as to stir up inflation again. There would be some bumps in the inflation rate from time to time, like the bulge we had this summer, but on the whole the rate would be declining. Then we would end up, say in 1978 or 1979, with the unemployment rate back down around 5 per cent and the inflation rate also around 5 per cent.

"YOU MIGHT SAY that's the Administration's path. That's the way they would like the economy to move, and the way they believe it would move if we followed their recommendations."

"O.K." He bought it. "Let's do it."

"But that's where the disagreement begins. There are people who think that if we follow the administration, the economy is going to fall off the edge of the cliff around the middle of 1976. They say we are getting a recovery now only because businessmen are not cutting inventories so fast — after six months in which they cut them down extremely fast. After inventories stabilize again, that won't be stimulating [illegible] economy. Also, we got a little boost from the tax [illegible] this spring, and even if we continue the tax cut [illegible] just keeps things level. It doesn't give us another [illegible] in the arm. So they think the economy is going to [illegible] out of steam and we'll fall into another rece[illegible]"

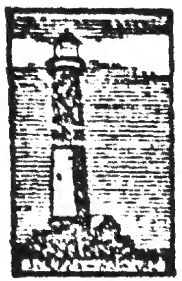
"Gee, that's bad." He really seemed con[illegible]

"WELL, I WOULDN'T worry about it too mu[illegible] That's the standard error that economists make. O[illegible] the recovery starts, they can never see what's going keep it going. But something generally does. The worry these days is that the recovery is going to aborted by the inflation, not that it will run out steam. That's the 'in' word among economic forec[illegible] ers right now, 'abort.' They mean that a big surge inflation is going to cut consumers' purchasing po[illegible] and raise interest rates, and so choke off the recov[illegible] before it gets very far."

"Do you agree with that?" hea asked.

"No, I don't. For one thing, I don't believe we going to have such a big surge of inflation. The fore[illegible] oil price increase was smaller than many expect[illegible] there has been some restraint on Soviet grain p[illegible]

Give Light And The People Will Find Their Own Way



El Paso Herald-Post

A SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWSPAPER

ROBERT W. LEE, Editor

Mills avenue and Kansas street Phone 532-1661

'. . . And now, with help from my partner, Congr[illegible] operation pie-in-the-sky'



professor is described as author of "The Second

POLICE OFFICER Jim

where they are operating, fees have gone down by as much as 50 per cent.

Another way is to put nonlawyers, called "paralegals," to work on routine stuff that takes up an attorney's expensive time: interviewing clients, keeping files, investigating backgrounds, etc.

Perhaps most important of all, lawyers are talking about reducing the need for lawyers through "no fault" laws divorce, auto insurance, etc., informal hearings for disputes that don't require a lawyer, and a simplification of regulatory laws.

THEY ARE EVEN cross your fingers making noises about correcting the incompeteney of some colleagues through compulsory brush-up courses. There's more talk about ethics now, too, and guess why.

Legal specialization is also something new. A few states are permitting lawyers specifically trained in one field divorce, taxes, wills, criminal trials, etc., to advertise their specialty.

This say the experts, will make more efficient use of a lawyer's time and let him charge lower fees. We may even see the day when lawyering will be reasonable enough that two of the world's richest men can't even complain about the tab.

asked to whom the money was sent answered, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation knows." He said he decided the Post Office was not a good place to shoot and ended up at the bank.

A Federal court jury found him guilty of two counts of attempting to rob the bank. A U.S. appeals court reversed the conviction on grounds of mental disability and Nagell was returned here from Leavenworth prison where he was serving a 10-year sentence.

The retrial was held in September, 1966. Among those testifying was Dr. Edwin Weinstein of Bethesda, Md., among medical specialists called by the Court. The defense sought to show that brain

level and was not responsible for his acts.

NAGELL was again sentenced to 10 years when the second federal jury found him guilty. He was returned to the prison at Leavenworth until April, 1968, when the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals again reversed the conviction.

Erratic conduct and a series of sanity tests had characterized Nagell's incarceration. The second reversal of conviction held that the government had not produced sufficient evidence of Nagell's sanity to justify a conviction, after the defense had contended he was insane.

In the description of Nagell's background as a war hero, it was pointed out

now claims to have inside information on a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy, looked like this soon after his arrest for the Sept. 20, 1963, attempted robbery of State National Bank. His defense in the robbery case was insanity.

that he had been injured three times and later was involved in a serious plane crash, with injuries to his head at those times.

At the time he was ordered released in 1968, Nagell had planned to go to a sister's home in New York.

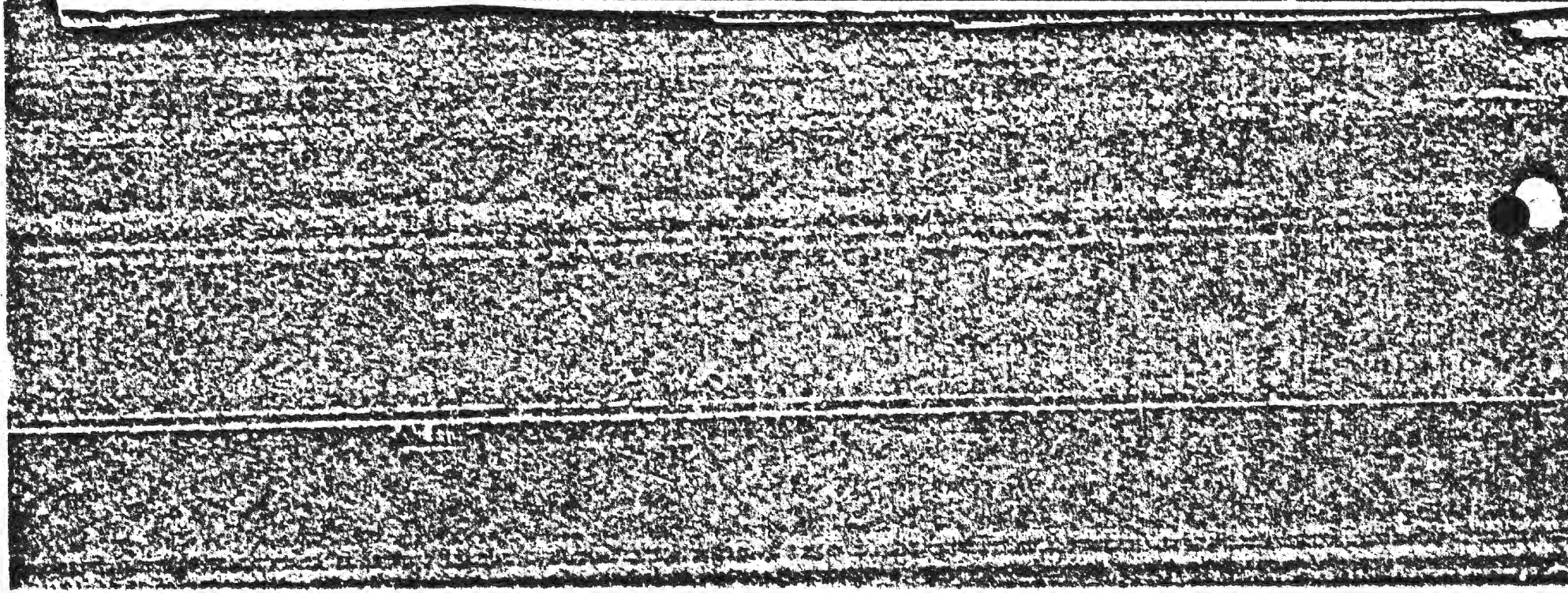
HARRY LEE HUDSPETH, who was one of the prosecutieon attorneys in the robbery case, told The Herald-Post that at the time of the court procedures here, Nagell had made statements alleging that he knew something about the assassination.

"His remarks had no bearing on the robbery case and were not taken up in court," Hudspeth said.

A magazine featured Nagell as having secret information about the JFK case while he was still in federal prison, Hudspeth said. The story, he said, was based on letters Nagell had sent to the magazine. He was termed a "political prisoner."

Hudspeth said N[redacted]s on 100 per cent d[redacted]ty pension as a result of his war wounds.

El Pasoans familiar with the case expressed strong doubts that any weight could be given to Nagell's "inside information" on the JFK assassination.



El Paso Herald-Post

Editorials
Women's News

Does Richard Case Nagell have information?

El Paso key to JFK assassination 'rusty'

By NANCY HAMILTON

One of the keys to unlocking the secret of John F. Kennedy's assassination is pretty rusty, according to El Pasoans who remember the trials of Richard Case Nagell.

Nagell is among four persons named in the special September issue of National Tattler as having information that could help Sen. Frank Church's Senate Intelligence Committee settle the question of whether the assassination was indeed a conspiracy involving CIA personnel.

NAGELL, it says, is a former CIA agent now living in a northwestern city, "drawing a $2,000 monthly CIA 'pension' for his silence." He has offered, says the paper, to reveal under oath details of the assassination incident of Nov. 22, 1963.

Nagell, says the Tattler, is "one of the more interesting of the figures now making himself available for testimony . . . working through Richard H. Popkin, professor of philosophy at Washington University at

Oswald" and "one of the nation's most respected of the Warren Commission critics."

According to the Tattler, Nagell mailed a registered letter to then FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover from the El Paso post office Sept. 20, 1963, to tell him of the pending assassination plot which was scheduled for Sept. 26. He then walked to an El Paso bank, it says, fired a pistol shot into the ceiling, and waited to be arrested outside.

HE THUS assured his being placed under federal custody while the actual assassination took place, the article states, quoting Nagell as terming it "a desperate alibi attempt."

Nagell is well remembered here by many persons who observed his case from the date he entered State National Bank, then at Oregon street and San Antonio avenue, and asked a teller for travelers' checks. He pulled a pistol, told the teller, "Lady, this is a real gun," and ran toward the door, firing two shots at random. No one was hit by

Bundren, who was guarding a special display of U.S. currency, ran in the direction of the shots, followed Nagell out the bank door and ran up to a car leaving an alley. When Nagell saw the officer he stopped and said, "All right, I give up." He had a .45 caliber revolver in his pocket. The teller, Mrs. Patsy C. Gordon, later identified him in a police lineup.

Nagell then began establishing his reputation as an unusual prisoner, turning down a series of court-appointed attorneys before finally accepting the two who ultimately defended him in federal court, Joe Calamia and Gus Rallis.

During his period of imprisonment, he several times threatened suicide and once barricaded himself in his cell to oppose being removed to a federal hospital for psychiatric examination.

HE TESTIFIED in May, 1964, that he had mailed three letters, one containing

injuries suffered during military service in the Korean conflict had rendered Nagell not mentally competent at the time of the bank incident.

DR. WEINSTEIN'S testimony concerned research he had been conducting for 10 years into the effect of brain injuries on behavior. He said Nagell's case had come under his study as a result of the man's disturbed and irrational behavior after a military transport plane crash in which he received a head injury.

"If you asked him if it was wrong to rob a bank, he would probably say yes. I do not think he intended Sept. 20, 1963, to rob the bank but went inside to pretend to," the doctor testified. "This was a dramatic way of expressing his acute problems and conflict, in character with his bizarre thinking and mental condition."

A local psychologist, Dr. Richard C. Walker, testified that Nagell had declined from a very superior level



AS EL PASO PRISONER — Richard Case Nagell, w
now claims to have inside information on a conspiracy

El Paso Herald-Post

Oct. 15, 1975

Mr. Tom Westfall
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Courthouse
El Paso, Texas 79901

Dear Tom:

FYI I received a phone call yesterday from a man who had read the story about Nagell (copy enclosed). He did not identify himself and I figured he wouldn't if I asked, so I didn't ask. The phone connection sounded like long distance.

He asked what it would be worth to me to have a logical explanation of Kennedy's assassination--"what has happened, the name of the killer and why." I asked whether he had it and he said he did. He indicated that the killing of a reporter in Long Beach had some connection. "An eyewitness reporter was killed in Long Beach at the typewriter," he said, "in the police station. Two detectives shot him. When they were asked why they shot him, they said they were playing cops and robbers. It occurred three days after the assassination. He must have been writing the true story."

I asked why detectives in Long Beach would know so much about the "true story" that they would shoot a reporter and he said, "This is a terrific organization politically. The Warren report only jumbled it up more."

He asked again what the information was worth to me and I told him I didn't have any money to pay for information, so he gave up.

He had a New York accent similar to that of my father who was from upstate.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Nancy Hamilton

Personally acknowledged
10/17/75

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 10/23/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

1- Mr. Callahan
1- Mr. Adams
1- Mr. Jenkins
1- Mr. Gallagher
1- Mr. O'Connell
1- Mr. Cooke
1- Mr. Nettles
1- Mr. McDermott
1- Mr. Mintz
1- Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

Robert Fink, Staff Member, Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee, House of Representatives, met with Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams on 10/20/75. In regard to allegations of former FBI clerical employee William S. Walter about an 11/17/63 teletype he claims to have seen which said a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Fink said he had gone through the FBI material at the Archives relating to the assassination and had found no teletypes contained therein.

Mr. Fink asked if copies of teletypes had been furnished to the Warren Commission. The General Investigative Division (GID) knows of no teletypes being furnished to the Warren Commission. To arrive at a conclusive answer, would necessitate a massive file review.

Mr. Fink also asked what percentage of teletypes in the assassination investigation were classified. To answer this would also require a massive file review.

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PRESS REC UNIT

7 NOV 17 1975

The Attorney General

February 5, 1968

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DECEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Jerry Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. On this show, Garrison made numerous allegations concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Garrison claimed that he uncovered new "new evidence" which he had developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

Enclosed is attached a memorandum which sets forth a complete summary of the various allegations which Garrison made during his appearance on the Carson show. A list of comments of Garrison's "new evidence" is also set out in the memorandum enclosed.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

February 5, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Jerry Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. During the approximate one-hour Carson show Garrison rehashed many of the allegations he has made at press conferences during recent months. He alleged that the President of the United States is suppressing the true evidence involved in the assassination through an executive order whereby certain Warren Commission documents are maintained by the National Archives for 75 years without access by the public. He claimed that the Central Intelligence Agency and the Dallas Police Department are heavily involved in the assassination of the late President Kennedy. He also claimed that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire a shot on November 22, 1963, and that the constitutional aspects of the assassination are being concealed from the public by the United States Government.

During the program, Garrison also furnished what he inferred was "new evidence" which he has developed in connection with his probe of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. A brief summary of Garrison's allegations in this regard and an analysis of such allegations are set forth below.

Garrison alleged that Mark Lane who has been helping him in his investigation, recently interviewed William S. Walter, a former security clerk of the New Orleans office of the FBI, and that Lane and his wife have submitted an affidavit to Garrison setting forth the results of the interview with Walter.

Garrison alleged that Walter informed Lane that on the morning of November 17, 1963, at which time Walter was on duty as a Security Clerk in the New Orleans FBI Office, the New Orleans Office received a TWX message which was directed to all southern regional offices of the FBI. The message reportedly stated that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Walter allegedly called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and informed him of the message and received instructions from the Special Agent in Charge to call a number of Agents of the New Orleans Office and tell them to maintain contact with various informants.

Garrison further alleged that Walter told Mark Lane that the FBI had also sent a directive to the New Orleans Office instructing the various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them; further that the Agents were ordered to resolve any conflicts, to prepare new reports and destroy the old reports.

For your information, William S. Walter was employed as a file clerk at our New Orleans Office from June, 1961, until he was separated for military service on December 4, 1961. He was reinstated on August 14, 1962, and in August, 1963, he was designated as a Security Patrol Clerk in the New Orleans Office of the FBI. He voluntarily resigned from the FBI September 7, 1963, to accept other employment.

A thorough check of our files at Seat of Government and at New Orleans disclosed no record of any type of communication to the New Orleans Office or any other office reporting that there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Mr. William S. Walter contacted our Jacksonville Office February 1, 1963, and reported that he had seen the Johnny Carson show wherein his name was mentioned. He indicated he desired to be interviewed in order to set the record straight. Walter visited our Jacksonville Office February 1, 1963, and advised he met Mark Lane during the first

week of December, 1967, when he attended a speech at Tulane University by Mark Lane. Walter stated that during a question and answer period which followed Lane's speech, Lane informed the gathering that he had been under surveillance by the FBI during his investigation of the assassination and during his speeches throughout the country.

According to Walter, a friend who accompanied him to the Lane speech turned to Walter and asked him whether he was the FBI employee who was conducting a surveillance of Lane on this particular meeting. Walter informed his associate that he had previously severed his connections with the FBI. Walter added that Mrs. Lane who was standing nearby, obviously overheard this conversation and approached Walter and questioned him concerning his former FBI employment. She invited Walter to talk with Mark Lane and told him it was his patriotic duty to disclose any information to Lane which he might have. Walter stated he declined Mrs. Lane's invitation. Walter further advised that he was absent from New Orleans most of the time thereafter until January 16, 1968, when he returned to his apartment in New Orleans and learned that a member of the New Orleans District Attorney's staff was endeavoring to contact him. Walter stated he contacted the District Attorney's representative and shortly thereafter was approached by three investigators of the District Attorney's Office and Mr. and Mrs. Lane. He stated that these persons endeavored to persuade him that he had knowledge of a teletype message from Bureau Headquarters to all southern regional offices of the FBI advising that President Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas. Walter claimed that he denied knowledge of such a message and that he informed the group that even if he had such knowledge, he would be unable to divulge it to them.

Walter emphatically denied that he gave an affidavit or signed statement to Lane or the District Attorney's investigators or to anyone else stating he had received such a message while employed by the FBI. He further denied telling anyone of an FBI directive instructing Agents who investigated the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy old reports where conflicts were located.

Walter claims that the District Attorney's investigators and Mr. and Mrs. Lane persistently urged him to furnish such information. He also claimed that they offered him inducements such as expenses, lump sum payments and employment with District Attorney James C. Garrison if he furnished the information they desired but that he refused their offers.

Mark Lane is the author of the book "Rush to Judgment." He has been extremely critical of the Warren Commission Report, the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and other Government agencies in connection with their investigation of the assassination. This Bureau has previously furnished to you a memorandum dated November 7, 1967, entitled "Mark Lane" which sets forth the long history of Lane's affiliation with [redacted] in this country. [redacted]

During his appearance on the Johnny Carson show, James C. Garrison also alleged that the FBI had interviewed a Julia Ann Mercer immediately following the assassination and that Mercer claimed to have seen a man approximately an hour or so before the assassination who carried a rifle from a truck. Garrison alleged that November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI contacted Mercer and exhibited to her several photographs, one of which was a photograph of Jack Ruby. Garrison claimed that Mercer identified the photograph of Jack Ruby to the FBI as the driver of the truck from which the man with the rifle emerged approximately one hour before the assassination.

The facts of the matter are that our Dallas Office did interview Mercer November 22, 1963, when she volunteered information that she had seen a truck with an "Air Conditioning" sign parked near the assassination site at approximately 10:50 a.m. that day. Mercer claimed a man left the truck carrying what appeared to her to be a gun case. She described this gun case as being approximately three and one-half to four feet long and about eight inches wide at the widest point and about three to five inches wide at the

narrowest point. She indicated the case was brown in color and had a handle. She further claimed that at that time there were three policemen conversing nearby. She further advised that she could identify the man who left the truck carrying the gun case if she saw him again.

Mercer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 25, 1963, at which time she was shown a group of photographs of various individuals, including a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. After examining the photographs, Mercer stated it did not appear to her that any of the persons depicted in the photographs had been the person she had seen take what appeared to be a gun case from the truck at approximately 10:30 a.m., November 22, 1963, near the Texas School Book Depository building.

Mercer was again interviewed by our Dallas Office November 27, 1963, (five days after the assassination of President Kennedy and three days after Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald) at which time she was shown a group of photographs, including a photograph of Jack Ruby. Mercer could not identify any of the photographs as being that of the individual who drove the truck in question on November 22, 1963. She stated that the driver of the truck she had observed on November 22, 1963, had a rather large round face similar to that depicted in Jack Ruby's photograph but she stated she could not identify Ruby as the driver of the truck. She was again shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and stated that she could not identify Oswald as being the one who took the package from the truck.

Results of our interviews with Mercer were furnished to the Warren Commission.

During our investigation of the assassination, we determined Jack Ruby was in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" placing advertisements for his two night clubs at approximately 11 a.m., November 22, 1963. Ruby's presence in the offices of the "Dallas Morning News" was corroborated by several people who saw and talked with Ruby at that time.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 5, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

William S. Walter, mentioned by District Attorney James Garrison on the "Tonight Show" as being source of information regarding TWX message to FBI Offices, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office of the FBI on February 5, 1968, and advised he had furnished complete information concerning his contacts with Mark Lane to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI. Walter stated upon return to his apartment located at 1533 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, approximately 12:30 PM, February 2, 1968, he found a letter from Mark Lane which had been slipped under the door of his apartment.

Walter made available this letter from Lane which is as follows:

"A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the telephone number that you gave to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

"In the circumstances I feel that I should repeat my statement to you. There are two ways that the material that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I reccomend to Mr. Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a sworn statement by me as to our conversation. Mr. Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr. Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next fortyeight to seventytwo hours." Xerox copy of letter attached hereto.

Walter stated approximately 2:00 PM, February 2, 1968, he called the telephone number listed at the bottom of this letter and a maid who answered the telephone furnished a telephone number where Mark Lane could be reached. He called this number which was the telephone number of District Attorney Garrison's Office and asked to speak to Mark Lane. Walter said he told Lane who he was and Lane said he had been trying to get in touch with him and had written letters to him, called him at his apartment and contacted his apartment, but had been unable to reach him. Walter said he told Lane he understood that he had made the news and that he had seen the television program. Walter claims he told Lane he did not approve of what they were doing and the information attributed to him on the television program was totally false and that he emphatically denied the statements attributed to him at any time.

Lane informed Walter that they believed he had valuable information and they thought the release of this information on television the best thing to do under the circumstances since Walter could not be contacted.

Walter said he told Lane, "You mean the only thing you could do was to attribute statements to me on national television that were totally false. I did not say these things to you or anyone else".

Walter said Lane told him that the best thing they could do would be to take him before the Grand Jury and find out whether he had any information. Walter said he told Lane to go ahead and bring him before the Grand Jury, that he had nothing to hide and could only tell the truth.

Walter said he told Lane that he wanted Lane to know that he thought the Bureau was a fine organization and that he did not approve of what he was trying to do by involving him in

the investigation and that he had no information of value concerning their investigation. Lane told Walter that he knew what they could do and that he could not hide from them. Lane suggested that if a TWX message existed Walter should contact his friends who were formerly employed by the FBI and obtain a copy of this message and send it to Lane.

Walter claims that above telephone conversation with Lane lasted for approximately five minutes. He said he has contacted Attorney Guy Wooten in New Orleans, with whom he intends to confer in detail in the immediate future. Walter said he does not plan to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Walter stated that he had recalled additional information which he did not furnish during interview at the Jacksonville Office of the FBI. He stated that during his first conversation with Lane, Lane mentioned to him that they already had information about the TWX message and that there are people who are putting their jobs on the line and their lives on the line and are cooperating with them. Walter said Lane did not indicate whether or not these people were employees of the FBI and did not furnish any information as to their identity.

Walter said it was his impression that Lane was endeavoring to locate disgruntled former employees of the FBI who might be persuaded to cooperate with them in their investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

January 23, 1968

To William S Walter

From Mark Lane

A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the telephone number that you gave to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

In the circumstances I feel that I should repeat my statement to you. There are two ways that the material that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I recommend to Mr Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a sworn statement by me as to our conversation. Mr Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next 48 to 72 hours.

Mark Lane

tel# 525-5481

4*

February 6, 1968

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1968, Jehnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney Jaues C. Garrison. This Bureau's memorandum of February 5, 1968, which was sent to you as an enclosure to my letter of February 6, 1968, previously summarized an allegation by sources relating to William E. Walter, a secret security patrol clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI.

Mr. Walter visited our New Orleans Office February 2, 1968, and furnished additional information relating to this particular matter. There is attached a memorandum dated February 6, 1968, which sets forth a concise summary of the additional information furnished by Mr. Walter.

I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

February 6, 1963

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI, appeared at our New Orleans Office February 5, 1963, to volunteer further information concerning the situation wherein he was questioned on the Jackie Gleason television show of January 31-February 1, 1963, by Dan Gibson Barrett Attorney James C. Garrison. On that date, Garrison alleged that Walter had recently interviewed Walter at which time Walter allegedly said that he was aware of a FBI memorandum to all FBI personnel critical of the FBI allowing such offices that there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

William S. Walter informed our New Orleans Office on February 2, 1963, that he could be returned to New Orleans from Jacksonville, Florida, at approximately 12:30 P.M., February 3, 1963, he found a letter from Jack Dan Gibson had been slipped under the door of his apartment. Walter produced the letter which read as follows:

"A considerable period of time has passed since you informed me that you would contact me. I have called the telephone number that you gave to me and there has been no answer. I have visited your apartment and no one has been home.

"In the circumstances I feel that I should repeat my statement to you. There are two ways that the material that you referred to may be used. Either you may give to me the telegram

which speaks for itself and I give to you the assurance again that your name will not be mentioned in connection with it or I recommend to Mr. Garrison that he use all of the other data available including a sworn statement by me as to our conversation. Mr. Garrison is most reluctant to utilize a statement which refers to you by name but if no other proof is available I do not see how he can do anything else. This step would be obviated by your delivering the telegram or a copy of it to me.

"The President is dead. His murderers remain unpunished and the American people uninformed as to the details of his death. You are in a position to bring about a dramatic change in that very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I hope you will do so voluntarily. Should you refuse to do so then I will advise Mr. Garrison that it is my very strong opinion that a statement from me, referring in detail to our conversation, should be publicly released within the next forty-eight to seventy-two hours."

Mr. Walter further informed our New Orleans Office on February 2, 1968, that he immediately contacted Mark Lane through a telephone number listed to Mr. Garrison's office. According to Walter, Lane stated he had been trying to get in touch with Walter but had been unable to reach him. Walter told Lane he had seen the Johnny Carson show and did not approve of what Lane and his associates were doing, since the information attributed to Walter on the television program was totally false. Walter stated he emphatically denied to Lane the statements attributed to him at any time.

Walter further advised that Lane informed him that Lane and his associates believed Walter had valuable information and that they thought the release of Walter's information on television was the best thing to do under the circumstances since Walter could not be contacted.

Walter stated he told Lane "You mean the only thing you could do was to attribute statements to me on national television that were totally false. I did not say these things to you or anyone else."

According to Walter, Lane then told him that the best thing Lane and his associates could do would be to take Walter before the Grand Jury and find out whether Walter had any information. Walter stated he told Lane to go ahead and bring him before the Grand Jury since he had nothing to hide and could only tell the truth. Walter stated he further told Lane that he wanted Lane to know that he thought the FBI was a fine organization and that he did not approve of what Lane was trying to do in involving him in the Garrison investigation since he had no information of value concerning such investigation. Walter further advised that Lane told Walter he could not hide from them and suggested that if a TWX message existed, Walter should contact his friends who were formerly employed by the FBI in an effort to obtain a copy of the TWX message so that Lane could be furnished a copy of it.

Walter also advised our New Orleans Office that during his first conversation with Mark Lane several weeks ago, Lane told him that he possessed information about an FBI TWX message and that there are people who are putting their jobs and lives on the line in order to cooperate with Lane. Walter stated that Lane did not indicate whether these people were employees of the FBI nor did he furnish any information as to their identities. Walter stated it was his impression that Lane is endeavoring to locate disgruntled former employees of the FBI who might be persuaded to cooperate with him in his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

In conclusion, Walter informed our New Orleans Office that he has contacted Mr. Guy Wooten, an attorney in New Orleans, and that he intends to confer in detail with Wooten in this matter in the immediate future. Walter stated he does not plan to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The Attorney General

March 20, 1963

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31-February 1, 1963, Johnny Carson had as his guest on his television show New Orleans District Attorney Jason C. Garrison. By letters of February 5, 1963, and February 6, 1963, summarized an allegation made by Garrison on the Johnny Carson show relating to William S. Walter, a former Security Patrol Clerk of the New Orleans Office of the FBI. In addition, we have also furnished to the Department a copy of a memorandum dated February 5, 1963, at Jacksonville, Florida, and a copy of a memorandum dated February 6, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, both of which set forth in detail information volunteered to us by Walter relating to Garrison's allegation involving Walter.

For your additional information in this matter, United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour and Assistant United States Attorneys Henry F. Contick and Gene E. Rabalais indicated at New Orleans Office on March 19, 1963, that William S. Walter and the latter's attorney, Mr. Guy Rooten, visited Mr. LaCour's office March 15, 1963. Messrs. LaCour, Contick and Rabalais all recalled that during their conference with Mr. Walter and Mr. Rooten, Walter stated that he recalled being on duty at the New Orleans FBI Office from 12 o'clock midnight to 8 a.m., November 17, 1963, and that he was the only individual on duty during this shift. Walter added that he recalled receiving someone during the early morning hours of November 17, 1963, a teletype from FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., which stated there would be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with the President's trip to Texas.

Mr. Connick stated it was his recollection that Walter claimed the teletype in question was addressed to the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and to other cities. He also recalled that Walter stated he probably notified Mr. Harry G. Mayner, then Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office, of the receipt of this teletype from FBI Headquarters. Mr. Connick further recalled that Walter stated he does not have a copy of the teletype in question and has no information as to who might possess a copy of it. Mr. Connick also recalled that Walter stated he has not furnished a copy of this teletype to Mark Lane. Mr. Palmisano recalled that during the conference with Walter, Walter stated he had been contacted by Mark Lane following the appearance of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on the Johnny Carson show. Mr. Palmisano recalled that Walter stated he had told Mark Lane he knew of no such teletype but that actually he had lied to Lane for the reason that upon his departure from the FBI he had been instructed that he was not to divulge any information obtained by him during his Bureau employment.

For your further information, Mr. LaCour informed our New Orleans Office that he has no information indicating Walter is under subpoena by Garrison's office but that Walter's attorney, Mr. Wooten, has been in telephone conversation with Garrison at which time Garrison indicated it is his intention to subpoena Walter.

For your further information, Mr. LaCour informed our New Orleans Office on March 19, 1968, that neither he, Mr. Connick or Mr. Palmisano took any notes during their conference with Walter and Wooten because they wanted to let Walter talk. Mr. LaCour also stated he did not question Walter about the information Walter had furnished to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI or the New Orleans Office of the FBI in this particular matter.

In view of the conflicting information that was furnished to Messrs. LaCour, Connick and Palmisano to that which was previously furnished by Walter to this Bureau, it is our intention to immediately contact Mr. Walter in an effort to resolve the conflicting data being furnished by

The Attorney General

him in this particular matter. During our interview with Walter, we intend to ask him to furnish to us a signed statement setting forth the full facts in this matter. In view of the possible legal implications in our contact with Walter in this matter, we would like to be advised by you whether there is any objection to such an interview by us in this matter at this time.

We would appreciate an immediate response from you in this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On March 19, 1964, [illegible] Attorney Louis C. LaCour, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that approximately one month ago [illegible], Attorney for former Bureau clerical employee William [illegible] contacted his office and inquired if Walter would be in violation of federal law if he testified before a State Grand Jury and divulged information gained during his employment with the Bureau. LaCour stated that Assistant U. S. Attorneys Henry E. Garrick and John C. Collins informed Wooten that research would be done on this question. Mr. LaCour stated that although Wooten has not been so informed, the research has determined that there is no criminal penalty for violation of the Code of Federal Regulations and that he, therefore, as a former Bureau employee could not be prosecuted criminally if he divulged any information obtained during Bureau employment. Mr. LaCour stated that he does not recall the exact date that Wooten appeared at his office but that he does recall it was after District Attorney Jim Garrison appeared on the nationally televised Johnny Carson Show and mentioned the name of Walter.

Mr. LaCour also stated that Wooten inquired if the executive privilege from testifying before legislative bodies applied to former Bureau employees. Wooten was informed that this executive privilege does apply to former Bureau employees and that Walter, therefore, could urge the privilege if he chose in the event he appears before a State Grand Jury.

Mr. LaCour stated that Wooten and Walter per previously made appointment appeared in his office on the afternoon of March 15, 1964 and that also present to talk with Wooten and Walter in addition to Mr. LaCour were Assistant U. S. Attorneys Garrick and [illegible].

Assistant U. S. Attorney Larry F. Connick advised as follows:

On Friday, March 15, 1968, sometime between 4:00 and 4:30 PM he went to U. S. Attorney McCor's Office where there were already present Assistant U. S. Attorney Gene S. Palmisano, Guy Wooten, Attorney for William S. Walter and William S. Walter. A discussion was already being held when Mr. Connick arrived at the office. Mr. Connick recalls that Walter stated he had been employed by the FBI, New Orleans in 1963, and that he worked a 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM shift on November 17, 1963. Walter was the only employee working on this shift. While on duty on this date, Walter stated he received a wire communication addressed to the Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, and also directed to other cities which Walter may have mentioned but the names of which are not recalled by Mr. Connick. Walter stated that the wire communication advised that there would possibly be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with his forthcoming visit to Texas. Mr. Connick stated that Walter may have mentioned the city Dallas but that he does not recall. Walter informed that he used the teletype machine to acknowledge receipt of this communication by placing his initials on the communication and that the teletype operators in the Bureau offices in the other cities also gave the same acknowledgement. Mr. Connick stated that Walter advised that he probably notified Special Agent in Charge Edgar P. Hayes of the receipt of this teletype since this was normal procedure.

Walter further advised that after he resigned from the FBI he attended Tulane University in New Orleans as a student and that there was an occasion when Mark Lane gave an address on campus on the subject of the Kennedy assassination. Walter described a question and answer session following Lane's speech in the Tulane Student Union where about six hundred students were present and that Lane made some statement which prompted a student standing next to Walter to ask Walter if Walter had not been employed by the FBI at the time of the Kennedy assassination. This remark was overheard by a woman standing nearby who approached Walter, identifying herself as Mrs. Mark Lane and asked Walter if he might desire to speak to Mark Lane. Walter replied that he had no reason to talk with Lane.

Walter related that he subsequently received a telephone call sometime in 1968 from an individual in District Attorney Garrison's Office and that this individual, believed by Walter to be an investigator by the name of Bartel, shortly thereafter met Walter at the corner of Claiborne and Carrollton Street. Walter related that other representatives from the District Attorney's Office arrived and that Mark Lane and his wife also appeared on the scene. Lane talked with Walter about his FBI employment, asking him if he was employed by the FBI in New Orleans in November, 1963. Walter replied that he was so employed. Lane suggested that Walter get in Lane's car where they could talk and that Walter observed that Lane probably had a tape recorder in the car. Lane replied that he did have a tape recorder in the car. Walter then excused himself and departed the area. Walter shortly thereafter left town and subsequently received a letter and a telephone call from Lane requesting that Walter contact Lane and that Walter at this point enlisted the services of Attorney Guy Wooten who telephonically contacted Mark Lane and suggested that Lane stop contacting Walter because Walter did not know anything that would assist Lane.

Walter stated that he does not have a copy of the wire communication in question, that he did not give a copy to Lane and that he does not know who would have such a copy.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano advised that he was present in U. S. Attorney LaCour's Office on the late afternoon of March 15, 1968, at which time there was also present U. S. Attorney LaCour, Assistant U. S. Attorney Connick and Attorney Guy Wooten and his client William Walter.

Wooten made an opening statement that Walter does not want to become involved in the Garrison inquiry and would like to stay out of it. U. S. Attorney LaCour requested that Walter start from the beginning.

According to Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano's recollection Walter stated that he resigned his FBI clerical position in New Orleans in 1963.

Walter stated that he was on duty alone from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963 and that he recalls receiving a teletype which stated there would be an attempt on the life of President Kennedy in connection with his trip to Texas. Walter further stated that while he definitely remembers the receipt of such a teletype he does not have an independent recollection as to the action he took, but that he would normally telephonically contact the SAC and inform him of its contents. Mr. LaCour inquired if Walter would also advise the ASAC and Walter replied not unless it was a matter involving civil rights.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Palmisano stated he asked Walter where the teletype came from and that Walter replied it came from Washington. Mr. Palmisano stated that he does not recall if Walter made any specific mention regarding Dallas, but that he would definitely state that Walter used the word Texas. Mr. Palmisano asked Walter what action he would have taken after he talked with the SAC and that Walter replied that while he had no independent recollection he would normally have alerted Agents to contact informants to corroborate the allegation.

Walter then described his attendance at Tulane University during a campus speech made by Mark Lane and that Lane made some reference that the FBI has been checking out everything that Lane has been stating.

A nearby student friend asked Walter if it was Walter's job to check out Lane for the FBI and that Walter explained that he was a former FBI employee. A woman nearby then identified herself to Walter as Mrs. Mark Lane and suggested that Walter might talk with Mark Lane. Walter declined and Mrs. Lane stated that Mark Lane would like to talk with Walter because there is being made by Lane a concerted effort to contact former FBI employees.

Walter then described his absence from town and that upon his return to New Orleans he was informed by his landlord that one Bertel had been making an effort to contact Walter. The landlord gave Bertel's telephone number to Walter. The name Bertel according to Walter meant nothing to him and he called the number and was informed by Bertel that Bertel wanted to talk

with Walter concerning information Walter had told to either Mark Lane or Mark Lane's wife. Walter met Bertel near the Tulane campus within a few minutes and that Bertel drove up accompanied by an unidentified investigator from the District Attorney's Office. Walter advised Bertel and his companion that he had no information of value and that immediately thereafter a third car, believed to be from the District Attorney's Office arrived and in a separate vehicle there arrived Mark Lane and his wife.

Lane apologized to Walter for the presence of so many individuals and stated that he had merely asked the District Attorney's Office to help him locate Walter and that he, Lane was not employed by the District Attorney's Office. Lane made a concerted effort to have Walter get into Lane's car and that Walter stated that Lane probably had a tape recorder in the car. Lane replied that he did have a tape recorder in the car but that he had none on his person. Lane opened up his coat to demonstrate that he did not possess a tape recorder on his body.

Walter informed Lane that he had no information concerning the teletype that Lane had indicated an interest in but stated that he actually lied to Lane in this respect because he had been carefully instructed by the FBI upon his departure from the Bureau not to divulge any information learned during his Bureau employment.

U. S. Attorney LaCour stated that Walter in the presence of Assistant U. S. Attorneys Connick, Palmisano, Attorney Wooten and himself that he did remember that he received a conference-type teletype during the hours that he worked from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963. Further, that Walter stated he recalled the teletype in effect announced there was to be an assassination attempt on the President in connection with his trip to Texas. Further, that Walter recalled making telephonic contact with SAC Waynor in order to inform him of the contents of the teletype. In response to the question as to what Walter did next, Walter stated he did not recall but that he would normally contact the SAC under these circumstances.

U. S. Attorney LaCour has no information to the effect that Walter is under subpoena by the District Attorney's Office.

Orleans Parish, but that Wooten had held a telephone conversation with Garrison, date not known, and that Garrison indicated it is his intention to subpoena Walter.

LaCour stated that neither he, Connick nor Palmisano took any notes during the conference with Walter and Wooten and that this was because they wanted to let Walter talk. Further, LaCour stated that he did not question Walter about the information he had furnished to the Jacksonville Office of the FBI on February 1, 1968 or the New Orleans Office of the FBI on February 2, 1968.

The files of the New Orleans Division do not contain any teletype or communication of any nature such as that referred to by Walter.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 28, 1968

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1

On March 27, 1968, Mr. Harry G. Maynor, Security Director, General Telephone and Electronics Service Corporation, 730 Third Avenue, New York, New York, advised that he is a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI who in the past served as the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans FBI Office. He advised that he acted in this capacity in November, 1963, when President Kennedy was murdered in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Maynor advised that he recalls one William S. Walter as a clerical employee of the New Orleans FBI Office in November, 1963. His actual position was that of Security Patrol Clerk whose duties included the sending and receiving of teletype messages to and from other FBI field offices and FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Regarding allegations made by William S. Walter that a communication from FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. was received at the New Orleans FBI Office on November 17, 1963, stating in effect there would be an assassination attempt on the President's life during his forthcoming trip to Texas, Mr. Maynor stated he has no recollection whatever of receiving or seeing any such teletype or other communication containing this message. He remarked that had such a message been received by him he most certainly would have some recollection of it. He also stated he has no recollection of receiving a message by telephone or by any other means from William S. Walter during the morning of November 17, 1963, following receipt of this alleged communication informing him of its content. Further Mr. Maynor stated he did not instruct any of his Special Agent personnel during the morning of November 17, 1963,

following receipt of this alleged communication to alert informants in the New Orleans area regarding a possible assassination attempt on the President.

Mr. Maynor was asked whether he can recall receiving or seeing any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing the various Special Agents of the New Orleans FBI Office who conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to examine their interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them and whether the Special Agents were ordered to resolve any such conflicts by preparing new reports and destroying the old reports. Mr. Maynor replied that at no time had he instructed Special Agent personnel participating in the investigation of the President's assassinati to change, alter in any way, or destroy investigative reports concerning interviews conducted in connection with this matter. This allegation Mr. Maynor stated is unequivocally false.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 1, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk, New Orleans Office of the FBI, was interviewed by Robert G. Jensen, Special Agent in Charge, Memphis Office of the FBI, and Special Agent William D. Mulkins on March 26, 1968 and the following signed statement was prepared from information furnished by Walter during the interview. On the advice of his attorney, Walter said he would decline to sign anything.

"Nashville, Tenn.
March 26, 1968

"I, William S. Walter, make the following free and voluntary statement to SAC Robert G. Jensen and SA William D. Mulkins who have both identified themselves to me as representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been informed of my rights but do not wish to sign a form indicating that I have so been advised. A copy of this form was furnished to me. I was also informed of the provisions of Title 18, Section 1001 of the U. S. Code. I understand what I have been told.

"I am a former FBI employee who handled clerical duties in the New Orleans Office. Among my duties was the handling of teletype messages that came in during my working hours. I recall that sometime during my tour of duty (midnight to 8:00 a.m.) on November 17, 1963, I received a teletype from FBI Headquarters. This was a conference teletype sent to New Orleans and other southern offices. I do not remember any other offices nor can I

recall the specific title of this teletype. I do know this teletype contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination atempt on President Kennedy in Texas. I do not recall any specific town in Texas being mentioned but I do know that Texas was indicated. I am not mistaken about my receipt of this teletype. I also know that other clerical employees knew of receipt of this teletype. Some of these clerical employees are no longer employed by the Bureau. I do not want to identify these employees.

"I was also asked if I had furnished information regarding my receipt of a teletype on November 17, 1963 regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy to anyone else. I have furnished information regarding this to my attorney, three representatives of the U. S. Attorney's Office in New Orleans and to SAC Jensen and SA Mulkins. I have not furnished any information regarding this teletype to Mark Lane, Jim Garrison or any representative of their offices.

"I also wish to make the statement that I was not specifically asked, while in the Jacksonville Office of the FBI, whether I actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963 regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy. I denied while in the Jacksonville Office furnishing any information to Mark Lane and said that I told Mark Lane that I never received any such message or communication.

"I wish to repeat that I did receive, as I have said before, on November 17, 1963 a teletype directed to New Orleans and other southern offices which contained information to the effect "Someone had said there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas." I am not mistaken about this.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages. I agree with it and it is the truth.

"/s/ ROBERT G. JENSEN, SAC, FBI, Memphis, March 26, 1968

"/s/ WILLIAM D. MULKINS, SA, FBI, Memphis, Tenn. (Nashville RA), March 26, 1968"

The following employees of the New Orleans Office of the FBI who were assigned to the New Orleans Office in November, 1963 were interviewed on March 30, 1968 concerning the allegation by William S. Walter concerning

Walter's claim that during his tour of duty from midnight to 8:00 AM on November 17, 1963 he received a teletype from FBI Headquarters sent to New Orleans and other southern offices which contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. All of the employees interviewed denied any knowledge of the receipt of any teletype or other type of communication on November 17, 1963 containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. These employees also stated that William S. Walter nor anyone else had contacted them in an effort to determine whether such a communication exists.

G. MYRWIN ALDERSON
HARRY L. ARNOLD
MICHAEL BARON
EMIL HENRY BECKER
FURMAN G. BOGGAN
NATHAN O. BROWN
STEPHEN M. CALLENDER
GEORGE M. CAMPBELL
EARL COX
LESTER G. DAVIS
WILLIAM E. DENT
MERRIMAN D. DIVEN
J. WOODROW GILMORE
TROY H. GIST
KEVIN J. HARRIGAN
EARL L. HASSELL, JR.
RONALD A. HOVERSON
DONALD H. HUGHES
REED W. JENSEN
THURMAN P. KELLEY
REGIS L. KENNEDY
PAUL R. LANCASTER
ELMER B. LITCHFIELD
LELAND A. LYNN
JOHN WILLIAM MILLER
CHARLES L. MURRAY
JOSEPH G. PEGGS
EARL R. PETERSEN
JAMES M. SCHEFFER
L. M. SHARER, JR.

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63

RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD
JOHN W. SMITH
JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR.
ERNEST C. WALL, JR.
MCINNIS L. WARD
JAMES A. WOOTEN
JAMES FRANCIS WRIGHT

HARRY L. ARNOLD
NELVA JEAN AYO
NELLIE RUTH BARBER
JO ANN BISHOP
ROSEMARY BOOTH
LOIS ANN FADAOL
DOROTHY M. GUILLOT
JEAN BUCKELEW HEARN
LEO W. HEBERT
URNA S. HOGAN
SHIRLEY ANN MONTBLANC
JOAN ANN MURRAY
D. ANN OURSO
LINDA ROSE SALATHE
GERMANIA ANN SMITH
JOHN S. THEOBALD

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jacksonville, Florida
February 2, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On the morning of February 1, 1968, Mr. WILLIAM S. WALTER, 1533 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, contacted Special Agent in Charge D. K. BROWN by telephone and furnished the following information:

Mr. WALTER stated he was in Jacksonville for a short period of time, and on the night of January 31, 1968, he had seen the Johnny Carson Show on television and that certain representations were made by District Attorney JIM GARRISON which were inaccurate and untrue. Mr. WALTER made an appointment to appear at the Jacksonville Office during the afternoon of February 1, 1968, and furnish the facts concerning his contacts with people concerned in the GARRISON investigation of the death of President KENNEDY.

On the afternoon of February 1, 1968, Mr. WALTER came to the office and advised that the Johnny Carson Show, supra, consisted of an interview with JIM GARRISON. Near the end of the show, JOHNNY CARSON was pressing GARRISON for new evidence he allegedly had to offer, and GARRISON referred to HANK LAZ who had been helping GARRISON in the investigation. GARRISON, according to Mr. WALTER's recollection, said that HANK LAZ had obtained from Mr. WALTER a sworn statement which reflected that on the morning of November 17, 1963, Mr. WALTER had received a "MIX message" directed to all Southern Regional Offices of the FBI. The message advised that an attempt to assassinate President KENNEDY would be made in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Further, that WALTER, who was working alone on the mid night to 8 a.m., shift, called the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans Office and was instructed to call a number

of Agents in New Orleans and tell them to maintain contact with various informants. GARRISON further alleged that this affidavit quoted Mr. WALTER as saying that a FBI directive ordered the New Orleans Office to have various Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY examine these interview reports to make sure there were no conflicts contained within them. The Agents were ordered to resolve the conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy the old reports.

Mr. WALTER advised that the following series of events detail his entire relationship with members of the GARRISON group:

While a student at Tulane University and in December 1967 (believed to be the first week of December), he attended a speech made by MARK LANE at Tulane University. LANE's speech concerned the Warren Commission Report, his findings from investigation of President KENNEDY's assassination and the new book which MARK LANE was publishing.

Following the speech, MARK LANE held a question and answer period at the University Center at Tulane University. About two hundred people attended. WALTER attended the question and answer session and observed MARK LANE answer a number of questions. MARK LANE indicated to the audience that in the past he had been under surveillance by FBI Agents during all of his speaking activities and investigative activities.

At that time Mr. WALTER was standing in the rear of the meeting room and a friend of Mr. WALTER, whose identity he does not recall, but whose identity he can determine if necessary, asked if Mr. WALTER was the FBI employee surveilling Mr. LANE at this time. Mr. WALTER answered that he was not employed by the Bureau any longer and had no interest in Mr. LANE whatsoever. A woman who was standing near-by obviously overheard this conversation and approached Mr. WALTER, identifying herself as Mrs. MARK LANE. She asked whether he had ever been employed by the FBI. Mr. WALTER told Mrs. LANE that he had formerly

been employed by the FBI as a clerical employee while going to Tulane University in his spare time. Mrs. LANE asked if Mr. WALTER would like to talk to her husband, MARK LANE. Mr. WALTER replied he had no reason to talk with Mr. LANE and that he was preparing to leave. She then asked if Mr. WALTER was employed during the time of the assassination investigation and Mr. WALTER replied in the affirmative. She then asked if he could give her the identity of any former FBI employees who were involved in the investigation of the assassination. Mr. WALTER advises he gained the impression from this conversation that Mrs. MARK LANE was interested in making contact with any former FBI employees whom she could interview concerning the investigation.

Mr. WALTER told Mrs. LANE that he had resigned his position with the FBI about a year prior to the conversation; that he was not aware of the identity of any employees who participated in the investigation; and that had he such information, he would not be at liberty to disclose it to her.

Mrs. LANE then rather bluntly stated that "we have some information indicating that the FBI knew the assassination was going to take place." She then made a little speech to the effect that if he were aware of any information along the lines that the Bureau knew President KENNEDY was to be assassinated in Dallas, it was his patriotic duty, regardless of his feeling for the FBI, to bring this information to their attention.

Mr. WALTER told her he did not wish to talk to Mr. LANE and did not wish to get involved in any type of investigation of who killed the President. Mrs. LANE told him that if he ever wanted to talk to MARK LANE, he could make a contact through their residence on Charter Street in New Orleans and that the LANEs were listed in the telephone directory. Mr. WALTER then left the meeting.

Shortly after this incident, Mr. WALTER left New Orleans to go to Atlanta where he spent two weeks in a training course for Permacel, the industrial tape division of Johnson and Johnson. He returned to New Orleans the Friday before Christmas 1967. Shortly after his return to New Orleans, he heard a news bulletin on the radio to the effect that JIM GARRISON was in possession of a copy of a TWX message which indicated that the FBI had prior knowledge that President KENNEDY was going to be assassinated. Mr. WALTER thereafter was in constant travel status until 1/16/68 at which time he returned to New Orleans.

The following morning his landlord, BOYD ALLISON, 1531 Jackson Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, told Mr. WALTER that a group of men with the Detective Division of the New Orleans Police Department had been trying to locate him and Mr. ALLISON gave Mr. WALTER a telephone number and the name - Mr. BRITAL. Mr. ALLISON told Mr. WALTER that this man BRITAL had stated Mr. WALTER was an important witness and should call the telephone number immediately upon arriving in New Orleans. Mr. WALTER made contact with BRITAL by telephone. BRITAL identified himself as being an employee of the New Orleans District Attorney's Office and said it was important to make contact with WALTER immediately.

Mr. WALTER had placed his call to BRITAL from a telephone booth at the Burger King Drive-in at the corner of Clairborne and Carrollton Avenue, and he agreed to wait at that location for Mr. BRITAL. BRITAL shortly drove up to the drive-in with another individual who was identified as an employee of the District Attorney's Office but whose name WALTER does not recall. Within a moment or two a third individual, name unknown, but a member of the District Attorney's Office, arrived in a second car and almost immediately thereafter Mr. and Mrs. MARK LANE arrived at the drive-in. Upon seeing the LANES, WALTER immediately knew that they wished to talk about the KENNEDY assassination, so he said to them, "You are teaming up on me and I refuse to talk about my activity in the Bureau or about President KENNEDY's assassination investigation."

BRITAL asked if WALTER had not indicated to Mrs. LANE that he wished to talk to MARK LANE. WALTER denied having made any such indication and left to get into his car. He was followed to his automobile by Mr. and Mrs. MARK LANE. There they engaged him in conversation apart from the rest of the group. LANE asked whether WALTER was employed by the Bureau during the time of the investigation of the President's assassination. WALTER replied to the affirmative, but said that he had no information concerning the investigation.

At this point MARK LANE asked, "Did you receive a TWX from FBI headquarters the Sunday before the assassination that KENNEDY was to be assassinated in Dallas, Texas?" WALTER replied to LANE that he was not sure that he was even on duty on that particular date, that as part of his duties he was required to receive and send numerous teletypes. LANE then told WALTER that the American people had a right to know the full truth about what happened in Dallas and that LANE felt it was everyone's obligation to contribute to finding out the truth and if WALTER had any knowledge that the FBI was concealing information or that the FBI was aware that an assassination attempt was to be made, that WALTER had the duty to make it known.

LANE then asked if WALTER had a copy of a "TWX" to this effect. WALTER told LANE he had no copies of any Bureau communications and that he knew of no one who did.

At this point WALTER insisted that he had to leave to go to Biloxi, Mississippi, and LANE said, "I want you to know that all of your expenses are covered." WALTER replied that he had done nothing for LANE to earn expenses. LANE asked whether WALTER would like to come to work for JIM GARRISON. Upon receipt of a negative reply, LANE said that JIM GARRISON was backed by a group of people and he had access to a lot of money and would be willing to pay a lump sum for any information WALTER

might be able to furnish MARK LANE. WALTER told LANE he had a job and had done nothing that would merit a lump sum payment.

LANE was most persistent and again queried WALTER about the existence of the "TAX" mentioned above and in parting LANE asked that WALTER do him the favor of calling LANE when he was next in New Orleans. WALTER replied he would not be back for sometime and then left.

Mr. WALTER advised that he never received or saw a teletype or other message containing the information being sought by LANE. He further emphatically denies that he ever received any payment of any sort from LANE or GARRISON or persons associated with this investigation and also emphatically denies that he has ever furnished an affidavit or signed statement of any kind to these people.

Mr. WALTER further said that he had had no conversation with MARK LANE or any other persons concerning an alleged FBI directive to the FBI New Orleans Office instructing Agents who had conducted interviews concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY to examine these interview reports and make sure there were no conflicts contained therein. He could recall no conversation concerning orders to resolve the conflicts, prepare new reports, and destroy old ones.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

In my letter of March 20, 1968, I reported that we planned to contact Mr. William S. Walter, former Security Patrol Clerk of our New Orleans Office, concerning conflicting statements Mr. Walter was making regarding an alleged FBI message of November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President John Fitzgerald Kennedy in Texas.

For your information, Mr. Walter was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau March 26, 1968, and insisted that he did receive a teletype dated November 17, 1963, while on duty in the New Orleans Office reporting there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. Mr. Walter alleged that there were other clerical employees in the New Orleans Office who knew of receipt of such teletype, including ex-employees and certain current employees. He refused to identify any of the ex-employees or current employees who allegedly have knowledge of this teletype. Mr. Walter also claimed that when interviewed by the FBI Jacksonville Office February 1, 1968, concerning this matter, he was not asked whether he actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy.

Mr. Walter refused to give our interviewing Agents a signed statement. He requested, however, that such a statement be prepared for his signature and forwarded to the New Orleans FBI Office since Walter planned to be in New Orleans during the weekend of March 30-31, 1968. Walter stated that if his attorney approved his signing the statement, Walter would contact the New Orleans Office and sign the statement prepared for him. For your information, as of close of business April 3, 1968, neither Mr. Walter nor his attorney, Mr. Guy Hooten, has contacted our New Orleans Office in this matter.

A copy of the statement that was prepared by our Agents for Mr. Walter's signature is enclosed for your information.

For your additional information in this matter, on March 27, 1963, Mr. Harry G. Haynor, who was Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office during November, 1963, was interviewed concerning the allegations made by Walter in this matter. Mr. Haynor stated he has no recollection whatever of receiving or seeing any such teletype or other communication containing a message that there would be a threat to President Kennedy in connection with the latter's trip to Texas. Mr. Haynor remarked that had such a message been received, he most certainly would have had some recollection of it. Mr. Haynor also stated he has no recollection of receiving a telephone message or any other type of message in the morning hours of November 17, 1963, from William Walter informing him, Haynor, of receipt of any such communication.

Mr. Haynor added that he never instructed any Special Agent personnel on November 17, 1963, to alert informants in the New Orleans area regarding a possible attempt on President Kennedy's life.

Mr. Haynor also denied any knowledge of any communication from FBI Headquarters instructing Agents of the New Orleans Office to examine their interview reports in the assassination investigation to make sure there were no conflicts contained in them or to resolve conflicts, prepare new reports and destroy old ones. Mr. Haynor emphatically stated that the allegations made by William Walter in this matter are unequivocally false.

On March 30, 1968, all current employees of our New Orleans Office who were employed by such office on November 17, 1963, were interviewed in this matter. All of these employees denied any knowledge of the receipt of any teletype or other type of communication on November 17, 1963, containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas. All

The Attorney General

of these employees stated that neither William S. Walter nor anyone else has contacted them in an effort to determine whether such a communication exists.

We do not feel it desirable to interview former employees of our New Orleans Office (approximately 127 since November, 1963) many of whom are no longer employed by the FBI, since such wide-scale interviews could possibly leak back to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison and such information then be used by Garrison to claim FBI intimidation of Walter.

Mr. Walter's claim that he was not asked by Agents of our Jacksonville Office during interview February 1, 1968, whether he actually received a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy is absolutely false. The memorandum submitted by our Jacksonville Office dated February 2, 1968, which has previously been furnished to the Department of Justice reports that Mr. Walter advised during such interview that he never received or saw a teletype or other message containing the information being sought by Mark Lane.

It is obvious that William Walter is lying to us in his claims to possess knowledge of an FBI communication dated November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. It appears highly likely that Walter in past contacts with Mark Lane has made a wild allegation that there was such a communication and now is being subjected to pressure by Lane that unless Walter maintains there was such a communication, Walter will be brought before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he will face a possible perjury indictment and a subsequent jail sentence.

This is being furnished for your additional information in this matter. Any additional information that comes to our attention concerning the allegation involving William S. Walter will be immediately brought to your attention.

I am furnishing a copy of this communication and its enclosure to our New Orleans Office with instructions that it be immediately made available to United States Attorney Louis C. LaCour for his information.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 26, 1968, William S. Walter appeared at the Nashville, Tennessee Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and furnished the following information:

Walter stated he is a former employee of the FBI who handled clerical duties of the FBI Office in New Orleans, Louisiana. Walters stated his duties also included the handling of teletype messages that came in during his working hours. He recalled that during his duty hours (midnight to 8:00 a.m.) on November 17, 1963, he received an incoming teletype from the FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Walters stated this was a conference type teletype sent to New Orleans and other southern offices; however, he did not remember the specific title of this incoming teletype. He did state the teletype contained information to the effect that there might be an assassination attempt on the life of President Kennedy. Walter did not recall any specific Texas town mentioned; however, he knew the state of Texas was indicated. Walter advised he was not mistaken about his receipt of this teletype. He further stated that he knew of other clerical employees who had knowledge that such a teletype was received. Walter refused to identify the employees who knew of the receipt of said teletype.

Walter was asked if he had furnished information regarding his receiving such a teletype on November 17, 1963, regarding an alleged attempt on the life of President Kennedy to anyone. Walter stated he had furnished information regarding the receipt of said teletype to his attorney, three representatives, Assistant United States Attorneys of the Office of the U. S. Attorney in New Orleans and to Special Agent in Charge Jensen and Special Agent Mulkins of the

Memphis Office of the FBI. He stated he furnished no information, orally or in writing, regarding the receipt of such a teletype to Mark Lane, Jim Garrison or any representative of their offices.

Walter stated that he had appeared at the FBI Office in Jacksonville, Florida, to deny having furnished information to Mark Lane that he had received any such message or communication.

Walter repeated that he did receive, as he had previously stated, on November 17, 1963, a teletype directed to the New Orleans Office of the FBI and other southern offices which contained information to the effect "someone had said there might be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Texas". Of this, Walter stated he was certain.

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Director, FBI

MAY 3 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

MAY 3 1968

Reference is made to your communication in captioned matter dated April 29, 1968, your reference "FJM:CJB:km; 129-11."

In accordance with your request, there are enclosed 11 FBI investigative reports which set forth results of this Bureau's applicant investigation of William S. Walter.

In further response to your request in this matter, please be advised that during his employment with this Bureau, William S. Walter received two letters of censure. The first letter of censure was directed to Walter November 20, 1964, for his failure to properly record several telephonic complaints he received from a woman complainant. This woman, an apparent alcoholic who had a bad reputation, telephonically contacted our New Orleans Office on several occasions during 1964 when Walter was alone on duty between the hours of midnight and 8 a.m. This woman generally volunteered information regarding dope activity and other unlawful activity she alleged was taking place in New Orleans, Louisiana. She subsequently alleged that the FBI employee on duty during the times she called the New Orleans Office made obscene advances to her over the telephone. She did not mention Walter by name. However, he was the only person in our New Orleans Office at the times the alleged calls were made.

Walter denied making obscene advances to the woman and no evidence was developed to establish that he did make such advances. Walter admitted, however, that he did not record all of the telephonic complaints he received from this

Assistant Attorney General

woman. This action on the part of Walter was in strict disregard of FBI regulations and, accordingly, Walter was censured for his dereliction in not recording such calls.

Walter was again censured on July 25, 1966, for demonstrating atrocious judgment while in a sick leave status. Walter attended the wedding of a friend and also attended classes at Tulane University when he was in a sick leave status during the week beginning July 10, 1966. For his serious derelictions in this matter, Walter was placed on probation and was told he would not be given a within-grade salary increase for which he might otherwise become eligible while he was on probation. Walter became eligible for a within-grade salary increase August 13, 1966. However, since Walter would be on probation on that date, he was informed by letter dated August 12, 1966, that it was not possible for the FBI to make a favorable determination at that time for such salary increase. He was told that his performance would be reviewed when he was removed from probation to determine if favorable action could be taken at such time.

Walter voluntarily submitted his resignation from the FBI by letter dated August 24, 1966. He was on probation at that time. Walter requested in his letter of resignation that consideration be given to removing the stigma of probation from his record. However, since Walter had not completed his probationary period at the time of his resignation, his request that his probation be removed was not approved.

In connection with your request to be advised how many of the approximately 127 former employees of this Bureau's New Orleans Office were employed in that office November 17, 1963, and whether this Bureau has any recommendations regarding interview at this time of such employees, please be advised that such information is not readily available in our files and can be obtained only through a tedious, painstaking review of our payroll records. We do not feel such an undertaking has merit at this time in view of the conflicting and false data being furnished by William S. Walter in this matter.

Assistant Attorney General

It is to be noted that we have already interviewed 53 employees of our New Orleans Office who were assigned to such office November 17, 1963, and that none of those individuals possess any knowledge of an alleged FBI communication dated November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Texas. In addition, Mr. Harry Raynor who was Special Agent in Charge of our New Orleans Office on November 17, 1963, has advised that Walter never contacted him to report receipt of an FBI communication of November 17, 1963, of the type in question. Mr. Raynor has further advised that Walter's allegations in this matter are unequivocally false.

In view of the above, we do not feel that the cost and effort to identify, locate and interview former employees of our New Orleans Office who were assigned to such office on November 17, 1963, are justified at this time.

DUPLICATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 10, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed in the offices of the United States Attorney, New Orleans, by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on May 10, 1968, relative to Mr. [redacted] conversation with Lynn Loisel on the evening of May 6, 1968. Mr. [redacted] advised as follows:

Lynn Loisel, an officer with the New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department is presently assigned to the staff of the District Attorney, Orleans Parish, as an investigator. Mr. [redacted] has been acquainted with Loisel for approximately six years, having first met him when Mr. [redacted] was serving as a defense attorney with the Legal Aid Bureau in Orleans Parish.

At approximately 7:00 p.m. on May 6, 1968, Mr. [redacted] was returning from his office and as he approached his residence, 233 20th Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, he observed Loisel place something in the trunk of his (Loisel's) car which is a tan Chevrolet. Mr. [redacted] has been previously aware that Loisel is a friend of Joseph Muller, 231 20th Street, New Orleans, and that Loisel occasionally visits with Muller.

Mr. [redacted] and Loisel greeted each other approximately halfway between the [redacted] residence and the Muller residence. After exchanging greetings, Mr. [redacted] decided to avail himself of this opportunity to see if Loisel would make any

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comment concerning William S. Walter whom Mr. [redacted] was aware had visited the offices of the United States Attorney along with the Walter personal attorney in connection with the possibility that Walter might receive a subpoena in connection with the District Attorney's Office, Orleans Parish, investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. [redacted] therefore made casual mention of the name William S. Walter and while at first Loisel, in Mr. [redacted] opinion, pretended not to recognize the name, Mr. [redacted] asked Loisel if he knew why William S. Walter would contact the office of the United States Attorney. Loisel replied, "Because he took a Government document."

Mr. [redacted] stated that he did not submit any further questions to Loisel in connection with Walter or in connection with the Kennedy investigation and that Loisel did not make any further comment himself concerning these matters. Loisel did not offer to identify the Government document allegedly taken by Walter nor did Mr. [redacted] specifically ask concerning this Government document.

The conversation then drifted to non-specific matters, and no further mention was made by either Mr. [redacted] or Loisel concerning William S. Walter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
May 16, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 16, 1968, William S. Walter was interviewed by representatives of the FBI, at which time he furnished the following information:

[redacted]

WILLIAM S. WALKER, presently residing Room 418, Albert Pick Motel, Nashville, Tennessee, was contacted. He was furnished a waiver of rights form by SA WILLIAM D. MULKINS. Mr. WALKER read this waiver of rights form but he declined to sign it. He also declined to furnish a signed statement on advice of his attorney. He said he had no objections to orally answering any questions. Mr. WALKER furnished the following information:

WALKER was questioned as to whether he had in his possession a Government document or a copy of such a document relating to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. WALKER emphatically denied having any Government document or a copy of such a document relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

WALKER was asked if he had in his possession any Government document or copy of such a document, and he denied possession of same.

WALKER was also questioned as to whether he had made a copy of any Government documents and furnished copies of them to any person. WALKER denied that he had ever made copies of Government documents or given them to anyone.

WALKER was also questioned as to whether or not he took with him any Government documents of any kind and, specifically, copies of any teletype communications that may have been received by the New Orleans Office of the FBI when he left his employment with the Department of Justice. WALKER denied that he took any Government documents with him of any kind at the time he left his employment with the Department of Justice.

On 5/16/68 at Nashville, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166

SA LAWRENCE J. OLSON, SR.
by SA WILLIAM D. MULKINS WDM:ME Date dictated 5/16/68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

December 23, 1968

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 17, 1968, in captioned matter, your reference "JJV:CJB:km; 129-11."

We have ascertained that in November, 1963, our New Orleans Office had three Security Patrol Clerks, namely, William S. Walter, Thomas Cecil McCurley and Thomas J. Bevans. Mr. Bevans is now a Special Agent assigned to our Los Angeles Office. Mr. McCurley resigned January 14, 1965, and as of November 27, 1967, reportedly was residing at 705 Lindsey Drive, Jackson, Mississippi. A check of our payroll records disclosed that William S. Walter did not work November 16, 1963, but did work the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. Security Patrol shift on November 17, 1963. Mr. Bevans worked the 4:15 p.m., November 16, 1963, to 12:15 a.m., November 17, 1963, shift and also the 8:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. shift on November 17, 1963, that is, Mr. Bevans preceeded and succeeded Mr. Walter during the latter's Security Patrol shift on November 17, 1963.

Mr. McCurley worked the 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. shift on November 16, 1963, and the 4:15 p.m., November 17, 1963, to 12:15 a.m., November 18, 1963, shift. Mr. Walter relieved Mr. McCurley at 12:15 a.m., November 18, 1963, and worked the eight-hour shift from 12:15 a.m. to 8:15 a.m., November 18, 1963.

We are making arrangements to interview both Mr. Bevans and Mr. McCurley in this matter. You will be promptly informed of the results of our inquiries upon receipt.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 1450
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
December 26, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following information was furnished on December 26, 1968, by Thomas Cecil McCurley, former Security Patrol Clerk, Federal Bureau of Investigation, who was assigned to the office at New Orleans, Louisiana, in November, 1963:

I, Thomas Cecil McCurley, make the following statement to Special Agent in Charge Roy K. Moore and Supervisory Special Agent Paul R. Alker, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Jackson, Mississippi:

In November, 1963, I was employed as Security Patrol Clerk, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, Louisiana. I worked the shift from 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM three nights a week and the 12:15 AM to 8:15 AM shift two nights a week, relieving Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter, who worked the latter shift the other five nights of the week.

I have been advised that I did work from 4:15 PM, November 17, 1963, to 12:15 AM, November 18, 1963. I do not recall receiving or seeing any teletype while working this shift or at any other time containing information that there might be an attempt to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Former Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter did not mention such a teletype to me in November, 1963, but after his resignation from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the publicity brought about by the appearance of District Attorney James Garrison on the "Tonight Show", January 31 - February 1, 1968, did tell me that he recalled such a teletype. I have no further information concerning such an incident.

Thomas C. McCurley

/s/ Thomas Cecil McCurley

Witnesses:

Roy K. Moore

/s/ Roy K. Moore
Special Agent in Charge

Paul R. Alker

/s/ Paul R. Alker
Supervisory Special Agent

December 26, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
December 31, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

From approximately 3:35 to 4:00 PM, on December 30, 1968, Special Agent Thomas J. Bevans of the Los Angeles Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, was interviewed by Assistant Special Agent in Charge Richard D. Rogge and Supervisory Special Agent Chester E. St. Vincent.

Mr. Bevans was made aware of the allegations made by former Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter to the effect that sometime during Walter's tour of duty, midnight to 8:00 AM, on Sunday, November 17, 1963, he received a teletype from FBI Headquarters containing information that there might be an assassination attempt on President John F. Kennedy in Texas. Further, Bevans was questioned concerning any information or knowledge he may have regarding an alleged FBI directive instructing Agents who investigated the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy old reports where conflicts were located.

Mr. Bevans stated while assigned to the New Orleans Office from August 1958 to August 29, 1964, he was assigned as a night clerk. During the period preceeding and including the date of President Kennedy's assassination, November 1963, he was working as a Security Patrol Clerk and was so employed on the 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM shift. Mr. Bevans continued his normal weekly schedule was Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 4:15 PM to 12:15 AM, and Sunday 8:15 AM to 4:15 PM, with Monday and Tuesday his days off.

Mr. Bevans stated while he cannot specifically recall the date of November 17, 1963, by being advised it was a Sunday and considering his normal routine, he would have been working

from 4:15 PM, Saturday, November 16, 1963, to 12:15 AM, November 17, 1963, and probably was relieved by William S. Walter on or about twelve midnight, Saturday, November 16, 1963. Mr. Bevans stated he then would return to work as his custom at 8:15 AM on Sunday, November 17, 1963, and terminated his duty at 4:15 PM that date. Mr. Bevans states he specifically recalls working on the afternoon of Friday, November 22, 1963, when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. He was subsequently relieved, based on normal custom and to the best of his recollection, by Mr. Walter and can recall no conversation or mention whatsoever concerning the receipt of any teletype or any type of communication from the Bureau or from any other source relating to a current or prior period wherein an alleged attempt would be made to assassinate the President.

Mr. Bevans stated because of their assignment it was essential for him and Mr. Walter to work closely together since they relieved each other and in order to maintain the continuity of usual business it was necessary they relay all pertinent data to one another to effectively carry out their responsibilities. Mr. Bevans states at no time prior to or on November 17, 1963, or any time since, does he recall Mr. Walter ever mentioning the receipt of a teletype or communication of any kind from any source whatsoever alleging or reporting there might be an assassination attempt on President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Bevans states it would appear to him in view of the impact and instantaneous worldwide interest in the assassination of President Kennedy, that had Walter received such a communication as alleged at any time during this period he, Walter, would have mentioned it. Further, if Walter did not mention it specifically to him he was certain the mere existence of such a communication would prompt other employees to make mention of the incident. However, in view of the lack of such conversation or report at any time he is certain in his mind the alleged message was not received. Mr. Bevans also specifically states at no time did he receive a teletype or other communication from any source whatsoever prior to or after the assassination alleging an assassination attempt might be made on President John F. Kennedy. Further, he does not

recall any other FBI employee or for that matter anyone else ever mentioning the existence of any communication from any source alleging an assassination attempt would be made on President Kennedy.

Mr. Bevans continued he never received any instructions from the then Special Agent in Charge Harry G. Maynor to contact any Agents in the New Orleans Office to alert their informants regarding such a threat during the period in question, namely November 16, 1963, to November 22, 1963. He also states no instructions were left for him or orally given to him by Mr. Walter or anyone else regarding contacts to be made with Agents to alert their informants concerning an alleged threat to assassinate President Kennedy.

Mr. Bevans continued the New Orleans FBI Office had standing instructions during the period he was assigned as a night clerk that any important matters coming to his or any other clerks attention after regular business hours were to be immediately brought to the attention of the Special Agent in Charge or the Assistant Special Agent in Charge. Mr. Bevans stated in line with these instructions he knows he would have brought such an important matter as a threat to assassinate the President of the United States immediately to the attention of Special Agent in Charge Maynor and surely in view of the impact of the crime he would recall such an incident.

Mr. Bevans stated during the period of his employment in New Orleans, he never recalls the receipt of any FBI directive or hearing of such a directive instructing Special Agents who participated in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy to examine interview reports and to destroy those wherein conflicts existed. Further, Mr. Bevans states categorically that at no time since leaving New Orleans has he heard of such a report.

Mr. Bevans stated since entering on duty as a Special Agent on August 31, 1964, he has tried to get home at least once a year to visit his parents and in-laws in the New Orleans, Louisiana, area. He stated sometime during the summer, possibly

August or September 1965 or 1966, he by chance met Walter in New Orleans at an unrecalled location where they had a brief casual conversation. At no time during this meeting did Walter bring up the fact he allegedly received such a communication or was the assassination of President Kennedy or any of its aspects discussed. Mr. Bevans stated while he knew Walter as a business associate and may have had lunch with him on infrequent occasions, they were never close socially.

Mr. Bevans states he has never been contacted by Walter, Mark Lane, New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison, their representatives, or any other individual concerning this matter other than Assistant Special Agent in Charge Rogge and Supervisory Special Agent St. Vincent.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Memorandum to Mr. Wright
RE: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

As a possible resolution to Mr. Fink's questions, GID has determined from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Section of the Files and Communications Division that the Archives still has 222 FBI documents which have been withheld from research or public release. Of these 222 documents, 109 are Unclassified, 95 are Confidential, 17 are Secret, and 1 is Top Secret.

FOIA is currently involved in a review of the withheld documents to determine which may now be released This review is done at five-year intervals. FOIA has thus far completed only a preliminary review of the documents. Personnel of FOIA involved in the review recall none of the documents being teletypes.

ACTION; For information.

1 - [illegible]. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - [illegible] Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles

October 16, 1975

1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the October 8, 1975 letter from the Honorable Bella S. Abzug, Chairwoman, Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, to Mr. Michael M. Uhlmann, Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, United States Department of Justice.

Delivered with this memorandum is material responsive to the requests contained in the referenced letter for a copy of the 1968 FBI investigation relevant to allegations made by former FBI clerk William S. Walter as well as the teletype sent from FBI Headquarters to all field offices on the evening of November 22, 1963, concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

It should be noted that certain excisions have been made on page four of a memorandum dated February 5, 1968, in the enclosed material. These excisions were done out of consideration to the privacy of the individual concerned in that derogatory information not pertinent to the current request was contained therein.

Arrangements for a briefing of Mr. Robert Fink, Staff Member of the Subcommittee, by FBI Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams or his assistant, Mr. Paul Mack, are being made separately.

62-116395-7391
EX-110 REC-3 RECORDED
5 NOV 5

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs. ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

NOTE: Original and one as enclosure to letter dated 10/16/75, to The Attorney General, The Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, and Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division (One copy only to the latter three).

WEN:cjl/brb
(16)

23 ENCLOSURE

62-109060

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 975 0 - 569

October 28, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Attached are two teletypes from Dallas, one dated 10/23 and the other 10/24/75. In the initial teletype Dallas advised that on 10/22/75 [redacted] telephonically contacted the Dallas Office and stated he was a personal friend of Lee Harvey Oswald, had attended high school with him in Tyler, Texas (Oswald did not attend this school) and was in the First Marine Division with Oswald. According to [redacted] just prior to Oswald's visit to the Dallas FBI Office, he, was with Oswald and made a duplicate of the note that Oswald left for Agent Hosty. [redacted] claimed he gave the duplicate note to his wife who lives in San Francisco and who placed the note in a safety deposit box in the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco. He claimed he would be willing to have Bureau Agents look at the note but would not turn it over to the Bureau. During the conversation [redacted] was belligerent, abusive, profane and sounded intoxicated.

Preliminary inquiry by Dallas disclosed that his mother claimed that her son was in a "wild state" the evening of 10/22/75 and appeared to have been drinking.

The second teletype, 10/24/75, discloses that [redacted] was interviewed on that date and admitted that all of the information previously furnished regarding his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald and the note Oswald left at the Dallas FBI Office was a fabrication. [redacted] stated he had never met Oswald and that he was in fact living in California at the time of the assassination.

Based on the above, no further action deemed necessary and the above is submitted for information.

H. N. Bassett

9:45 PM NITEL 10-23-75 [redacted]

OCT 23 1975

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: DALLAS

ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR H.N. BASSETT

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

DALLAS, TEXAS (DALLAS FILE 89-43)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R (DALLAS FILE 105-10461)

ON OCTOBER 22, 1975, [redacted] DALLAS, TEXAS, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED DALLAS FBI OFFICE AND ADVISED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

HE WAS A PERSONAL FRIEND OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL WITH HIM IN TYLER, TEXAS (OSWALD DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL IN THAT CITY) AND WAS ALSO IN THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION WITH OSWALD.

JUST PRIOR TO OSWALD'S VISIT TO THE DALLAS FBI OFFICE, HE [redacted] WAS WITH OSWALD AND MADE A DUPLICATE OF THE NOTE THAT OSWALD LEFT FOR AGENT HOSTY. [redacted] GAVE THE DUPLICATE NOTE TO HIS WIFE, WHO LIVES IN SAN FRANCISCO, AND WHO HAS PLACED THE NOTE IN A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX IN THE WELLS FARGO BANK IN SAN FRANCISCO. HE WOULD BE WILLING TO HAVE BUREAU AGENTS LOOK AT THE NOTE, BUT WOULD NOT TURN IT OVER TO THE BUREAU.

ST 109

REC-87 62-109060-3392X

18 NOV 18 1976

58 DEC 2 1976

Asst. Dir.:
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Director Sec'y

(D) HN 44

6212 JCA

[redacted] DURING CONVERSATION, WAS BELLIGERENT, ABUSIVE, PROFANE AND SOUNDED INTOXICATED. HE CONTINUALLY DEMANDED TO KNOW WHO WAS THE BUREAU SUPERVISOR WHO GAVE THE ORDER TO HAVE THE OSWALD NOTE DESTROYED.

[redacted] ADVISED HE WAS EMPLOYED AS AN AD SALESMAN FOR [redacted] DALLAS. DUE TO [redacted] INTOXICATED CONDITION, ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TO INTERVIEW HIM AT HIS OFFICE AT 9 AM, OCTOBER 23, 1975, RATHER THAN THAT EVENING.

AT 11:45 PM, OCTOBER 22, 1975, [redacted] MADE ANOTHER TELEPHONE CALL TO THE DALLAS OFFICE, AT WHICH TIME HE ADMITTED DRINKING AND SOUNDED EXTREMELY INTOXICATED. HE CONTINUED TO MAINTAIN THAT HE WAS IN POSSESSION OF ABOVE MENTIONED NOTE.

ON OCTOBER 23, 1975, [redacted] ABOVE MENTIONED ADDRESS, ADVISED [redacted] WAS HIRED THREE WEEKS AGO AS AN AD SALESMAN. HE IS CONSIDERED AN ODD INDIVIDUAL WHO IS QUITE ERRATIC IN HIS MANNER AND UNABLE TO TAKE DIRECTIONS FROM HIS SUPERVISOR. PRIOR TO EMPLOYMENT WITH [redacted], [redacted] WORKED FOR A DALLAS PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO AS A

SALESMAN. [redacted] DID NOT APPEAR AT THE [redacted] OFFICE ON OCTOBER 23, 1975, NOR DID HE TELEPHONE HIS SUPERVISOR REGARDING HIS WHEREABOUTS.

[redacted] MOTHER, WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED REGARDING HER SON'S LOCATION AND SHE STATED HER SON LEFT THEIR RESIDENCE AT 8:40 AM WITH PERSONAL CLOTHING, ALLEGEDLY TO GO TO THE CLEANERS, AND INDICATING HE WOULD THEN PROCEED TO HIS OFFICE.

ON OCTOBER 23, 1975, [redacted] SUPRA, AGE 88, RESIDENCE [redacted] DALLAS, ADVISED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

HER SON [redacted], AGE 54, CURRENTLY LIVES WITH HER AND HER BROTHER, [redacted] HER SON WAS IN A "WILD" STATE THE EVENING OF OCTOBER 22, 1975, AND APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN DRINKING. SHE HAS NEVER HEARD HIM MENTION LEE HARVEY OSWALD PRIOR TO LAST NIGHT, NOR HAS SHE HEARD HIM SAY ANYTHING ABOUT A NOTE PRIOR TO THAT TIME. WHEN HE IS DRINKING, ACCORDING TO [redacted] HE GOES "WILD" AND CALLS ANYONE HE CAN THINK OF AND NEVER REMEMBERS IT THE FOLLOWING DAY.

HE HAS BEEN LIVING IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AND MET A PHILIPINO WOMAN, FIRST NAME EMY (PHONETIC), LAST NAME UNKNOWN, AND THEY WERE MARRIED IN RENO, NEVADA, THE SUNDAY BEFORE LABOR DAY, 1974. HE LEFT HIS WIFE TWO DAYS LATER AND DROVE TO ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, WHERE HE WENT TO WORK FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER, 1974, TO JANUARY, 1975. HE CAME TO DALLAS AND HAS HAD SEVERAL JOBS SELLING FOR DIFFERENT FIRMS, THE NAMES OF WHICH [redacted] COULD NOT RECALL AT THIS TIME. HE WAS RESIDING IN A ROOMING HOUSE PRIOR TO LIVING WITH HER; HOWEVER, SHE COULD NOT RECALL THE ADDRESS. IN JUNE, 1975, HE HAD A SMALL OPERATION ON HIS FOOT AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION (VA) HOSPITAL IN DALLAS.

AFTER TELEPHONING THE DALLAS OFFICE, OCTOBER 22, 1975, [redacted] CALLED HIS WIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO, BUT DID NOT MENTION THE OSWALD NOTE NOR LEE HARVEY OSWALD. HE TOLD HER THAT HE WAS GOING TO FIX HIS CAR, A 1969 WHITE TOYOTA SEDAN, AND PLAN TO DRIVE TO SAN FRANCISCO ON NOVEMBER 7, 1975.

[redacted] [redacted] BROTHER, WHO LIVES WITH HER AND WAS PRESENT DURING THE LATTER PORTION OF THE INTERVIEW,

CONFIRMED [redacted] STATEMENTS AND WAS EMPHATIC IN HIS COMMENT THAT [redacted] GOES "COMPLETELY BLANK AFTER TWO DRINKS" AND IS UNABLE TO RECALL ANYTHING THE FOLLOWING DAY AS TO WHAT OCCURRED WHILE HE WAS DRINKING.

BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO CHECK RECORDS REGARDING [redacted] WHITE MALE, DOB [redacted] DENVER, COLORADO, NO FURTHER IDENTIFICATION AVAILABLE.

DALLAS WILL ATTEMPT THROUGH VA HOSPITAL AND POST OFFICE SOURCES TO DETERMINE [redacted] AND HIS WIFE'S CURRENT RESIDENCES AND REQUEST INTERVIEWS. (P)

END.

HOLD

OCT 24 1975

TELETYPE

Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

FBI DL PLAIN

3:24PM URGENT 10/24/75 DJH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: DALLAS

ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR HOWARD SASSCII

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS (DALLAS FILE 89-43)
LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R (DALLAS FILE 105-10401)

[redacted] INTERVIEWED AT HIS EMPLOYMENT,
[redacted]
DALLAS, TEXAS, ON OCTOBER 24, 1975, AS HE ATTEMPTED TO PICK
UP SALARY CHECK. [redacted] ADVISED THAT ALL INFORMATION
PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED REGARDING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF LEE HARVEY
OSWALD AND THE WORK OSWALD LEFT AT THE DALLAS FBI OFFICE
WAS A FABRICATION. [redacted] STATED HE HAS NEVER MET OSWALD
AND WAS LIVING IN CALIFORNIA AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

[redacted] STATED HIS WIFE IS [redacted], RESIDENCE
[redacted] SAN FRANCISCO, APARTMENT [redacted], TELEPHONE
[redacted] SHE IS EMPLOYED IN THE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
OF [redacted]
[redacted] UNDER FBI NO. [redacted], HAS NO DERROGATORY

SI 109

70 NOV 30 1976

18 NOV 18 1976

TEN

PAGE TWO DL 89-43, [redacted]

VIOLATIONS FROM 1952 THROUGH 1975.

[redacted] IS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MALE, DOB [redacted] DENVER, COLORADO, 5'9", 165 POUNDS, BROWN HAIR, BROWN EYES, SCAR ON NOSE; TWO LITTLE FINGERS DEFORMED. HE IS EMPLOYED AS A SALESMAN, TECHNICIAN AND MUSICAL GEEK, AND HAS RESIDENCE OF [redacted], DALLAS, TEXAS; OSAN [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

AT DALLAS TELETYPE, OCTOBER 20, 1975.

DALLAS CONDUCTING NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION REGARDING ALLEGATIONS ORIGINATED BY [redacted], WACO.

END.

SJP FOUND OUT AND KNOCKED

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 10-23-75

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (89-6)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 9-15-75, Dallas airtel to Bureau 9-19-75, and Houston airtel dated 9-2-75.

Inasmuch as interviews conducted by Dallas and Houston could not substantiate the information furnished by [redacted] it is felt that no additional investigation is warranted by Legat, Mexico City, and this matter is RUC'd.

EX 104

REC-42 62-109060-7393

1 OCT-31 1975

(5) Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
(1 - Dallas)(89-43)(Info)
(1 - Houston)(62-2115)(Info)
1 - Mexico City
SAP:ffs
(6)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1:31PM URGENT 10-29-75 MS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

TELETYPE

DALLAS

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (62-5071) (SUC)

ATTN: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR H. F. BASSETT

ATTN: INTD

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R, (SF FILE 105-16814)

ON OCTOBER 29, 1975, [redacted] INTERVIEWED REGARDING INFORMATION FURNISHED DALLAS DIVISION BY [redacted] TO EFFECT THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD GAVE [redacted] COPY OF LETTER THREATENING LIFE OF SPECIAL AGENT OF FBI ASSIGNED TO DALLAS OFFICE.

[redacted] ADVISED SHE IS PERMANENT RESIDENT ALIEN WHO EMIGRATED TO U.S. FROM PHILIPPINES IN 1973. SHE SECRETLY MARRIED [redacted] AT RENO, NEVADA, DURING AUGUST 1975. SHE REFUSES TO LIVE WITH [redacted] BECAUSE HE IS ALCOHOLIC AND TELLS LIES. SHE HAS CONSIDERED ANNULMENT OR DIVORCE, BUT DOES NOT KNOW LEGAL PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING SUCH.

ST 109

REC- [redacted]

18 NOV 18 1976

70 NOV 30 1976

[redacted] ADVISED SHE IS EMPLOYED AT [redacted] AND MAINTAINS SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX NUMBER [redacted] AT [redacted]. SHE STATED ONLY ITEMS IN SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX ARE HER PASSPORT, PHILIPPINE DRIVER'S LICENSE AND INCOME TAX RETURN. [redacted] HAS NEVER SENT ANY DOCUMENTS TO [redacted] TO BE PLACED IN SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX, AND NO PROPERTY BELONGING TO [redacted] IS MAINTAINED IN BOX. SHE INVITED INTERVIEWING AGENTS TO PERSONALLY INSPECT HER SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX, BUT REQUESTED ANY SUCH INSPECTION BE MADE ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1975, SINCE SHE HAS RELATIVES VISITING WHO MUST RETURN TO PHILIPPINES TOMORROW.

[redacted] ADVISED SHE HAD PLACED ADVERTISEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO PAPER SEEKING A PERSON TO MARRY, AND [redacted] RESPONDED TO AD. SHE MET HIM PERSONALLY FOR FIRST TIME DURING JUNE 1975 AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, AND MARRIED HIM AT RENO DURING AUGUST 1975. SHE HAS NEVER LIVED WITH [redacted] SINCE SHE DOES NOT APPROVE OF HIS EXCESSIVE USE OF ALCOHOL AND INADEQUATE SALARY. SHE IS ASHAMED OF MARRIAGE AND HAS NEVER TOLD HER RELATIVES. SHE REQUESTEDD FBI RESPECT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THIS INFORMATION.

PAGE THREE SF 67-5[illegible]

[redacted] TATED [redacted] HAS RESIDED AT [redacted], SACRAMENTO, CALIF., AND IS EMPLOYED BY [redacted] AS SALESMAN. LANDLADY IN SACRAMENTO IS ONE [redacted] AT SAME ADDRESS, AND [redacted] IS ALSO AWARE OF [redacted] ROBLEM AS ALCOHOLIC. [redacted] CONFIDED IN [redacted] AND ASKED HER FOR ADVICE ON ANNULMENT.

[redacted] HAS HAD TWO PREVIOUS MARRIAGES. FORMER WIFE, [redacted] RESIDES ON [redacted] SAN FRANCISCO, AND [redacted] AT BURLINGAME, CALIF., TELEPHONE [redacted]

[redacted] RECENTLY TRAVELED TO DALLAS, TEXAS, WHERE HE IS STAYING WITH HIS MOTHER. HE CALLED [redacted] FROM DALLAS ON OCTOBER 22, 1975, BUT WAS DRUNK, AND [redacted] COULD NOT UNDERSTAND WHAT [redacted] WAS SAYING. HE PLANS TO TRAVEL TO SAN FRANCISCO ON NOVEMBER 7, 1975, TO TAKE POSTAL EXAMINATION. [redacted] ADVISED SHE HAS INFORMED [redacted] SHE WILL LIVE WITH HIM ONLY IF HE OVERCOMES ALCOHOLISM, SAVES $1,000 AND OBTAINS BETTER EMPLOYMENT.

WAS SURPRISED HE WOULD RELATE SUCH A STORY TO DALLAS OFFICE. SHE HAS NEVER HEARD [redacted] CLAIM ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH OSWALD, AND HE IN FACT HAS NEVER DISCUSSED KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. SHE BELIEVES [redacted] LIVED IN DALLAS EARLIER IN LIFE, BUT DOES NOT KNOW EXACT DATES OR WHETHER HE LIVED THERE DURING EARLY 1960S.

[redacted] ADVISED [redacted] OFTEN BRAGS OF HIS ATTRACTIVENESS TO WOMEN, BUT HAS NOT BOASTED OF FAMILIARITY WITH FAMOUS OR NOTORIOUS INDIVIDUALS. HE HAS LIED TO [redacted] HOWEVER, ABOUT PERSONAL THINGS RELATING TO THEIR RELATIONSHIP.

[redacted] WAS BORN [redacted] IN U.S. AND WAS HONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM MARINE CORPS. [redacted] UNABLE TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONCERNING HIS BACKGROUND.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

REBUTELCALL TO SAN FRANCISCO OCTOBER 28, 1975.

INTERVIEW OF [redacted] CONDUCTED BY SPECIAL AGENTS [redacted] AND [redacted]

BUREAU ADVISE IF INVENTORY OF SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX IS DESIRED.

END

HOLD FOR ONE

PMJ FBI HQ ACK

CC - Intel

NR024 DL PLAIN

1052PM NITEL OCTOBER 20 1975 ELC

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, DALLAS (137-681)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AFO.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO DALLAS, OCTOBER 20, 1975.

A REVIEW OF DALLAS FILE 137-681, CAPTIONED "JACK L. RUBY, AKA, PCI" WAS PERSONALLY MADE BY SAC GUNDERSON, DALLAS, THIS DATE. THE FILE SHOWS ITS TOTAL CONTENTS WWERE FORWARDED BY DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU, FEBRUARY 26, 1964, CAPTIONED "JACK L. RUBY, AKA; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM, CR", BUREAU FILE 44-24016.

RUBY WAS OPENED AND ASSIGNED AS A PCI TO SA CHARLES W. FLYNN MARCH 12, 1959. (FLYNN EX-AGENT NOW BELIEVED TO BE ON EAST COAST.) FLYNN CONTACTED RUBY WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS ON MARCH 11; APRIL 28; JUNE 5 & 18; JULY 2 AND 21; AUGUST 6 AND 31; AND OCTOBER 2, 1959. BY INTRA-OFFICE MEMO, NOVEMBER 6, 1959, SA FLYNN INSTRUCTED THE CASE BE CLOSED AS FOLLOWS:

"EFFORTS TO CONTACT THIS MAN HAVE NECESSITATED STRAINED EFFORTS AND RESULTING CONTACTS HAVE BEEN NEGATIVE TO DATE. IT

EX-110

REC-57 62-109060-6973 94

30 OCT 30 1975

59 NOV 17 1975

Comp. Syst.
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Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

IS FELT THAT FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOP THIS MAN WOULD BE FRUITLESS AND IT THEREFORE SUGGESTED THIS FILE BE MARKED CLOSED."

RUBY WAS NEVER GIVEN ANY MONEY FOR EXPENSES OR SERVICES.

END.

HOLD

OCT 20 3 02 PM '75

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
THE CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

October 16, 1975

Attorney General of The United States
Edward Levi
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I understand that the report of medical experts who examined physical evidence pertaining to the John Kennedy autopsy is now available to the public. I refer to the report summarized in the New York Times 17:1, January 17, 1969, authored by Doctors W.H. Carnes, R.H. Morgan, A.R. Morwitz, and R.S. Fisher.

How may I get a copy?

Sincerely,

Mark Janssen, M.D.
Resident in Pathology

EX-112
REC-9 62-109060-7395

6 OCT 23 1975

EX-PROC
OCT 23 1975

REC-9 62-109060-1315

October 31, 1975

1- Mr. Gallagher
1- Mr. O'Connell
1- Mr. Cooke
1- Mr. Nettles
1- Mr. Moore

Dr. Mark Janssen
Department of Pathology
School of Medicine
The Center for the Health Sciences
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Dr. Janssen:

Your letter of October 16, 1975, to the Attorney General regarding the medical report of the autopsy of President John F. Kennedy has been referred to me for reply.

The report you mention in your letter is in the custody of the National Archives and Records Service. You may desire to direct a letter to Mr. James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, Seventh and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C. 20408, concerning access to the report.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 7
NOV 4 1975
FBI

C. M. Kolley

Clarence M. Kolley
Director

1 - Assistant Attorney General (Enclosure - copy of incoming)
Criminal Division

WEN:nm
(8)

NOTE: No identifiable record of Dr. Janssen found in Bureau files.

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
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Director Sec'y ___

NOV 18 1975

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

MR. JENKINS 10/8/75

D.W. MOORE, JR.

DAN RATHER, CORRESPONDENT
[redacted], [redacted]
SANFORD SOCOLOW
CBS NEWS
VISIT WITH THE DIRECTOR, 10/6/75

With regard to CBS' request to the Director authorizing CBS to interview Shanklin, Hosty, Fain and deBrueys, I contacted [redacted] this morning indicating to him that the Attorney General felt in view of the on-going investigation presently being conducted permission was therefore denied at this time for such interview by CBS.

[redacted] indicated the President of CBS News, Richard Salant, was a very close friend of Attorney General Levi and that Salant may call Levi and appeal to him to allow CBS to interview Fain and deBrueys. [redacted] indicated that they respected the position taken with regard to the on-going investigation in Dallas but felt that the interviews of Fain and deBrueys were totally unrelated to our interviews being conducted in Dallas. He said he had hoped that we could allow such interviews of Fain and deBrueys because CBS has certain information that would obviously not be presented in the best light for the FBI. I asked [redacted] if he could indicate to me what information CBS has. He said in confidence that they (CBS) have a source who he identified as a former FBI informant, who was known to deBrueys and that this source has indicated that Oswald was an FBI informant and that after the assassination of President Kennedy, deBrueys told his source that if he (the source) said anything to the Warren Commission that he (deBrueys) would "kick his a--". [redacted] indicated that this obviously would not present the FBI in the best possible light. [redacted] indicated if the FBI was able to make some statement in this regard it would obviously put us in a much better position.

With regard to Fain, [redacted] indicated their information is that in August, 1963, Fain debriefed Oswald upon his return to the United States from Russia and that they merely were desirous of contacting Fain in order to establish this fact.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Wannall
(1) - Mr. Moore

62-107396

DWM:jo

(CONTINUED-OVER)

Moore to Jenkins Memo (cont'd.)
DAN RATHER, CORRESPONDENT
LES MIDGLEY, PRODUCER

He concluded by saying that he feels that if the FBI could permit these interviews of deBrueys and Fain it would obviously be to the FBI's advantage rather than leaving open questions to that which he indicated above.

He asked if Mr. Kelley would be disturbed if Salant contacted the Attorney General. I indicated I certainly did not think so but it would obviously be Mr. Salant's prerogative as to whether he would attempt to intercede by contacting the Attorney General.

I asked [redacted] when CBS proposed to air the commentary on President Kennedy's assassination. He indicated CBS was most desirous of doing so as soon as possible, however, it would be a minimum of 5 weeks before such public airing would take place. He thanked me for our prompt reply and indicated that CBS wants to present the entire issue in the best light possible which, in fact, precipitated their contact with Mr. Kelley.

I gathered from my conversation with [redacted] that if approval were given for them to interview deBrueys and Fain that they would present to us the questions which they propose to ask. [redacted] did not indicate this but I gathered from inferences that this might be possible.

I discussed [redacted] conversation with Mr. Callahan indicating to him the possibility of Salant contacting the Attorney General. Mr. Callahan, in turn, contacted Deputy Attorney General Tyler indicating to him the fact that Salant may contact Attorney General Levi for his approval for CBS to contact Fain and deBrueys.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

(212) 765-4321
Richard S. Salant, President

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Director Sec

October 8, 1975

Dear Ed:

CBS News is engaged in a major inquiry into the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King and the attempt on the life of Governor George Wallace. I believe you already know about this project as a result of a request made last Monday by Leslie Midgley, the producer and Dan Rather, the principal correspondent, to Director Clarence Kelley of the FBI for permission to interview four agents or former agents who were concerned with the case of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Kelley's office notified us this morning that the request could not be granted because an on-going investigation is under way by your office which may involve at least some of these agents. The investigation, we understand, concerns the destruction of a letter left by Oswald at the FBI office in Dallas before the assassination. That action already has been reported in the press and confirmed by the FBI.

EXPEDITE OCT-14 1975

We asked for interviews with James Hosty, who visited Mrs. Oswald before the assassination and to whom Oswald's letter was reportedly addressed, and Gordon Shanklin, who was in charge of the Dallas office of the FBI in 1963.

In addition we asked for interviews with John Fain, who was the first agent to interview Oswald on his return from Russia, and Warren duBrueys, an agent we have reason to believe had contacts with Oswald in New Orleans.

Mr. Kelley indicated his own willingness to have these interviews conducted, saying the only problem was the Department of Justice investigation in progress. If we are going to include any of them in our proposed series they must be filmed within the next three or four weeks. If there is any possibility that the investigation will be concluded within that time I would greatly appreciate being advised of a possible date for filming.

SI 104 REC 67
5 NOV 12 1975
CORRESPONDENCE
59 DEC 9 1975

I am sure you are aware that if we cannot talk to these agents we have no recourse except to include in our broadcasts the stories of people who say they had various kinds of contacts with the FBI. Then Rather would go on to say that we are unable to verify the stories because the agents will not talk to us. This is not good for our journalistic enterprise and, I am sure you will agree, will not be good for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, already having credibility problems with the American people.

If your investigation concerns only events in Dallas and thus only Mr. Hosty and Mr. Shanklin, could we agree that Mr. Fain and Mr. duBrueys might talk to us, since they are concerned only with events in New Orleans, not Dallas?

Mr. Rather and Mr. Midgley tell me Mr. Kelley seemed completely assured that we are engaged in a serious and responsible investigation of these events and that we will treat them on the air in a serious and responsible manner. Please accept my own assurance in this regard.

It seems to me that it is in our mutual interest--and the interest of the public--that this problem be speedily resolved and the requested interviews and information be made available.

Best regards,

D. A. Salant

Dick Salant

Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue between 9th and 10th Street
Washington, D.C. 20530

cc Mr. Clarence Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

MAT[illegible] FILE
FOUND

Pg. 2

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 10/17/75

FROM : J. B. Campbell

SUBJECT: RICHARD SALANT
PRESIDENT, CBS NEWS
REQUEST TO INTERVIEW FBI
PERSONNEL

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to respond to a request made by Richard Salant, President, CBS News, to Attorney General Levi, to conduct interviews in connection with the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

DETAILS:

In a letter dated October 8, 1975, Mr. Salant advised Mr. Levi that a request made by Leslie Midgley, CBS Producer, and Dan Rather, the principal CBS correspondent, to Director Kelley for permission to interview Agents or former Agents who were concerned with the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, had been denied. This initial request for interviews with James Hosty, Gordon Shanklin, John Fain, and Warren deBrueys was declined because of the ongoing investigation in Dallas by the Department of Justice in connection with this matter.

In his letter to the Attorney General, Mr. Salant modified the original request indicating that since Fain and deBrueys were concerned only with the events in New Orleans and not Dallas, he asked if an interview with them would be possible. He stated that if CBS would be unable to talk to these individuals there would be no recourse except to include in the broadcasts the unverified stories of people commenting concerning the FBI. Mr. Rather "...would then go on to say that CBS is unable to verify the stories because the FBI personnel would not talk to them."

Enclosure

EX-115 REC 67 62-116395-7396

1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wannall - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Campbell - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt - Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

62 DEC 15 1975

DLD:mrs (8)

PERS. REC. UNIT

J. B. Campbell to Mr. Moore Memorandum
Re: Richard Salant, President, CBS News, Request to Interview FBI Personnel

BACKGROUND:

On October 6, 1975, the Director met with Rather, Midgley, and Sanford Socolow of CBS news in connection with this matter. Subsequent to that meeting it was determined, from a conversation you (Mr. Moore) had with Mr. Midgley, that CBS has a source identified as a former FBI informant, who was known to deBrueys. This source has indicated to CBS that Oswald was an FBI informant and that after the assassination of President Kennedy, deBrueys told him (the source) that if he said anything to the Warren Commission that he (deBrueys) would "kick his a--." With regard to Fain, Midgley indicated that he had information that in August, 1963, Fain debriefed Oswald upon his return to the United States from Russia.

The name of Oreste Pena appeared in the Warren Commission Report as having been in contact with deBrueys concerning Cuban activities in the New Orleans area, and he is very likely the former FBI source who is talking to CBS. It is important to note that in the Warren Commission Report Pena indicated a strong dislike for deBrueys and the FBI.

The Intelligence Division, in their review of this matter, could not give unequivocal assurance that Pena is the FBI informant mentioned by CBS.

Fain retired from the FBI on October 9, 1962; therefore, it would not appear that he could have debriefed Oswald during August, 1963.

OBSERVATIONS:

It would appear that both deBrueys and Fain, in an interview with CBS, would be able to adequately respond to these questions, and in so doing put the FBI's actions in a better perspective. deBrueys has been contacted regarding this matter and feels strongly that with an opportunity to review and refresh his recollection in this matter he could properly discount Pena's contention that Oswald was an FBI informant. It would appear to be our advantage to have deBrueys and Fain respond in order that our position in this investigation be set forth as accurately as possible. Assistant

CONTINUED - OVER

J. H. Campbell to Mr. Moore Memorandum
Re: Richard Salant, President, CBS News, Request to Interview FBI Personnel

Director Wannall agrees to authorizing the interviews of Fain and deBrueys provided the questions are restricted to the New Orleans activities of Oswald.

A copy of the proposed letter from Attorney General Levi to Mr. Salant, that was given to Mr. Levi, is attached for your information.

RECOMMENDATION:

That CBS News be authorized to interview Warren deBrueys and John Fain with the stipulation that questions be confined only to the New Orleans phase of the Oswald investigation.

PROPOSED LETTER FROM AG LEVI TO RICHARD SALANT,
PRESIDENT, CBS NEWS, RE REQUEST TO
INTERVIEW JOHN FAIN AND WARREN DE BRUEYS

Dear Dick:

I have read your letter of October 8, in which you advised of the proposed interviews of FBI personnel concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

I have contacted Director Kelley about your request to interview Warren deBrueys, who is now Special Agent in Charge of the San Juan, Puerto Rico, Office, and John Fain, who is retired from the FBI. We are in accord and interpose no objection to these interviews being conducted provided all questions asked be confined to the New Orleans activities of Lee Harvey Oswald. Our current inquiry in Dallas at this time precludes interviews of Gordon Shanklin and James Hosty.

Sincerely,

62-107060-

Memorandum

TO : Clarence M. Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: Oct

FROM : Harold R. Tyler, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald Note to FBI

Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

My staff and I have reviewed the Criminal Div: investigation in this case and the recommendation Assistant Attorney General Thornburgh. I agree with his conclusion that this is not an appropria case for criminal prosecution at this time. There no substantive offenses committed by any of the possible subjects that are within the Statute of Limitations. The only possible theory of prosecution would be by way of a perjury indictment for colorable false testimony relating to events that took place some 12 years ago. Mr. Thornburgh's decision not to go forward and bootstrap a criminal prosecution on such facts is an imminently fair and wise exercise of prosecutorial discretion. The Bureau should, of course, take whatever administrative action that appears necessary.

EX-115

REC-57 7397

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 11/3/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO

REC-7 11 30a-1

Re Dallas teletype to the Bureau dated 10/30/75.

Enclosed for information of the Bureau are two copies of FD-302 reflecting interview of PAUL MARION ROTHERMEL, JR., 10/30/75, at Dallas, Texas.

No further investigation is being conducted at Dallas regarding this matter, UACB.

62-109060-7391

EX-112

REC-7

8 NOV 5 1975

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas
DHI:daf
(3)

1 A/T + 302
ET 11/6/75

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

324 5 NOV 26 1975

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-000

Date of transcription 11/3/75

PAUL MARION ROTHERMEL, JR., 2406 Little Creek Drive, Richardson, Texas, telephone number 231-6669, telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI Office and provided the following information:

He advised during November, 1963, he was employed as a Security Advisor for H. L. HUNT and Hunt Oil Company of Dallas, Texas. On November 4, 1963, he prepared an interoffice memorandum to H. L. HUNT and other key Hunt executives stating it was possible an incident might occur during the proposed visit of President JOHN F. KENNEDY to Dallas in late November, 1963. This memorandum was not distributed to the FBI or any outside individuals other than Hunt employees and was intended for the internal use of that organization.

The memorandum was prepared as a result of ROTHERMEL's conversations with members of the Dallas Police Department Intelligence Division and his own assessment of the political climate in Dallas during 1963. ROTHERMEL had concluded it was possible an incident, such as a protest demonstration, might take place during KENNEDY's visit to Dallas. ROTHERMEL stated during this period of time some Hunt Oil Company executives were politically conservative and thus, in opposition to many of President KENNEDY's programs. His memorandum was intended to inform these individuals of the possible occurrence of an incident so they would not participate in any anti-KENNEDY activities that would later prove to be embarrassing. ROTHERMEL stated he had no indication there would be an attempt on KENNEDY's life or he would have notified the proper authorities, including the FBI.

ROTHERMEL advised he has recently been contacted by EARL GOLZ, "Dallas Morning News", regarding the above

Interviewed on 10/30/75 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA DAVID H. ISRAELSON / daf Date dictated 11/3/75

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7398

memorandum and assumes the memorandum was made public during the investigation conducted by New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON during the late 1960's.

After locating the memorandum in his files ROTHERMEL advised it read as follows:

Dated November 4, 1963, captioned "POLITICS":

"On November 19th Lyndon Johnson will be in Dallas for a short period and he will then go on to San Antonio. On November 22nd Johnson and Kennedy return to Dallas where a parade is planned for them. There have been unconfirmed reports of possible violence during the parade. The FBI and Police Department each have planted an informant in the General Walker group here in Dallas as well as the North Texas State Group. The North Texas State informant is reporting informatin that would indicate that that group may be planning an incident. There is another report from a left wing group that an incident will occur with the knowledge of the President whereby the left wingers will start the incident in hopes of dragging in any of the right side groups or individuals nearby and then withdrawing. The talk is that the incident involving Adlai Stevenson made the present administration hopeful in that if they could get the same thing to happen to Kennedy it could reassure his election.

"The above information comes from a reliable informant and while it is in the hands of law enforcement agencies there is no publicity about it. If an incident were to occur, the true story of who perpetrated it would never come out.

"I have thought about the problem and I am wondering if a few letters to the editor might not be a good way of pre-exposing this if, in fact, there is a planned incident."

ROTHERMEL stated after reading the above memorandum that it now appears he made the document more forceful than he had recalled. He advised it is his recollection there was indication of violence during KENNEDY's visit at that time and the information concerning the FBI and Police Department informant was his own conclusion.

ROTHERMEL again advised it was the purpose of this memorandum to dissuade H. L. HUNT and other employees of Hunt Oil Company from becoming involved in anti-KENNEDY activities during the Presidential visit.

Memorandum

1 - W. R. Wannall
1 - J. G. Deegan

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 9/25/75

FROM : J. G. Deegan

1 - T. J. Seabaugh

SUBJECT: JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION MATTER

WILLIAM S. WALTER
FORMER CLERK, NEW ORLEANS

Purpose of this memorandum is to provide comments regarding an analysis of the alleged teletype from the Director to all SACS dated 11/17/63.

The following comments are submitted with respect to this document:

1. In 1963, then existing procedures called for spelling out of dates rather than abbreviating them, 11/17/63.

2. It is likely that an authentic teletype would have contained the full name of President Kennedy in the title.

3. Terminology such as "Information has been received by the Bureau---" appears awkward and is not in keeping with Bureau terminology.

REC 8 62-109061-3399

4. Instructions contained in this teletype requested contact with CIs, PCIs, logical racial (radical) and hate group informants. Security informants and potential security informants which should have logically been included were omitted.

5. Teletype requests submission of FD-302's. This request is an unusual one as informants are not normally required or requested to submit such forms.

6. The last sentence "Other offices have been advised" appears awkward as the teletype is addressed "All SACS."

ACTION:

None. For information.

File 62-109061

TJS:cah (4)

66 DEC 2 1975

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cochran

FROM : M. J. Stack, Jr.

Mr. Stack
Mr. Mortimer
Mr. Kilty

DATE: November 10, 1975

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION
FROM THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
CONCERNING THE J.F.K. ASSASSINATION

Attached are two letters from the Senate Select Committee. The letter dated November 6, 1975, sets out requests for information pertaining to various aspects of the J.F.K. assassination.

On November 7, 1975, the following Agents met to determine what material is applicable to the requests and the responsibilities of the various Divisions in seeing that the material is available on November 11, 1975:

Seymor Phillips, Division 5
James Johnson, Division 5
James Lee, Division 5
John Thomas, Division 5
William Nettles, Division 6
John W. Kilty, Division 7

It was determined that Special Agents Kilty and Nettles would handle item 4. Two copies of all documents are to be delivered to Special Agent Phillips on November 10, 1975.

It appears that the Laboratory will be able to meet this deadline. Section 21 of 62-109060 is on locate. This section contains some spectrographic worksheets that pertain to item 4. Special Photo Unit will have to reproduce photographs of the President's vehicle. Special Agent Kilty has the negatives along with notes and sketches of the vehicle examination. All the Laboratory items will be submitted to the Assistant Director for approval for release.

ACTION: None. For information only.

REC-41 62-109060

15 NOV 19 1975

Enclosures (2)

ENCLOSURE

SI 104

JWK:rlc (5)

NOV 26 1975

SEVEN

LEGAL COUNSEL

WILLIAM G. MILLER, STAFF DIRECTOR
FREDERICK A. O. SCHWARZ, JR., CHIEF COUNSEL
CURTIS R. SMOTHERS, MINORITY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 21, 94TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Kelley

November 7, 1975

Mr. William O. Cregar
Intelligence Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Cregar:

I was surprised to learn that although delivery of the Committee's October 31, 1975 document request was effected by hand to the Justice Department's Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination, on the afternoon of October 31, 1975, said request was not brought to your attention until 4 p.m. on Tuesday, November 4, 1975. I can readily understand the difficulty the Bureau would have in complying with the stated access date of November 5, 1975; as we agreed, this date will be changed to November 10, 1975.

As a prophylactic measure designed specifically to ensure that all provisions of the Committee-Justice Department Document Agreement are adhered to, I will in the future direct simultaneous delivery of all Committee document requests to both the Office of the Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination and to the FBI's Office of Congressional Affairs. In this regard, I have enclosed herewith a copy of our November 6, 1975 request, which we delivered to the Special Counsel's office yesterday afternoon.

Sincerely,

Paul G. Wallach
Counsel

Encl.

cc: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Esq.

ENCLOSURE

SUBJECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 6, 1975

Michael E. Shaheen, Jr., Esq.
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination
Office of the Deputy Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Shaheen:

The Select Committee requests access to the following materials on or before Tuesday, November 11, 1975:

1. All materials pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald that were in the files of any FBI field office at any time on or before November 22, 1963.

2. All materials pertaining to the transmittal to FBI headquarters and/or the Warren Commission of any of the materials produced in response to item 1 above.

3. All materials received from any third person or other Federal agency pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald dated and/or prepared on or prior to November 22, 1963, but received at either FBI headquarters or at an FBI field office subsequent to November 22, 1963.

4. All materials--including photographs--pertaining to a November 23, 1963 examination of the Presidential limosine SS-100-X conducted in the White House garage by FBI representatives Bartlett, Killian, Gunningham, Frazier and Thomas.

5. All materials pertaining to the FBI's internal inquiries into what Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams referred to in his October 21, 1975 testimony before the

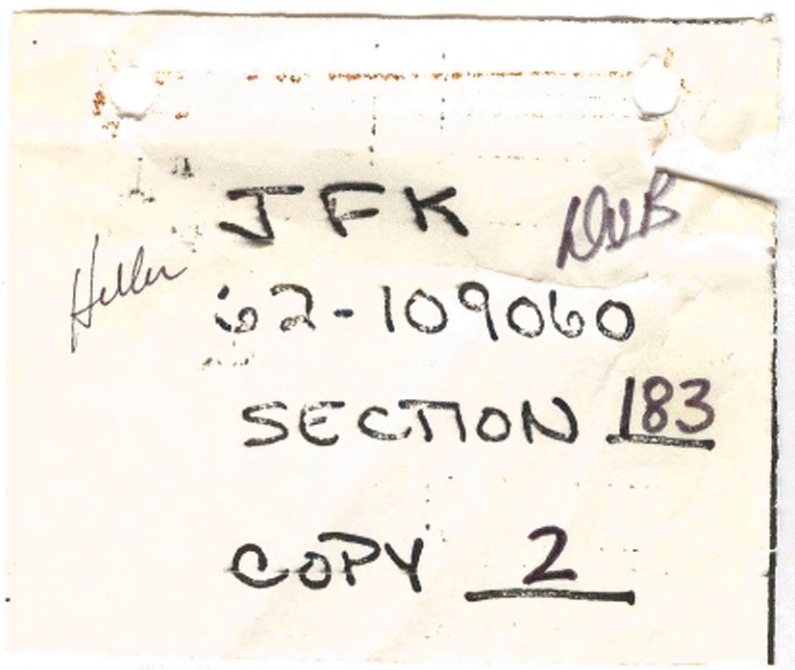
ENCLOSURE

Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary as the "much-publicized report concerning an alleged teletype message from FBI headquarters that was allegedly received in our New Orleans Office on November 17, 1963 . . . and purportedly warned that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his November 22nd visit in Dallas."

Sincerely,

Gary Hart

Richard S. Schweiker


Heller
JFK
62-109060
SECTION 183
COPY 2

Registered Mail

October 23

Honorable Don Edwards, Chairman
Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights
House Committee on the Judiciary
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

I would like to for someone to inform Mr. Edwards of our need for this letter

Ext. Affs
Files & C
Rec.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to the testimony given before the Subcommittee on October 21, 1975, by FBI Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams regarding a note written by Lee Harvey Oswald to FBI Special Agent James P. Hosty shortly before the assassination of President Kennedy.

Of all the persons alleged to have been involved with the receipt, reading and subsequent destruction of the aforementioned note, it is quite apparent that only Special Agent Hosty told the whole truth during the Bureau's so-called exhaustive internal inquiry into the matter. Rest assured that Oswald would not have "threatened" anybody, in the generally accepted sense of the word, particularly in writing and particularly at that time. You may also rest assured that Special Agent Hosty would not have destroyed the note or his accompanying memorandum without instructions from the Special Agent-In-Charge or other higher authority.

Now, if you really want to open up a can of worms, direct the FBI to disclose the results of its "exhaustive internal inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the destruction of a registered letter that I dispatched to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in September 1963, informing him of a conspiracy involving Oswald and two Cuban refugees to assassinate President Kennedy.

"Never Embarass The Bureau,"



xc: M. Caldwell Butler, Member of Congress
Robert F. Drinan, Member of Congress
Clarence M. Kelley, Director, FBI

REC-2 7401
ST 109 15 OCT 29 1975

31 NOV 12 1975

CORRESPONDENCE

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke

ST-111
REC-2 62-107060-7401

November 11, 1975

1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

Honorable Don Edwards
Chairman
Subcommittee on Civil and
Constitutional Rights
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to a letter sent to you by [redacted], dated October 23, 1975, copies of which were also sent to Congressmen M. Caldwell Butler and Robert F. Drinan, and myself.

In his letter, Mr. [redacted] referred to the testimony given by FBI Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams on October 21, 1975, before the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights. He ends his letter by stating, "Now, if you really want to open a can of worms, direct the FBI to disclose the results of its 'exhaustive internal inquiry' into the circumstances surrounding the destruction of a registered letter that I dispatched to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in September, 1963, informing him of a conspiracy involving Oswald and two Cuban refugees to assassinate President Kennedy."

For your information, Mr. [redacted] allegation is not new to the FBI. It has been looked into on several occasions over the years since the assassination of President Kennedy. No record has ever been found of receipt of his claimed September, 1963 letter.

I have taken the liberty of providing copies of this letter to Congressmen Butler and Drinan.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

WEN:cjl/brb (15)

1 - Honorable M. Caldwell Butler

1 - Honorable Robert F. Drinan

NOTE: See B. H. Cooke to Mr. Gallagher memo dated 11/11/75.

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 11/11/75

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

FROM : B. H. Cooke

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] wrote a letter dated 10/23/75, to Honorable Don Edwards, Chairman, Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, House Committee on the Judiciary, and sent copies to Congressmen M. Caldwell Butler and Robert F. Drinan, and the Director. In this letter, [redacted] made reference to the 10/21/75 testimony of Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams before the Subcommittee. He ended his letter by stating, "Now, if you really want to open a can of worms, direct the FBI to disclose the results of its 'exhaustive internal inquiry' into the circumstances surrounding the destruction of a registered letter that I dispatched to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in September, 1963, informing him of a conspiracy involving Oswald and two Cuban refugees to assassinate President Kennedy."

The Director wrote on Mr. [redacted] letter, "I would like for someone to inform Mr. Edwards of our records in this matter."

ST-11 REC-48 62-109060-7402

Our records show that Mr. [redacted] allegation about a September, 1963, letter has been made on several occasions. No record has ever been found indicative of receipt of such a letter. In fact, in an April, 1967, letter to Senator Richard B. Russell (which was provided to the FBI), [redacted] stated he was no longer certain he had mailed the September 1963, letter.

NOV 18 1975

[redacted] who served as an officer in the U. S. Army, was the lone survivor of a military aircraft crash in 1954

Enclosure - Sent from K.C. 11-13-75

6-1m 62-109060

WEN/brb (11)

CONTINUED - OVER

DEC 4 1975

at which time he suffered severe head injuries. Since then, he has received psychiatric treatment in numerous hospitals. In January, 1963, he was diagnosed in a Veteran's Administration Hospital as suffering from "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavior reaction characterized by passive, aggressive, and paranoid features."

At one time he claimed to be acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald's wife, Marina. When shown a photograph of [redacted] she said she had never seen him before.

Deputy Assistant Director James C. Farrington, Legal Counsel Division, advises it is the opinion of that Division that under the provisions of the Privacy Act, specific details of our inquiries into Mr. [redacted] allegation cannot be given to Congressman Edwards unless he (Edwards) requests them. The Legal Counsel Division recommends that a letter be sent to Congressman Edwards which states the FBI has looked into Mr. [redacted] allegation on several occasions and no record has ever been found of receipt of his claimed September, 1963, letter, without going into specifics. A letter is preferred over a personal contact since a letter would clearly show what we told Congressman Edwards and leave less grounds for a charge of violation of the Privacy Act than would a personal contact.

If Congressman Edwards requests details of our inquiries into Mr. [redacted] allegations, in his official capacity as Chairman of the Subcommittee, the details can then be furnished to him without violating the Privacy Act.

ACTION: In view of the above opinion of the Legal Counsel Division, the General Investigative Division recommends that the attached letter be sent to Congressmen Edwards (with copies to Congressmen Butler and Drinan since they also received copies of Mr. [redacted] letter).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Com. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: 9/25/75

FROM : C. W. Hurst

REC 12

SUBJECT: JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION MATTER

WILLIAM S. WALTER
FORMER CLERK, NEW ORLEANS

This concerns the reported teletype dated 11/17/63, allegedly forwarded to all SACs from the Bureau concerning the alleged threat by a "Militant Revolutionary Group" to assassinate the late President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on 11/22-23/63.

It is obvious to the Special Investigative Division for a number of reasons, that this communication could not have originated at the Bureau.

With particular regard to the wording in that reported teletype: "All receiving offices should immediately contact all CI's and PCI's...," that terminology would not have been utilized but instead, the wording, "All logical informants and sources...," would have been used. Additionally, no mention would have been made concerning FD-302's and LHM's. Furthermore, the Bureau would have instructed the field to insure that any information substantiating this alleged threat be provided to the Bureau telephonically and with appropriate dissemination made.

ACTION:

For information. EX-110 REC 126 - 109060 - 7403

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Hurst

RC:klo (10)

66 DEC 3 1975

File 62-109060

6-MM

PERS. REC. UNIT

analysis done of this alleged 11/17/63 teletype - explanation of all entries, is it the standard format for teletypes in 1963, are the instructions standard (for example contact informants and prepare 302's), etc. any information that can be gleaned from it.

Can you have someone analyze it and prepare a memo with copies for Callahan, Adams, Jenkins, Gallagher, Cleveland, Baxter, McDermott + Wannall.

Thanks,
Bill Bates

Files and communications div. and Div 5 informant desk are also checking into this.

2 tapes T. Gal Hunt Kat wch
It Sig Wit not to Control the
Sig Intel info - but not

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Jenkins

MR. CALLAHAN

9/10/75

J. B. ADAMS

1 - Mr. Bassett

Wagner
6242

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION MATTER

At 9:30 p.m., 9/9/75, [redacted] talked with the Director and me via conference call regarding a press inquiry he wished to make concerning an allegation he had just received.

[redacted] advised that the source, whom he would not reveal, had indicated that a few days prior to the assassination a teletype had been sent to all SACs concerning receipt of information that a militant group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy and all copies of this teletype are gone. He advised that the source was supposed to make a hard copy of the teletype available Thursday morning, however, from his notes the teletype as best as could be reconstructed was as follows:

"Urgent
"At 1:45 or 47 AM EST
"11/17/63 HLF
"To All SAC's
"From Director (or the Director)
"Threat to Assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous Information Concerning.

"Information has been received by Bureau that militant revolutionary group may attempt to assassinate President Kennedy on his proposed trip to Dallas, Texas. All receiving offices should immediately contact all CI's, PCI's, logical racial and hate group informants and determine if any basis for threat. Bureau should be kept advised of all developments. Submit FD 302's and LHMs. Other offices have been advised and acknowledged.

"MO
"DL
"NO
"KT TI TU CLR"

CONTINUED - OVER

JBAmah (4)

62-107060-7115

Memorandum for Mr. Callahan
RE: JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION MATTER

[redacted] THE CALLER advised that he was not in a position to evaluate the reliability of the source, however, he has been identified and the information furnished does have a ring of plausibility. [redacted] advised that he was furnishing this information strictly for the purpose of obtaining the FBI's official comment after conducting any necessary inquiries. He indicated that he will make the hard copy available once received for the same purpose in order that we may evaluate the authenticity of it.

The General Investigative Division has been instructed to review the file to determine whether this matter has been previously reported on and considered and in order to recommend appropriate action to be taken.

ACTION:

None. For information.

[redacted]

DICTATED TO ME BY NANCY COLLINS, DALLAS OFFICE, 9/17/75 at 2:15 p.m. ON INSTRUCTIONS OF MR. GUNDERSON. THIS WAS DICTATED TO NANCY COLLINS BY A REPORTER. HE WOULDN'T SAY WHERE HE GOT IT.

URGENT 1:45 a.m. EST 11/17/63 HLF ONE PAGE

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU HAS DETERMINED THAT A MILITANT REVOLUTIONARY GROUP MAY ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY ON HIS PROPOSED TRIP TO DALLAS, 11/22-23/63. ALL RECEIVING OFFICES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONTACT ALL CIs, PCIs, LOGICAL RACIAL (RADICAL) AND HATE GROUP INFORMANTS AND DETERMINE IF ANY BASIS FOR THREAT. BUREAU SHOULD BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS VIA TELETYPE. SUBMIT FD 302s AND LHM. OTHER OFFICES HAVE BEEN ADVISED.

END AND ACKNOWLEDGE PLEASE.

MO
DL
NO
KT TI TU CLR

(in writing at the top of the page was "File 62-0") 7403

62 - 109060 - 7403

(Reporter inserted the word "radical" when he dictated--he thought word should have been radical instead of racial.)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

House panel to call two FBI agents to testify on destroyed Oswald note

By HUGH AYNESWORTH
and BOB DUDNEY
Staff Writers

J. Gordon Shanklin, former special agent-in-charge of the Dallas FBI office, and James P. Hosty, an FBI agent who was once responsible for the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, will be called to testify before a House Judiciary subcommittee later this month in Washington.

The two will be asked to explain under oath their recollections concerning the destruction of a hand-written, threatening note left by Oswald about two weeks before President John F. Kennedy was killed here Nov. 22, 1963.

An aide to Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., chairman of the subcommittee investigating charges that the FBI withheld evidence from the Warren Commission in 1963 and 1964, said other FBI agents who had information about the note might also be called.

Alan Parker, chief counsel for the subcommittee, said he was not certain how many witnesses would eventually be called, but he said there was "a good possibility" that William Walter, the overtime FBI code clerk, would be a witness also.

Walter has told several media representatives — The Times Herald first — that he received a teletype message Nov. 17, 1963, five days before the assassination, that such an attempt might be made on Kennedy's life in Dallas. The FBI has denied that any such teletype was received and claims an internal investigation proved — to the lawyers, at least — that Walter was either mistaken or was lying.

Hosty has refused to discuss the destruction of the Oswald note, though he testified in an internal FBI investigation that he destroyed it at the instruction of Shanklin about two hours after Oswald was killed Nov. 24, 1963.

Adams admitted that the note should never have been destroyed and that the Warren Commission should have been informed of its existence.

Not only were there inconsistencies in the facts surrounding the note and its destruction, but even the content was not solidly determined, said FBI spokesman Adams.

Adams verified what The Times Herald had already printed: that Mrs. Kaa Fenner, the receptionist who received the note, said she recalled it as a bomb threat against the FBI and Dallas police offices "if you don't stop bothering my wife." Others, Adams said, recalled it as a threat against Agent Hosty, who had tried twice to interview Oswald.

Hosty told the FBI that its wording was: "If you have anything you want to learn about me, come talk to me directly. If you don't cease bothering my wife, I will take appropriate action and report this to proper authorities."

Still others in the Dallas office recalled it in other ways, generally as a threat against Hosty. Mrs. Fenner was the only one who recalled it as a bomb threat.

Shanklin has denied vehemently he knew anything about the note or ordered its destruction.

In a session last month, Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams reported on an in-house FBI investigation (begun when The Times Herald informed the FBI of the note and its fate) which found several former and present FBI employes testifying to different "facts" in the case.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
The Dallas Times Herald
Dallas, Texas

Page A-5

Date 11/11/75
Edition
Author
Editor Kenneth P. John
Title

Character
or
Classification
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE
62-109060-7404
NC-ADAMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TEXT COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Transmit attached by Facsimile — Priority: Urgent

NOV 12 1975

To: Director, FBI (62-109060) — TELETYPE

From: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"TREAT AS ORIGINAL"

Date: 11/12/75
Time Transmitted:
Initials:

Asst. Dir.: Admin. — Comp. Syst. — Ext. Affairs — Files & Com. — Gen. Inv. — Ident. — Inspection — Intell. — Laboratory — Plan. & Eval. — Spec. Inv. — Training — Legal Coun. — Telephone Rm. — Director Sec'y

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☒ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☒ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph
☐ Artist's Conception ☐ Other

Special handling instructions:
1 - Assistant Director Harold Bassett
1 - Deputy Associate Director James Adams

Approved: Test

62-109060-1241

NOV 18 1975

ENCLOSURE

61 NOV 26 1975

Unable to locate any record in Bureau files of the [redacted]/63 letter referred to in the attached correspondence. Bureau files reveal that correspondent was arrested 9/20/63 in El Paso, Texas, for bank robbery. Bureau files also reveal that correspondent has a history of past mental disturbances.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 10/31/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
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Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

REC 8

SYNOPSIS: On 10/30/75, "New York Times" article attributes information to ex-FBI official to effect that FBI tapped Marina Oswald's telephones and bugged her living quarters in Texas and at hotel in Washington, D.C. Stated no information developed regarding motives of Lee Harvey Oswald or supporting suspicions that Oswald was involved in a conspiracy which the ex-official said prompted the coverage. Two former Warren Commission staff members stated they could not remember ever being told of the coverage but another said he recalled being told of bugging at Marina Oswald's hotel room. Files reflect J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of Warren Commission, expressed concern to Director Hoover on 2/24/64, about Marina Oswald running out before further testimony obtained. He asked about a stakeout on her. Director Hoover suggested a telephone tap could also be considered. Approval for tap obtained from Attorney General Kennedy on 2/25/64. Microphone coverage approved internally 2/27/64. Telephone coverage established at residence in Richardson, Texas, 2/29/64. Microphone coverage established there 3/2/64.

REC 8 -7405

Coverage resulted in uncovering of negotiations between Marina Oswald and her attorney which was considered undesirable. No significant results obtained along lines of purpose of coverage. Inspector J. R. Malley discussed discontinuance with Rankin on 3/6/64, and he said there was no objection. Coverage removed 3/12/64. The pertinent information that was obtained was furnished to Warren Commission when received. Report covering coverage was prepared but not sent to Warren Commission since if it was made part of public record it would be readily apparent the information came from technical coverage. No indications found of bugging of Marina Oswald's hotel room. A Washington Field Office letterhead memorandum was sent to Warren Commission which contained information regarding long-distance telephone calls obtained from [redacted] which could be mistaken for telephone tap.

20 NOV 18 1975

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DEC 3 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum to Mr. Gallagher
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DETAILS: The 10/30/75, edition of the "New York Times" newspaper carries an article by John M. Crewdson on page 34 entitled "Tap On Marina Oswald's Room Reported by Ex-FBI Official." Information in the article, attributed to an unnamed former FBI official, says the FBI tapped Marina Oswald's telephone and bugged her living quarters after the assassination of President Kennedy. The article states the coverage continued for some months but to the best of the recollection of the ex-official, no information was developed which bore directly on Lee Harvey Oswald's motives or supported suspicions held by some FBI officials that Oswald was involved in a conspiracy against the President's life. These suspicions prompted the Bureau to initiate its electronic coverage of Mrs. Oswald, according to the ex-official. Also according to the official, the FBI failed to report either the fact of the surveillance or its product to investigators for the Warren Commission.

The article set forth interviews of two Warren Commission staff members who said they could not remember having been told of the coverage. Another staff member said he recalled having been told that the FBI had bugged the hotel room that Mrs. Oswald occupied on her visit to Washington to testify before the Commission.

The bugging of the hotel room was also confirmed by the ex-FBI official who said it produced nothing apparently related to the investigation at hand.

The FBI is quoted as saying that it had "conducted an electronic surveillance of Marina Oswald's residence from 2/29/64, to 3/12/64, based upon written approval of the Attorney General of the United States." The article says the FBI denied having conducted electronic eavesdropping on Mrs. Oswald at her Washington hotel (A copy of the newspaper article is attached, numbered one).

The General Investigative Division has developed the following information regarding this matter. On 2/24/64, Director J. Edgar Hoover prepared a memorandum relating to a conversation he had on that date with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Warren Commission. Mr. Rankin expressed concern that Mrs. Oswald might run out on the Commission before they had an opportunity to get her back for further testimony. He said he was wondering about a stakeout on her which would watch her and see who is visiting her for a while. According to the memorandum, Mr. Hoover suggested a telephone tap could be considered in addition to the

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stakeout since there would not be a trial so any information would not be excluded (A copy of Mr. Hoover's 2/24/64, memorandum is attached. The comments regarding a telephone tap are on page six. Filed in 105-126032-66, numbered two).

On 2/24/64, a memorandum was prepared for the Attorney General stating the FBI had received a request from the President's Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy for a technical surveillance regarding Marina Oswald. The Attorney General was requested to authorize installation of a technical surveillance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan P. Ford in Dallas, Texas (where Marina Oswald was living at the time), or at any other address to which Marina Oswald may move in the future. Attorney General Robert Kennedy signed his approval to this memorandum on 2/25/64. (A copy of this Attorney General approval is attached. Filed in National Security Electronic Surveillance File maintained by the Intelligence Division, numbered three).

By memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont 2/27/64, microphone surveillance was requested and approved for the residence of Mrs. Oswald, 629 Beltline Road, Richardson, Texas. She had rented this residence and was expected to move there from the Ford residence on the weekend of 2/29 to 3/1/64. (Copy of 2/27/64, memorandum attached. Kept in Special File Room, 105-82555-2400, numbered four).

On 2/28/64, the Director sent a letter to Mr. Rankin which referenced the discussion of 2/24/64, in which Mr. Rankin requested the FBI to conduct appropriate investigation to determine the contacts and activities of Marina Oswald. Information was set forth in the letter which came from a physical surveillance which was instituted after the 2/24/64, discussion. (The 2/28/64, letter to Rankin attached, 105-126032-80, numbered five). No installations were made at the Declan Ford residence since Marina Oswald was moving from there shortly after the approvals were granted. They were made at Mrs. Oswald's new residence in Richardson, Texas. The telephone surveillance was established at 4:35 p.m., 2/29/64. The microphone installation was completed and placed in operation at 4:30 p.m., 3/2/64. (See attached 3/2/64, Dallas airtel enclosing two FD-142s both captioned "Recommendation For Installation of Technical or Microphone Surveillance." Kept in Special File Room, 105-82555-2363, numbered six).

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gallagher
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

By memorandum of 3/5/64, from W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, it was recommended that Inspector J. R. Malley discuss with Mr. Rankin the fact that the technical surveillance (telephone) and the associated lookout and physical surveillance had uncovered details of Mrs. Oswald's negotiations with her attorney, William McKenzie, which from a legal standpoint was undesirable and raised the possibility that the Bureau could be criticized for this coverage. Additionally, the technical, microphone, and physical surveillances had not developed commensurate significant results concerning her contacts and activities. It was recommended that Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin the physical and technical surveillances were being discontinued. It was additionally recommended that the microphone surveillance be discontinued on our own authority since we had not advised the Commission of the microphone surveillance. Mr. Hoover approved both recommendations. (Copy of 3/5/64, memorandum attached. Maintained in 105-82555-2588, numbered seven).

By A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum of 3/6/64, Inspector Malley reported that he had discussed the discontinuance of the physical and technical surveillances with Mr. Rankin on 3/6/64, and Mr. Rankin advised there was no objection to the discontinuance of the surveillances. (Copy of 3/6/64, memorandum attached. Filed in 105-82555-2587, numbered eight).

The physical surveillance was discontinued at 10:00 a.m., 3/9/64. (See attached 3/9/64, Dallas airtel. Filed in 105-82555-2582, numbered nine).

Removal of the technical and microphone installations from Mrs. Oswald's residence and the nearby surveillance location was completed at 2:30 p.m., 3/12/64. (See attached Dallas airtel of 3/18/64. Filed in 105-82555-2688, numbered ten).

By memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan of 4/7/64, it was stated that a report had been prepared at Dallas by Special Agent Milton L. Newsom, dated 3/23/64, which set forth the results of the technical and microphone surveillances of Marina Oswald. It was recommended that the report not be sent to the Warren Commission since the pertinent information from the sources had been sent to the Commission by separate letter as the information was received. The point was made that there was no objection to giving the report to the Commission but if it was made a part of

CONTINUED - OVER

the public record, it would be apparent to a reader that the information came from a technical surveillance. Mention was made that even though the coverage was placed in response to the Commission's request, it did not appear that the Commission specifically asked for the technical surveillance. Therefore, if there was public criticism it would be directed at the FBI rather than the Commission.

Director Hoover wrote on the memorandum "I agree reluctantly because Commission seems to be intensively alert to embarrass FBI as evidence in recent list of interrogations addressed to us by the Commission." (Copy of 4/7/64, memorandum is attached. Maintained in Special File Room, 105-82555-3144, numbered eleven).

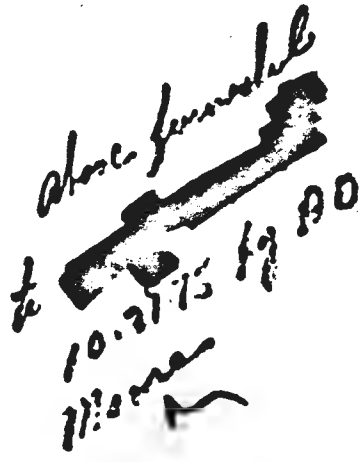
Regarding the allegation that the FBI bugged Mrs. Oswald's hotel room while she was in Washington to testify before the Warren Commission, no indication has been found of this. Appropriate files have been reviewed and checks have been made by Supervisor H. W. Porter, Analytical Research Unit of the Intelligence Division.

What the Warren Commission staff member may have had in mind when he told the "New York Times" that he recalled being told that Mrs. Oswald's hotel room was bugged when she was in Washington is that the Washington Field Office prepared a series of letterhead memoranda regarding Mrs. Oswald's stay at the Willard Hotel in February, 1964, which were furnished to the Warren Commission. The source of most of the information in the letterhead memoranda was [redacted] at the hotel. He was identified in the letterhead memoranda as "WF T-1." One of the letterhead memoranda, dated 2/20/64, set forth extensive information attributed to "WF T-1" regarding long-distance telephone calls made during the stay by Mrs. Oswald's business manager, Jim Martin, and her lawyer, John M. Thorpe, who were with her on the trip. The information obtained was of the type readily available to [redacted] but to someone unfamiliar with investigative techniques it might appear as having come from a telephone "bug." (Copy of the Washington Field Office letterhead memorandum of 2/20/64, and its cover airtel are attached. Filed in 105-82555-2223, numbered twelve).

ACTION: For information.

MM JKH

The Warren Commission was advised of the FBI wiretap placed on Marina Oswald's residence.



Tap on Marina Oswald's Room Reported by Ex-F.B.I. Official

He Says Warren Commission Was Not Told of Action After Kennedy Death

By JOHN M. CROWDSON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The Federal Bureau of Investigation tapped the telephones and bugged the living quarters used by Marina Oswald after the assassination of President Kennedy, it failed to report either the fact of the surveillance or its product to investigators for the Warren Commission, according to a former F.B.I. official.

The official, who was closely involved with the investigation conducted by the bureau in the wake of the assassination, said that the electronic surveillance was instituted on the Russian-born Mrs. Oswald shortly after her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, was identified as the principal suspect in Mr. Kennedy's murder.

The surveillance, the former official said, continued for "some months" after the death of Mr. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, and the killing of Oswald himself two days later by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator.

But the former official said that, to the best of his recollection, the surveillance never produced any information that apparently bore directly on Oswald's motives or that supported the suspicions held by some F.B.I. officials that he had been involved in a conspiracy against the President's life. It was those suspicions, the former official said, that prompted the bureau to initiate its electronic "coverage" of Mrs. Oswald.

The F.B.I. said in a statement this afternoon that it had "conducted an electronic surveillance of Marina Oswald's residence from Dec. 20, 1963, to March 12, 1964, based upon written approval of the Attorney General of the United States."

The Government continued then that in "national security" cases court permission was not required. The late Robert F. Kennedy was Attorney General at that time.

The bureau did not deal with its reported failure to inform the Warren Commission of the eavesdropping effort, and a spokesman said he would be unable to go beyond the statement.

Not in Testimony

None of the volumes of testimony or evidence published by the Warren Commission contain any hint that commission lawyers were told by the F.B.I. of its surveillance of Mrs. Oswald, which the former official said took place in and around the Dallas area where she and her husband lived.

The former official's assertion was supported by key commission counsel and investigators, who said in telephone interviews that they could not remember having been told that Mrs. Oswald's conversations had been monitored.

David W. Belin, a lawyer from Des Moines, Iowa, who served as an assistant counsel to the commission, said that if the former official's account was accurate, "it strikes me as horrible" that the commission was left uninformed.

His sentiments were shared by Albert E. Jenner Jr., also a former assistant commission counsel and now a Chicago lawyer, who said that whether the surveillance of Mrs. Oswald had come out "positive or negative," the panel should have been allowed to weigh whatever information was gleaned.

The commission, named for Earl Warren, the late Chief Justice who acted as its chairman, was set up by President Johnson within a week of Mr. Kennedy's death with instructions to determine the circumstances that surrounded the assassination.

The commission's report was initially heralded and subsequently defended by most of those who prepared it as a definitive assessment of all of the evidence then in the hands of Federal agencies and others that related in any conceivable way to Mr. Kennedy's death.

The former F.B.I. official's account of the withholding of the wiretap and bugging data on Mrs. Oswald, however, is but the most recent indication that the evidence made available to the commission was less than complete.

Last week, for example, the F.B.I. acknowledged that one of its agents had destroyed, within hours of Oswald's death, an allegedly threatening letter he had received from Oswald less than a month before Mr. Kennedy was shot.

Joseph A. Ball, a third lawyer who served as an assistant counsel to the Warren Commission, said today in a telephone interview from his Long Beach, Calif., office that he, too, was certain he never had been told about the electronic surveillance of Mrs. Oswald.

If he had been, Mr. Ball said, he "would never have permitted" the F.B.I. to use such techniques in its investigation on behalf of the commission.

Mr. Ball added, however, that he did recall having been told that the bureau had bugged the hotel room that Mrs. Oswald occupied on her visit to Washington to testify before the commission.

That bugging was also confirmed by the former official, who said that it had produced nothing apparently related to the investigation at hand.

The bureau denied in its statement this afternoon that it had conducted electronic eavesdropping on Mrs. Oswald at her Washington hotel.

The disclosure that the surveillance of Mrs. Oswald continued at least through February, 1964, the month in which she testified before the commission, raised questions about the locations where the F.B.I. placed bugging devices and tapped the telephones referred to by the former official.

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OCT 30 1975

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62-109160—7405 61

11:53 AM February 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. EVANS
MR. DE LOACH

Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy, called and stated these matters in regard to Mrs. Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin, et cetera, are developing very rapidly and the Bureau has been very good about getting reports to the Commission. He stated the thing he wanted to ask me about seemed to be something he felt he ought to take up with me directly. He stated the problem is that Marina Oswald is now living at the Ford's and presumably the Commission is going to want her back one of these days and he, Rankin, presumed I knew about the Nixon matter, too, because I had written them about it. Mr. Rankin stated he would hate to have her just run out on us, which is always a possibility, particularly down in Dallas, and he was wondering about a stake out on her which would watch her and see who is visiting her for a while. Mr. Rankin stated he hated to recommend it or urge it in view of the expense involved. I asked him how long he would anticipate it remaining on, and Mr. Rankin stated he thought it would be according to my judgment.

I told Mr. Rankin that we plan to interview her today, that we had wanted to do so last week but the lawyer for Robert Oswald was up here in Washington and asked us before he left Dallas if we would postpone any interview with Mrs. Marina Oswald until he got back from the hearing up here in Washington as she was exhausted. I stated I would surmise that he would be back there this morning as I thought Robert Oswald finished up with the Commission last Friday. I stated we will want to interview Robert, too, as we are interested in the Nixon angle that developed and also the affair she had with Martin; that we planned to conduct the interview of her today if she is available and also of Robert Oswald if he is available. Mr. Rankin stated they asked Robert Oswald why he did not tell them about it and he said he felt the Commission would probably know about that, but in all his answers were generally very good.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

256

1 - Miss Holmes
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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE

ENCLOSURE

62-109274

NOT RECORDED
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February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

I stated the thing in the Nixon matter which does not exactly ring sound with me is knowing the background of Lee Harvey Oswald and his makeup temperamentally, et cetera, how the wife would be able to lock him in a bathroom all day without his kicking the door down because he gave evidence of having a violent temper. Mr. Rankin commented also that he had beat her up on occasion. I stated that is the only angle of that story which did not seem to hold water. I stated she never mentioned it to us at any time nor did Robert Oswald mention it to us and that is why we wanted to question her again because we have not talked to her since she appeared before the Commission and, of course, Robert Oswald was here in Washington. I stated it is a fact that Richard Nixon was in Dallas sometime in 1963, and Mr. Rankin stated it was November 21st, the day before the assassination. I stated Nixon was invited to receive some award and had to cancel out and he got down to Dallas just the day before the assassination and the question is, was it at that particular time, as Mrs. Oswald's story purports, that she locked Lee Oswald in the bathroom. I stated that did not make sense to me.

I stated we can, of course, stake out the place where Marina Oswald is now living and find out who is going in and out to see her at this new place, but my question is, approximately how long does Mr. Rankin anticipate waiting. Mr. Rankin stated he would leave that to my judgment. I stated I would think if we can interview her today, if the new lawyer allows us to do so and we have no objection if he wants to be present even, and also Robert Oswald, that as soon as we finish those two interviews and get the facts and unless there are some other angles, that particular angle will then be pretty well bottled up and we could get the information to the Commission certainly by the middle of this week. Mr. Rankin stated that would be very helpful as they have Martin coming voluntarily before the Commission on Thursday so if he could get that information before that, it would be helpful. I stated we can do that and in the meantime we can put the surveillance on Marina Oswald.

Mr. Rankin stated that one thing the new lawyer, McKenzie (phonetic), did was to bring the contracts with both Robert and Marina and while they have the usual provisions, he also has the right to disclose anything in regard to this matter he should learn irrespective of the client-lawyer relationship, and McKenzie assured Mr. Rankin and the Commission he would make full and complete disclosure of anything he discovered, so Mr. Rankin thinks we will get full cooperation from McKenzie. I stated this fellow John M. Thorne is contending he is her lawyer.

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

Mr. Rankin stated he has copies of letters from Thorne to Martin and in one he is terminating Martin's relationship and there is another one to Mrs. Marina Oswald from Thorne in which he protests the termination of his employment and one from Martin to both Thorne and Mrs. Oswald saying he can't be fired. I stated I thought he had issued a statement this morning that he is still her "contractural lawyer," that while she has a right to hire as many advisors as she sees fit, he is still her "contractural lawyer."

Mr. Rankin continued that in Martin's letter he says he has sold various interests such as TV rights to Tex-Italia Film (phonetic) and her memoirs to a magazine of Hamburg, Germany, and he has sold the picture rights, et cetera. Mr. Rankin stated Thorne's letter says they have entered into contracts involving an excess of $150,000, so it can be seen what is involved. I commented this is just a nasty shakedown, notwithstanding her character; that these two individuals are doing everything in their power to make as much money as they can out of her and this applies to the other fellow in New York connected with Lee Oswald's mother.

Mr. Rankin stated that while working on this, he would like me to keep an eye on this thing to see whether it looks at all like this going to bed was possibly with any idea of trying to get rid of Martin and Thorne. I stated that was within the realm of possibility. Mr. Rankin stated it looks like Marina Oswald was pretty quick to do that, but on the other hand, Robert Oswald, from the reports, is pretty straight laced and Mr. Rankin thought if she did not want to get rid of them, he would not have tolerated this. Mr. Rankin stated he thought maybe she got in with Oswald over in Russia that way and maybe other things have happened over here, as Mr. Rankin stated it looks like from our reports it is possible something went on before they came up to Washington although the Secret Service did not think there was any opportunity, but he was certainly looking at her any chance he had. I stated there was plenty of opportunity here in Washington, as according to the Secret Service, Martin and she stayed up to view television until the early hours in the morning and the Secret Service man was in the corridor, so what went on in the room nobody knows. I stated it is those angles we hope to explore with her today. Mr. Rankin stated with Martin chasing her and doing all those things with his wife around, he can imagine what he did when he was free from his wife. I stated he had no compunction so far as his wife was concerned as they were open and above board with the wife in the house. I stated it is an unfortunate thing, but what worries me is the possibility of a leak getting out on this as to the background of the Oswald woman and Martin, et cetera, because those people are talking around down there in Dallas, but it would be unfortunate to have it get out before the Commission

- 2 -

files it down here as to these activities and anybody else who may have knowledge of it.

Mr. Rankin asked if I didn't think that business about her being willing to be Martin's mistress was a strange thing, and I stated I did; that it shows certainly the complete lack of any character and the thing that also impressed me was, if you look at the picture of Mrs. Marina Oswald when this happened and the picture of her afterwards, it is almost like two different people, as in the second picture of her she is not unattractive, but the first picture in Dallas, when this occurred, shows her as sloppy and unattractive; but somebody got hold of her and got her fixed up and that probably put ideas into her head also. I stated there is no question this fellow Martin was making love to her, and the thing about buying a house and divorcing his wife, although I did not know if he was serious, was a proposition and, of course, he was probably counting upon her money to buy the house. I stated there was no force, but complete willingness upon her and his part, and this just makes her out as a pretty questionable character. I stated that kind of thing if it gets out before it is nailed down and the Commission reaches a conclusion as to what and what not to believe, would be bad. I stated why she did not tell us about this Nixon matter, I did not know as she told us about the General Walker matter. I stated my reaction to this business about locking Lee Oswald in the bathroom is that there is something fishy here because she just would not be able to do this because he had beat her up on occasion, was nasty to her, had a bad disposition, and could have gotten out by breaking the window or kicking the door down and she would have been perfectly helpless and, further, she left out what he did then, as I don't think he would have taken it calmly. I stated it is a fact Nixon was there the day before the assassination and it will be a sensational story because he is a former Vice President and very anti-communist and General Walker is anticommunist and then the President of the United States was there. I stated it is such a thing that you could enlarge on it and have some sensational stories, just like the story of Dorothy Kilgallen about the FBI furnishing assistance to Ruby, that upon reading the article, you could see it does not support the headline, but you have down there in Dallas these "bleeding hearts" and "sobsisters" like Kilgallen, who will blow everything up as much as they can. I commented I had also wondered where Life Magazine got that photograph of Lee Oswald with the guns, but I understand they got it from the Dallas Police Department. I stated my first knowledge of it was when my attention was called to it by the Hearst people who had an

advance copy as one of them called me and wanted to know who was giving it out and how it could be copyrighted. If Mrs. Oswald sold it, that is one thing, but if the Dallas Police gave it to Life, it was public property, and I advised the Hearst people they ought not to stir anything up on it, as we did not know whether the Dallas Police gave it out or if Mrs. Oswald sold it and if she sold it, it would be subject to copyright, but if given out by a law enforcement agency, it would not be subject to copyright.

Mr. Rankin stated he understood from my letter that the Nixon affair really seemed to originate from Martin who had been told that by Marina Oswald. I stated also Marina told it to Robert when he went to the grave with her, so it came from those two sources. I stated I did not think we got it from Martin but from Robert. Mr. Rankin stated that Martin the same day told Robert, but did not say how long he had known it. I stated the original information as I recall, was from Robert who was told it by Marina and also by Martin as she told Martin about it. I commented that why they did not tell the Commission, I did not know. I asked if Robert Oswald was questioned as to that aspect, and Mr. Rankin stated he was and he said he thought the Commission knew it. I stated they are going too much on assumption all the way through. I stated that is what worries me as it spreads out and gets to be a web almost. I stated we have been checking carefully in Mexico City and have additional agents down there and every one we run out fizzles out, but the average Mexican in my opinion is a psychological liar as they have visions probably of getting money or being brought up for testimony, but so far there is no confirmation of the various angles, but we have added men in Mexico to try to get that cleaned up within the next week or ten days, but something more comes up every day.

Mr. Rankin stated in connection with the stake out, to use my own judgment, but before terminating it, to let him know. He stated again he did not want to run up too much expense. I stated if we can get the interview today we will get that and we may want to talk to this lawyer that she now has and as soon as we get that we will have the facts which will be sent in by wire. I stated we will then get it to him, Mr. Rankin, and I thought the Commission may then want to consider getting her back quickly and getting it on record, because in the meantime she is going to be writing articles and books and she is bound to include this Nixon thing in it and if the Commission does not have it nailed down, it will become known. I stated Lee Oswald was not an individual who appeared to discuss things with his wife other than the Walker situation. I stated that did occur and while we are not able definitely to swear that the same gun was used

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

in the Walker case as in the assassination, because of the mutilation of the bullet, there are many similar marks and you certainly could draw the conclusion it was the same gun, but it is one of those instances where you can't say you are 100% sure.

Mr. Rankin stated there was one other thing - McKenzie told him that they had made a suggestion to the Fords that Doris Ford be her new manager. I stated everybody is going to move in on her and there will probably be some others move in from other parts of the country, and being the character she is they need only to invite her out and entertain her a little and she would probably go because she is her own free agent now.

Mr. Rankin stated he thought it well to check from a stake out what kind of people are visiting her when she does not know she is under surveillance. I stated we can also consider getting a telephone tap in there because there can't be any trial so any information would not be excluded in a trial, but if somebody were going to be tried it would be a different thing. I stated we will get on it right away.

12:15 PM

I called Mr. Joseph Sizoo in the Domestic Intelligence Division and advised him of Mr. Rankin's call and his desire to have, if possible, a stake out of the place where Mrs. Marina Oswald is now living and he is very anxious to know who may be going in and coming out of that place seeing her in view of the turmoil about her seduction and also I think we ought to consider placing a technical on the phone where she is now living. I also stated that Dallas should be advised that we want to get Mrs. Oswald interviewed today, that we had held off because of the request of her new lawyer and I understand from Rankin he seems to be a pretty decent fellow, that we ought to see her today and get the details of the Nixon thing.

I stated the Commission wants to bring her back here before them and they will just as soon as we get this information from our interview with her. I stated I thought we ought to interview Robert Oswald also as to the Nixon thing because she told him about it when he went out to the grave with her. I stated the first person she told was Martin who was her business manager and who had relations with her. I stated Martin is under subpoena to be back here before the Commission so I doubt if we can interview him or if we did whether he would say anything, but I think we should interview her and Robert and have

February 24, 1964

Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, Belmont, Rosen, Sullivan, Evans, DeLoach

Dallas wire that in at once as we ought to get this material to the Commission not later than Wednesday so our manpower will not be tied down with surveilling her and to also try to get a technical in. I told Mr. Sizoo it will run until they subpoena her back before the Commission as I suggested to Rankin it ought to last only as long as it takes us to get the information to the Commission. I stated she did not tell the Commission anything about it, that Robert did, but she did not and they want to nail it down and this so-called seduction that took place at the hotel, but we ought to get details of that from her today and get any other details we can from Robert and then we ought to get that by letter to the Commission not later than Wednesday. Mr. Sizoo stated it would be a discreet surveillance unknown to her to see who comes and goes to see her. I stated also if she comes out, where she goes, that it required discretion. I told Sizoo to also see that Dallas has sufficient manpower for the physical surveillance of her and the people coming to the house ought to be followed to see who they are. I stated her new lawyer, McKenzie, has suggested this man she is living with now become her business agent. I stated what the Commission is concerned about is this sudden development as to her seduction and Nixon, as it may leak out. I told Sizoo to get hold of Dallas and to get started on it right away. Mr. Sizoo stated he would.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:55 PM
DATE 2-24-64
BY DHE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. (S) 105-82555

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

February 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, is currently residing at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford have telephone service under telephone number AD 9-5642.

We have received a request from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy for a technical surveillance regarding Marina Oswald. Accordingly, it is requested that you authorize installation of a technical surveillance at the Ford residence where Marina Oswald is currently residing or at any other address to which Marina Oswald may move in the future.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APPROVED
DATE 2/25/64

REC-43 105-82555-3107

EX-108 22MAR 12 1964

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - DeLoach
1 - [illegible]
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

February 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
MAIL ROOM
2 28 1 10 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our discussion of February 24, 1964, at which time you requested this Bureau conduct appropriate investigation to determine the contacts and activities of Mrs. Marina Oswald.

We have determined that Marina Oswald has rented a home at 629 Beltline Road, Richardson, Texas, which is located approximately eighteen miles from Dallas, Texas. We have learned Marina Oswald probably will not move into this rented house until sometime during the weekend of February 29 or March 1, 1964, inasmuch as she has not yet purchased sufficient furniture. She had an appointment with her attorney, Mr. William A. McKenzie, to go to Fort Worth, Texas, February 26, 1964, for the purpose of picking up some money donated to her in that city.

COMM-FBI 28 1964

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 24, 1964, disclosed her only contacts, with the exception of our Agents who interviewed her on that day, were with her attorneys, Mr. William A. McKenzie and Mr. Henry Baer, who is Mr. McKenzie's law partner.

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 25, 1964, disclosed she visited a furniture store and an appliance store in Richardson, Texas, at which time she was accompanied by her small child and Declan P. Ford. No contacts were observed by

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars
Rader
Lesser
Pennington
Mail Room

REL:ccm:pah
(10)

REC-21 62-109060-70

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

EX 104

29 MAR 4 1964

22 MAR 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Marina Oswald on February 25, 1964, from 2 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Her attorney, Henry Beer, appeared at the Ford residence at 2:09 p.m. and departed the residence at approximately 5:45 p.m.

At approximately 8:47 p.m. a man and woman driving an automobile registered to Mr. Isaac Don Levine, R.F.D. 1, Waldorf, Maryland, visited the Ford residence. This couple remained at the Ford residence until approximately 11:10 p.m., February 25, 1964. We have previously been in contact with Mr. Levine at which time he told us that he planned to interview Marina Oswald concerning a possible contract to write a book concerning her. Page 1346 of "Who's Who in America," Volume 32, 1962 - 1963, contains a biographic sketch of Isaac Don Levine.

Our coverage of Marina Oswald on February 26, 1964, revealed she left the residence of Declan Ford approximately 12:30 p.m. accompanied by her small child and Mrs. Ford. The party then proceeded to the office of Marina's attorney, William A. McKenzie, Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas. Thereafter, Marina, her child, Mrs. Ford and an unknown individual who is believed to be Mr. McKenzie entered an automobile registered to Mr. McKenzie and proceeded to Fort Worth, Texas. After parking their car, the group proceeded to Room 707, Medical Arts Building, Fort Worth, Texas, which is occupied by Dr. Louis A. Saunders, Executive Secretary for the Fort Worth Area Council of Churches.

At approximately 4:45 p.m., February 26, 1964, Marina Oswald and her party entered the automobile registered to Mr. McKenzie and proceeded to Grand Prairie, Texas. The individual believed to be Mr. McKenzie then proceeded to the office of attorney John H. Thorne in Grand Prairie, Texas, where he remained until approximately 6:35 p.m. Thereafter, the group returned to Dallas, Texas. Marina Oswald, her child and Mrs. Ford then left the individual believed to be Mr. McKenzie and returned to the Ford residence.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Rankin spoke with the Director 2/24/64 and requested Bureau step up our coverage of Marina Oswald. He stated the Commission contemplates bringing Marina back to Washington for further testimony before the Commission as soon as this Bureau completed its interviews with her concerning the sex angle and Nixon matter. We have furnished the Commission results of our inquiries concerning both of the latter matters.

3/9/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

ATTENTION: SECTION CHIEF W. A. BRANNIGAN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call from Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN, 3/9/64, wherein authorization was given to discontinue physical surveillance of MARINA OSWALD. Same discontinued 10:00 AM this date.

For the information of the Bureau, the Dallas Office is receiving daily requests from the Warren Commission for additional plans, photographing of areas, review of telephone records, and various surveys. As of this time, 23 Agents in the headquarters city are working full time on this and related cases. Based upon the requests for the past three weeks, there does not seem to be any slackening of the amount of investigation being requested. For that reason, the Agents presently assigned to Dallas on special will be retained until such time as it is possible to release them, UACB.

SHANKLIN

4 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(6)

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 18 1964

MAR 19 1964

9

FBI

Date: 2/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)(RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReWFOairtel 2/19/64 with enclosed LHM concerning MARINA OSWALD's stay at the Hotel Willard, and Bureau telephone call 2/20/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Dallas one copy of a LHM setting forth information originally set out in reairtel. Its inclusion in LHM form is per request of reButel call.

As indicated in reWFOairtel, WF T-1 is [redacted] who furnished material on a confidential basis. His identity is to be protected.

ENCLOSURE
(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 1)(AMRM)
1 - WFO

JFH:pap
(5)

AIRTEL

REC-52

Telephone calls & routine not being checked out per Howard Willens of Commission. Ref to 10-6115 C. C. Wick Parking 2/28/64 visitor

22MAR 3 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

52 MAR 5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

February 20, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

In letterhead memorandum dated February 19, 1964 at Washington, D.C. and captioned as above, there is set forth information obtained from WF T-1 on February 19, 1964 concerning the stay of Marina Oswald at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., during the period when she testified before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. It will be recalled that a Mr. Jim Martin, described as her business manager, and a Mr. John W. Thorne, described as her lawyer, accompanied Marina during her stay at the hotel.

In addition to that information, WF T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Martin and Thorne, according to records, made the following long distance calls:

Mr. Jim Martin
February 4, 1964

1. A ten minute call to Dallas, Texas, telephone number 327-1188, dialed directly.

2. A 15 minute call to Dallas, Texas, approximately between 11 p.m. and midnight, telephone number 327-0188.

February 6, 1964

1. A 19 minute person-to-person call to a Purdy in New York City, at approximately 3:20 p.m., telephone number 986-8700.

2. A five minute call to Dallas, Texas, at approximately 6:23 p.m., telephone number 327-0188.

2 COPIES DESTROYED
21 FEB 20 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

3. A person-to-person call to Wanda Martin, Dallas, Texas, at approximately 7:35 p.m., telephone number 327-0188.

February 7, 1964

1. A 12 minute person-to-person call to a Perdy, New York City, at about 3:50 p.m., telephone number 986-8700.

2. A 16 minute call to a Ted Purdy, New York City, at approximately 11:25 p.m., telephone number 755-9647.

February 8, 1964

1. A six minute person-to-person call to a Ted Purdy, New York City, telephone number PL 5-9647.

2. An eight minute call to Dallas, Texas, telephone number 327-0183.

3. A 14 minute person-to-person call to a Speagleburg in Easthampton, New York, at approximately 11:12 a.m., telephone number 324-4180.

Mr. John M. Thorne
February 4, 1964

1. A five minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone number 362-2608.

2. A 14 minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, at approximately 11:19 p.m., telephone number AN 4-1889.

February 5, 1964

1. A six minute call to Grand Rapids, Texas, at approximately 6:28 p.m., telephone number AN 2-2608.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

February 6, 1964

1. A four minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, after 6 p.m., telephone number AN 2-0035.

2. An eleven minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, subsequent to the previous call, telephone number AN 4-1889.

3. An eight minute call to Minneapolis, Minnesota, at approximately 11:11 p.m., telephone number 377-9176.

February 7, 1964

1. A seven minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone number AN 4-1889.

February 8, 1964

1. A four minute call to Grand Prairie, Texas, at approximately 11:09 a.m., telephone number 262-2608.

WF T-1 advised that he had no record of any long distance calls made by Mrs. Marina Oswald while at the hotel.

WF T-1 also said that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the mother of the accused assassin, also stayed at the Willard Hotel during her recent stay in Washington, D.C. According to registration number E5400, her entry was recorded as 6:27 p.m. on February 9, 1964, her departure recorded as 2:23 p.m. on February 17, 1964. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald appeared to have a number of well dressed Negro men visiting her room during her stay. WF T-1 said he did not know who they were or what they represented, but suggested they may have been associated with Negro civil rights groups. WF T-1 said her bill was paid by her New York lawyer whose name he could not recall.

Mrs. Oswald originally was assigned to room 731, then subsequently moved to room 512 at end of testifying period.

WF T-1 said that he mentioned to Marina Oswald and to Martin that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald was expected to arrive and stay at that hotel starting that day. He gathered from the unfavorable response that he received that Marina Oswald and her mother-in-law did not get along well and that Marina disliked Oswald's mother. D.C Tolson

WF T-1 said Marguerite hardly gave the appearance of a bereaved person. She appeared to be in bright spirits and he had heard that she indicated she expected to get about $25,000 for rights to a contemplated book on her experiences.

WF T-1 also advised that registration E4284 in the name of Claude Davis, Charlotte, North Carolina, indicated that he was a Secret Service employee; that he originally occupied room 304, then room 735. WF T-1 said that no in time was recorded but that he felt Davis was with the Secret Service detachment with Marina Oswald when she arrived and was assigned a room nearby her suite on the same floor at first. He felt subsequent assignment to room 735 was in relation to the protection of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. The departure time on the reverse was stamped as 7:53 a.m., February 9, 1964. D.C

WF T-1 further said that registration E4283 in the name of Carl Hardy, Seattle, Washington, indicated that he was a Secret Service employee; that he occupied 304 originally, then moved to room 732. Again no in time was indicated for Hardy. WF T-1 said he believed Hardy was part of the Secret Service detachment guarding Marina Oswald when she arrived and was assigned a room nearby her suite on the same floor at the outset. He felt the subsequent room assignment may have been in connection with protection of Mrs. Marguerite

Oswald, since room 732 was nearby hers. The stamped date of departure on the reverse of the registration form was 9:27 a.m. on February 13, 1964.

WF T-1 said that registration E4282 was in the name of Allen Dickerson, Louisville, Kentucky. WF T-1 said he believed Dickerson was a Secret Service employee; that he occupied room 643. WF T-1 believed Dickerson was assigned to the protection of the mother. Stamped departure time for Dickerson was 2:30 p.m., February 13, 1964.

D.C

FBI

Date: 11/13/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via ~~AIRTEL~~ _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
AFO

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas telcall to the Bureau, 11/13/75.

Enclosed is one copy each of the following:

Dallas memo of SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN dated 11/24/63;

FD-302's dated 11/24/63; 11/24/63; and 12/21/63, reflecting the interviews of JACK RUBY.

The following investigation was conducted to locate all interviews of JACK RUBY contained in the Dallas FBI files.

EX-112 REC-60 62-109060-7406

Dallas general indices disclosed fifteen references to JACK RUBY under his true name and known aliases. A review of these files disclosed RUBY was not personally contacted or interviewed except as reflected in file 137-681, of which the Bureau has been previously advised.

6 NOV 17 1975

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas
DHI:daf
(4)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 349-000 (11)

DL 89-43

Dallas Assassination indices disclosed 145 references for RUBY in files 89-43 (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY); 100-10461 (LEE HARVEY OSWALD); and 44-1639 (JACK RUBY). Interviews of RUBY were conducted only in file 44-1639 and were provided to the Bureau in Dallas reports dated 11/30/63, pages 13-18 and 160-163, and dated 1/8/64, pages 2-17. FD-302's of these interviews are enclosed.

One synopsis of the above interview on 11/24/63, was located in a memorandum dated 11/24/63, and is also enclosed for information.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

1

JACK RUBY was advised that he did not have to make a statement, that he had a right to talk with a lawyer before making any statement, and any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law.

RUBY stated he was born March 25, 1911, at Chicago, Illinois, and attended the second year of high school but did not complete that year of school. He presently resides at Apartment 207, 223 South Ewing, Dallas, Texas. He operates the Carousel Club at 1312½ Commerce, and the Vegas Club, 3508 Oak Lawn, in Dallas, Texas. His name at birth was JACK RUBENSTEIN, but he had his name legally changed to JACK RUBY at Dallas, Texas, in 1948 or 1949. He has also used the name JACK LEON RUBY. He has lived in Dallas since 1947, living most of the time in Chicago, Illinois, before that time.

On Friday, November 22, 1963, after he heard that President KENNEDY had been assassinated, he placed signs on the doors of both of his clubs, that because of the death of the President, the clubs would be closed. He had not planned on opening them again until after the President's funeral, because he was ashamed that anyone would want to participate in dancing or any entertainment after the assassination. On Friday night, he went to his church, Congregation Shearith Israel Synagogue, for prayer, and remembered that Rabbi SILVERMAN told those present that this tragic event should make us all better people. He later went to a delicatessen and had some sandwiches made up, and drove downtown and called Detective SIMS at the Homicide and Robbery Bureau at the Police Department, to see if anyone there wanted the sandwiches. Mr. SIMS told him they had all eaten, and the sandwiches were not needed. RUBY explained that he has operated night clubs in Dallas since 1947, and during that time has become personally acquainted with many members of the Dallas Police Department. The officers have been very fair with him, and not one has ever put his hand out for even one dime. He knew that the police officers were working very hard, and he just wanted to do something for them, so he thought he could help them by getting them some food. After he talked with Detective SIMS, he decided to call Radio Station KLIF in Dallas, to see if anyone there wanted

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on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/jt Date dictated 11/25/63

13

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

the sandwiches. He could not get anyone to answer the phone, so he walked over to the Police Department to find someone that could give him the phone number in the room where the broadcasts were being made at KLIF. While in a hallway at the Police Department, he saw the Officers escorting OSWALD, the man who killed President KENNEDY, down the hall to an assembly room. He had never seen OSWALD before, and did not know him. He noticed that OSWALD had a black eye, and his face was scratched, and heard OSWALD mumble something as he passed by him. OSWALD was in the assembly room for a few moments, then was brought back down the hall and taken upstairs. He later returned home, where he watched television broadcasts about President KENNEDY and the assassination, and read the newspaper articles about it. The following morning, he drove down to the spot where President KENNEDY was killed, and spent about an hour there, talking for some time with Police Officer CHANEY, who was on duty there. After that, he returned home where he read newspapers and watched television. When he was alone, he cried a great deal, because President KENNEDY was his idol, and he was grieved that this nut OSWALD did a thing that brought such grief to the people of Dallas and people all over the world.

On Saturday night, November 23, 1963, he called a friend, TOM O'GRADY, who was formerly a member of the Dallas Police Department, and talked with him about President KENNEDY's death, but he did not discuss with O'GRADY anything about shooting OSWALD, because such a thought had not occurred to him at that time.

RUBY declined to give a detailed account of his activities, or any other names of persons he had been in contact with during the past few days.

He was also upset over an advertisement by one BERNARD WEISSMAN in the Dallas Morning News newspaper of November 22, 1963, criticizing President KENNEDY. RUBY said he was proud of the fact that he was a Jew, and was ashamed that anyone named WEISSMAN would criticize the President.

RUBY said that many grievances built up, apparently, until he reached the point of insanity. He read in the newspaper about OSWALD having a trial, and he thought that President KENNEDY's wife would have to return to Dallas for the trial

and he did not think she should have to undergo that ordeal. He recalled that not too long ago an officer of the Dallas Police Department was killed by a hotel man, and the hotel man beat the deal and was never even sentenced for the killing. Because of this, he was afraid that if OSWALD were tried in court, he might be turned loose. As he walked down the streets, he noticed that people were going about their regular activities, and at night they were in clubs dancing and having a good time, apparently not in mourning or grieving continuously as he had. He felt that the civic leaders of Dallas were very sincere in their sorrow, but were helpless to show how much they were grieving. He also knew that the officers of the Dallas Police Department were helpless to do anything to OSWALD for killing President KENNEDY. He said he saw Attorney General BOBBY KENNEDY on television, and thought how much he loved his brother, the President, and how much BOBBY KENNEDY would like to do something to OSWALD, but couldn't do anything to OSWALD. He read newspaper articles about the President's children, and he thought of the sorrow that had been brought to them. He said he was proud of the way the City of Dallas had handled racial problems, and he thought it was the greatest city in the world, so he wanted to be something, better than anyone else.

RUBY said he thought about these things, and had become very emotional. On Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, he left his apartment at about 10:00 a.m. and drove his car downtown to a parking lot across the street north of the Western Union Office, at the corner of Main Street and North Central Expressway. Before he left home, he put his revolver in his right coat pocket. He had bought this revolver, a Smith and Wesson .38 special caliber hammerless revolver, two or three years ago, at Ray's Hardware on Singleton Avenue, in Dallas, Texas. After parking his car, he went to the Western Union Office, and sent a $25.00 money order to an employee, KAREN BENNETT, at Ft. Worth, Texas, so that she could go by the Western Union Office there and pick the money up, as she had requested him to do. KAREN BENNETT lives in Ft. Worth.

Sometime after sending the telegram, he entered the basement of the building where the Police Department in Dallas is located, entering from the Main Street side. RUBY said he did not wish to say how he got into the

basement, or at what time he entered. He did say that no one helped him in any way to enter the basement of the building, and he did not use any press badge or help anyone move in camera or press equipment into the building to gain entrance. When OSWALD was brought out through the door to the basement, RUBY said he was standing among the press representatives. When OSWALD passed near him, RUBY pulled his revolver from his pocket, placed the revolver next to OSWALD, and fired one shot at OSWALD. RUBY was immediately grabbed by the Police Officers and taken into custody.

RUBY said he had not planned to do this when he went into the basement, but declined to say why he brought his revolver with him when he came downtown. He also declined to give any reason for shooting OSWALD, except to say that it was just a moment of insanity that overcame his sane reasoning when he saw OSWALD.

RUBY said that basically he was a humanitarian, and was not a joiner of organizations. He belongs to no clubs, or groups of any kind, and is not a member of any political group. He has no particular political philosophy, and when he votes, he votes for the man that he thinks will do the best job. He said he had not talked with anyone about shooting OSWALD, he made no telephone calls, or told anyone directly or indirectly that he intended to shoot OSWALD, and he made no plans to shoot OSWALD. He said that if OSWALD had confessed to shooting President KENNEDY, he probably would never have shot OSWALD, because he would have felt that OSWALD would have been convicted in court, but since OSWALD had not confessed to the assassination, he was afraid OSWALD might be turned loose. He said that hundreds of people had probably thought about wanting to kill OSWALD, but he knew that no one would do anything about it. Then, after he had shot OSWALD, he wondered whether he had not been a sucker, even though he had done what many people had probably wanted to do. He said he was not involved in any conspiracy with anyone, no one asked him or suggested to him that he shoot OSWALD, and no one gave him a shot in the arm or anything to give him courage to do this. It was simply a compulsive act.

RUBY described himself as a white male, born March 25, 1911, at Chicago, Illinois. He is five feet, nine inches

weighs 175 pounds, has brown hair thinning on top, brown eyes, and medium complexion. His left forefinger has the first joint missing, which he said was bitten off in a fight at one of his clubs in Dallas a number of years ago. He furnished the following names and addresses of his relatives:

Parents	JOSEPH and FANNIE RUBENSTEIN, deceased
Brothers	EARL RUBY, in care of Cobo Cleaners, Livernois Street, Detroit, Michigan
	SAMUEL RUBY, 116 Rochelle, Dallas, Texas, employed as a serviceman of washaterias.
	HYMAN RUBENSTEIN, 1044 W. Loyola, Chicago, Illinois, a salesman
Sisters	Mrs. ANN VOLPERT, 1044 W. Loyola, Chicago, Illinois, a saleslady at unknown department store.
	Mrs. MARIAN CARROLL, 1044 W. Loyola, Chicago, Illinois, employee at unknown U. S. Government agency.
	Mrs. ILENE KAMISKY, 6427 N. Tolman, Chicago, Illinois, whose husband is HAROLD KAMINSKY, an accountant.
	Mrs. EVE GRANT, 2939 Rawlins, Dallas, Texas, part owner of Vegas Club.

RUBY said that at the time of the shooting of OSWALD, he, RUBY, was wearing a gray hat, charcoal brown suit, black shoes, white shirt, and charcoal black tie. His automobile is a white 1960 Oldsmobile tudor sedan, and his 1963 Texas license is believed to be PD 678. He said he had considerable money on his person when arrested, considerably over $1,000.00, and this was money that he had for his payroll at his clubs, as well as excise tax. He also had an unknown amount of money in the trunk of his automobile, and an unknown amount of money at his apartment house. He said that no one had given him any money for any reason whatsoever. He had this money because he owes a lot of bills, and did not want to put the money in his bank account.

RUBY said that he was not personally acquainted with officer TIPPITT, of the Dallas Police, who was reportedly shot by OSWALD.

At the time the interview with RUBY commenced, Detectives T. D. McMILLON and B. S. CLARDY, Auto Theft Bureau, Dallas Police Department, were on duty as guards over RUBY in a cell on the fifth floor jail at the Dallas Police Department. Uniformed officer K. E. HAKE, Badge No. 1107, was on duty at the outer door of the cellblocks.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

1

JACK RUBY was advised he did not have to make a statement; that he had a right to talk with a lawyer before making any statement, and that any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law.

RUBY stated he was born March 25, 1911, at Chicago, Illinois, and attended the second year of high school but did not complete that year of school. He presently resides at Apt. 207, 223 South Ewing, Dallas, Texas. He operates the Carousel Club at 1312½ Commerce, and the Vegas Club, 3508 Oak Lawn in Dallas, Texas. His name at birth was JACK RUBENSTEIN but he had his name legally changed to JACK RUBY at Dallas, Texas, in 1948 or 1949. He has also used the name JACK LEON RUBY.

RUBY related that he was born on the West Side area of Chicago and grew up at unrecalled addresses on Maxwell and Holstead Streets in Chicago. As soon as he was large enough, he started working around rodeos and sporting events, selling refreshments. He also sold banners at conventions, and scalped tickets for various sporting events. Sometime in about 1933 or 1934, he went to California where he sold tip sheets at the race tracks on the West Coast. He lived in San Francisco most of the time and also sold subscriptions to the Hearst newspapers. For a short time in 1936 he went into business with SAM GORDON who is now a restaurant owner in Sacramento, California. He and GORDON bought small turtles, painted their backs, and sold them at the fair in Pomona, California. In about 1937, he returned to Chicago, Illinois, and contacted a friend, LEON COOK, an attorney, who had organized a Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union, A. F. of L. RUBY became Secretary and Treasurer of this Local at Chicago in 1937 and worked at this job until either the last month of 1939 or January, 1940, when LEON COOK was killed during an argument at a union meeting. As he was an official of the union, he was held in jail overnight for questioning but was never charged with any crime in connection with the shooting of LEON COOK. A man named JIM MARTIN was the person who shot LEON COOK and MARTIN was convicted of this shooting. After the death of LEON COOK, RUBY quit his job with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union. Since he had no middle name, he has frequently since the death of his friend LEON COOK, used the name LEON as his middle name. Early in 1940, he traveled throughout the Northeastern part of the United States, particularly in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, placing punchboards at manufacturing plants throughout that area. The punchboards gave prizes of candy, with the big prize

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL:vm 160 Date dictated 11/24/63

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as a cedar chest. He did this until he was inducted into the U. S. Army Air Corps, in 1943 at Rockford, Illinois. His Serial Number was possibly 1,076,666 or 3,076,666. While in the service, he took basic training at Keesler Field, Biloxi, Mississippi, then went to aircraft mechanic school at Seymour Johnson Air Base at Goldsboro, North Carolina. After he finished this school, he was sent to school at Farmingdale, New York, at the factory where the P-47 airplanes were manufactured. Following this school, he went back to Goldsboro, North Carolina, for a short time. He was subsequently assigned to Hunter and Drew Air Fields at Savannah, Georgia; Blumenthal Field, Wilmington, North Carolina, and McDill Field, Tampa, Florida. He was honorably discharged from the service in 1946 as a private first class. He said no disciplinary action was taken against him while he was in the military service. He worked around Chicago helping his brother EARL in a mail order business until he moved to Dallas, Texas, in June, 1947. His sister, EVA GRANT, was living in Dallas. He and EVA opened a nightclub known as the Singapore Club at 1717 S. Ervay and he worked there.

Late in 1947, he returned to Chicago for a few weeks but his sister, EVA GRANT, called for him to come back to Dallas to help her so he returned. They changed the name of the Singapore Club to the Silver Spur and he resumed working there. He lived in a room at 1719½ S. Ervay while working at the Silver Spur. In 1952, he took over the Bob Wills Ranch House Club, located at Corinth and Industrial Streets, and operated both places for a short time, but soon went broke and lost both clubs. MARTY GIMPLE, who is now dead, and WILLIE EPSTEIN, who now lives in New York City and with his father operates a millinery manufacturing shop, assumed some of the debts and took over the Silver Spur. He went back to Chicago but did not like living there so after a month or two he decided to return to Dallas because he owed a lot of money to people in Dallas and was depressed about this and wanted to return to Dallas and make some money and pay off his debts.

After returning to Dallas, he took the Silver Spur Club back from GIMPLE and EPSTEIN as by that time they were happy to get rid of it. In about 1953, he was able to interest JOE BONDS and IRVING ALKANAN into taking over the Vegas Club with him. They operated that club for a while, but RUBY and ALKANAN had some disagreements over

managing the club and had a fight. ALKANAN gave up his interest in the club and now lives somewhere in California. BONDSis now serving a sentence in the Texas Prison System at Huntsville, Texas, for sodomy and rape. Sometime in 1955, RUBY got rid of the Silver Spur Club and continued operating the Vegas Club. In 1956, he opened a club named Hernando's Hideaway on Greenville Avenue in Dallas but it was not successful and he lost it after about three months. In 1960, he took over the Carousel Club in Dallas. RALPH PAUL, owner of the Bull Pen Restaurant, has helped him financially for a number of years and his brother, EARL RUBY, has also helped him financially. They have an interest in the Carousel Club. Recently, he has been trying to sell an item known as a "twist board" which is manufactured by Plasti-Lite Products, Inc., owned by LLOYD ADAMS of Fort Worth, Texas. This item is an exercising device.

RUBY regards the following persons in Dallas as his closest friends:

STANLEY KAUFMAN, Attorney;
Rabbi SILVERMAN of Congregation Shearith Israel;
GEORGE SENATOR who shares an apartment with him;
ANDREW ARMSTRONG, an employee at the Carousel Club;
GORDON McLENDON, owner of KLIF Radio, and
DEWEY GROOM, Manager of the Longhorn Ranch Club at Corinth and Industrial Streets.

RUBY said he does his banking at the Merchants State Bank in Dallas, Texas, where he usually does business with bank officer JACK ETHRIDGE. RUBY's home telephone number is WHitehall 1-5601; his phone number at the Carousel Club is RIverside 7-2362, and his phone number at the Vegas Club is LAkeside 8-4775.

RUBY listed his employees at the Carousel Club as:

JOHN ANDERSON, trumpet player and bandleader of the John Anderson Trio, who lives somewhere in Irving, Texas;

BILL WILLIS, drummer in the trio, address unknown;

BILL SIMMONS, piano player in the trio, address unknown;

KAY COLEMAN, a dancer whose stage name is KATHY KAY, lives at the Holiday Apartments on Ewing Street in Dallas, Texas;

JOYCE McDONALD, a dancer whose stage name is JOY DALE, 410½ - 10th Street, Dallas, Texas;

KAREN WILLIAMS, a dancer whose stage name is FELISA PRELL, address in Dallas unknown;

KAREN BENNETT, a dancer known as "Little Lynn," lives at unknown address in Fort Worth, Texas;

ANDREW ARMSTRONG, bartender and cleanup man, unknown address in South Dallas. ARMSTRONG has the keys to the club and is familiar with the records at the club showing names of employees;

MARGE, BONNIE, BECKY, and possibly one other girl, whose last names are not known, work as waitresses at the club;

RUBY said he was not too well acquainted with employees at the Vegas Club because his sister, EVA GRANT, had been looking after that club until she had surgery recently. Employees at this club, so far as he can recall, are as follows:

MILTON THOMAS, band leader of Brother Bear's Band, address unknown;

LEONARD WOODS; a drummer named McGINNIS, and a boy called "PIG," are all band members but he does not know their addresses;

PAULINE, last name unknown, helps manage the place and also works as a waitress but her address is unknown;

The name and address of the bartender are unknown.

LOUISE, last name unknown, is a waitress at the club and her address is unknown.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) DATE: 11/24/63

FROM : SA VINCENT E. DRAIN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

I delivered the evidence from the FBI Laboratory to Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY and Assistant Chief of Police BATCHELOR, Dallas PD, this date. I told Chief CURRY that the FBI Laboratory had developed some evidence from material sent to the Laboratory by their Department and felt that it would be unwise to give such to the press at this time because of the evidentiary nature of the matter. Chief CURRY stated that he was not going to make available any of the information developed by the FBI Laboratory and that it would only be made available at the time of trial.

District Attorney HENRY WADE came to the Dallas PD on the night of 11/24/63, and Asst. Chief of Police BATCHELOR told WADE it was unwise to give this material to the press and that Chief CURRY had made a commitment to the FBI that he would not release same. Deputy Chief M. W. STEVENSON, CID, Dallas PD, pleaded with WADE not to release this information, as well as Deputy Chief G. L. LUMPKIN. WADE told the press conference himself, according to Asst. Chief BATCHELOR.

I asked HENRY WADE why he had released this information without checking with the FBI and he stated that he knew that if he checked with the FBI, they would object to releasing same, and therefore, called the press conference without conferring with any Bureau representative.

✓ Data Relayed by DA Henry Wade
✓ Enclosure
✓ FBI Laboratory

VEJD:ej
(2)

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62-109060-7406

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/25/63

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JACK L. RUBY was interviewed in an interview room located on floor 6-M of the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas. His attorneys, MELVIN BELLI, San Francisco, California; JOE TONAHILL, Jasper, Texas; SAM BRODY, Los Angeles, California, and WILLIAM CHOULOS, San Francisco, California, were present. The interview commenced at 1:50 PM and continued until 3:30 PM, when RUBY went to the rest room. It was resumed again at 3:34 PM and continued until 5:00 PM.

JACK L. RUBY was advised by SA C. RAY HALL that he did not have to make any statement. He was reminded that his attorneys were present, and that any statements he made in answers to questions could be used against him in a court of law.

JACK L. RUBY then furnished the following information:

On the night of Wednesday, November 20, 1963, he was at his club, the Carousel Club, in Dallas, Texas. He thinks he closed the club at about 2:00 AM on November 21, 1963. One of his dancers, called "LITTLE LYNN", drank some champagne before closing, and when she started home she got sick and passed out at Nichols Brothers parking garage near his club. He thinks this occurred after 2:00 AM on November 21, 1963, but it could have been after 2:00 AM on November 20, 1963. He went over to see about her, and tried to get her to go to a hospital, but she refused to go. He remained with her, trying to take care of her, until 4:00 AM or 5:00 AM and then went home, so far as he can now recall. After he got home, he went to bed and went to sleep.

At about 10:30 AM or 11:00 AM on November 21, 1963, he received a telephone call at home from a girl named TRAMMELL, whose first name may be CONNIE, or something similar. He met this girl at the Carousel Club about eight months previously, and since meeting her she has called him on the telephone several times. The TRAMMELL girl lives in an apartment on either Gaston Avenue or Live Oak Street in Dallas. When she called him on November 21, 1963, she told him that she had to get a job and that she had an appointment with LAMAR HUNT. He asked her how she got an appointment with HUNT, and she told him that she called HUNT's home and got his number, then just called his office and asked him for an appointment about a job.

2

on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agents C. RAY HALL and MANNING C. CLEMENTS - LAC Date dictated 12/23/63

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TRAMMELL asked RUBY to come after her and give her a ride downtown, so he got dressed, picked her up and drove her downtown. RUBY had an appointment with his attorney but does not remember whether it was GRAHAM KOCH or STANLEY KAUFMAN. Both attorneys have offices in the Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, the same building in which LAMAR HUNT has his offices. TRAMMELL went up to see LAMAR HUNT and after RUBY completed his business with his attorney regarding some tax matters, he waited around the cigar stand in the lobby for a while for TRAMMELL to come down, but she did not, so he left and went to the Carousel Club. When he got to the club, one of his employees named LARRY was there.

LARRY was a young boy whom he had seen at the State Fair of Texas, and he gave LARRY a job at the Carousel Club after the fair closed. He had asked LARRY to build a crate so he could ship a dog to a friend of RUBY's, AL GRUBER, who lives on Olympic Street in Los Angeles, California. LARRY had not built the crate, so he got after him for not having done what he had asked him to do. So far as he remembers, he stayed around the Carousel Club until about 9:30 PM, when he and RALPH PAUL, who owns part of the Carousel Club, went to the Egyptian Lounge for dinner.

While they were eating at the Egyptian Lounge, a man named CONNORS, who is a salesman for the Dallas Morning News newspaper, came over to the table and invited RUBY over to the Castaway Club located nearby. He declined the invitation because he did not want to go to this club as the manager had hired an orchestra away from RUBY that had played for RUBY for several years. After dinner, RUBY returned to the Carousel Club. During the evening of November 21, 1963, he did the breaks between shows, which were two breaks of twenty minutes each, and he used a roulette wheel to give away prizes to the audience. Sometime during the evening, he ordered someone out of the club because he was creating a disturbance, but he has no idea who this person was. He believes he closed the Carousel Club at about 2:00 AM on November 22, 1963, and went home. If he went anywhere to eat before going home, he does not remember it. He does not now remember whether GEORGE SENATOR, who shares the apartment with RUBY, was at home when he arrived there or not, but he went directly to bed and went to sleep.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, RUBY got up at about 9:30 AM and does not now recall whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the apartment or not. He drove downtown and stopped at the Dallas Morning News at about 10:50 AM. He believes he stopped for a moment and talked to two girls employed there, GLADYS CRADDOCK and a girl named CONNELLY or CONNELL. He thinks he gave them a bottle of Larson's CRD, a food supplement for persons on a diet. He then went to the office of TONY ZOPPI, but TONY was not there. RUBY looked over a brochure there about BILL DEMAR, a master of ceremonies at the Carousel Club. Another employee of the newspaper, a Mr. PAYNE, may have been in ZOPPI's office while RUBY was in there.

RUBY left that office and went to Mr. JOHN NEWNAM's office at the newspaper to talk about RUBY's ads. RUBY was trying to make a 12:00 noon deadline. Mr. CONNORS, the same person RUBY had seen at the Egyptian Lounge the previous evening, came in to NEWNAM's office, and they talked for a while. NEWNAM came in, and RUBY completed his advertisements for his clubs.

At about that time, people began running around, and RUBY heard someone say that somebody had been shot. First, he heard that Governor CONNALLY had been shot, then a Secret Service Agent, and then someone said that "our beloved President has been shot". RUBY then called his sister, EVA GRANT, and told her about the shooting and told her he would be at her house as soon as he could. He left the Dallas Morning News but does not know the time when he left. He drove to the Carousel Club and told his employee, ANDY ARMSTRONG, to get in touch with everybody and tell them he was closing his clubs. He then called a friend, ALICE NICHOLS, and she told him that Neiman-Marcus had closed their store. He called AL GRUBER in Los Angeles from the Carousel Club and told GRUBER he would send a dog to him soon. RUBY said he talked to GRUBER about the death of President KENNEDY but began crying and finally just told GRUBER he had to break it off and hung up the telephone.

Somebody brought some merchandise to the club, but he does not remember who it was, and RUBY just told the man to take the merchandise back as he did not want any. He called his sister several times during the afternoon and was so upset that he was belligerent toward his employees, ANDY and LARRY, who were at the Carousel Club. He remembers getting a telephone call from KATHY KAY; he called his business associate, RALPH PAUL, and told PAUL that he was going to close his clubs; he called BRECK WALL in Galveston, and also JOE PETERSON; and he called his sister EILEEN in Chicago, locating her at his sister MARIAN's house.

Sometime late that afternoon, he left the Carousel Club and went to the Ritz Delicatessen and bought a lot of food and then went to the home of his sister in Dallas, EVA GRANT. He and his sister talked and while there, his employee, ANDY, called and told him that DON SAFRAN, of the Dallas Times Herald, had called and wanted to get in touch with him. RUBY then called SAFRAN, who told RUBY that the Cabana and the Century Room were going to close and he did not know what ABE and BARNEY WEINSTEIN were going to do. RUBY said he told SAFRAN that he had already closed, without asking what the other club owners were doing. SAFRAN then asked RUBY about whether he would be open the next night, and RUBY said he did not know but would call him back. In a few minutes RUBY called SAFRAN back and told him he was going to be closed Saturday and Sunday nights, in addition to Friday night.

At no time did RUBY go to Parkland Hospital on November 22, 1963. At about 7:00 PM or 8:00 PM, he left his sister's home and drove to his apartment to get dressed to go to Congregation Shearith Israel Synagogue, arriving there at about 10:00 PM or 10:30 PM. Before he left his apartment, he called Dr. COLEMAN JACOBSON to determine when the services began at his Synagogue. Following services, refreshments were served, but he did not feel like visiting with anyone. He stayed there for a short time, then drove toward downtown. He passed the Club BaliHai, noticing that it was open, and then drove by the Gay Life Club and saw that it was closed. He then drove on to Phil's Delicatessen and went in and talked to the owner, PHIL MILLER. He had read in the newspaper, or heard over the radio, that the police officers in the Homicide Bureau would be working overtime that night, so he ordered ten sandwiches and decided he would take them something to eat. After he ordered the sandwiches, he called the Police Department Homicide Bureau and talked to Detective SIMS, telling him he was getting some sandwiches and would bring them down for them. SIMS told him they were about through and were winding up things there and did not want anything to eat. After SIMS told him that, he decided he would take the sandwiches to the employees at KLIF Radio Station.

He explained that he has known GORDON MC LENDON, owner of the radio station, for a number of years, and he also knows RUSS KNIGHT, a disk jockey at the station. The employees at the

radio station have been good about giving him free plugs when he was trying to get started with his clubs, and he just wanted to do something for them because he knew they would be working late. He called GORDON MC LENDON's home, from Phil's Delicatessen, in order to get a number at the radio station so he could talk to the men on duty there. The daughter gave him a number, and he told her he was going to take some sandwiches to the radio station, but the daughter told him her mother had already sent some food up there. RUBY called the number he had gotten, but it was a wrong number.

He picked up his sandwiches and discovered they had made only eight, when he ordered ten. He drank a soft drink, then left with his sandwiches and drove downtown, driving up Commerce Street and parking across from the City Hall. He decided to go to the Police Department to try to locate some newsmen from KLIF in order to obtain the unlisted phone number for the radio station. He went to the third floor of the Police Department, where the newsmen were gathered. As he got off the elevator, a policeman, who was not known to RUBY, asked him where he was going, or whom he wanted to see. RUBY told him he was looking for JOE DELONG, of KLIF, and the officer let him go on inside. He looked around for a while, without seeing anyone from KLIF, and asked some unknown police officer to have JOE DELONG paged over the loud-speaker. DELONG did not answer the page, but while he was waiting he saw Captain FRITZ, of the Police Department, come out of his office with a person, OSWALD. RUBY heard a reporter tell FRITZ that this was not a good place, so FRITZ went back inside his office with OSWALD. In a minute, RUBY heard some newsmen say something about the basement, so he went down there to an assembly room where some newsmen were.

When he saw OSWALD here, this was the first time that he had ever seen him. He had never heard the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD before OSWALD's arrest on November 22, 1963, by the Dallas Police Department. Any rumors that OSWALD was ever at any of RUBY's clubs are wrong because RUBY had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any place before he saw him with Captain FRITZ at the Dallas Police Department the night of November 22, 1963. Any rumors that OSWALD was at the Carousel Club are absolutely untrue. RUBY has since heard reports that his master of ceremonies at the Carousel Club, BILL DEMAR, has reported that OSWALD was at the Carousel Club one night before President KENNEDY was assassinated.

RUBY said that this is absolutely false, because OSWALD was never there. RUBY has heard that ED SULLIVAN got in touch with BILL DEMAR and wanted DEMAR on SULLIVAN's television program, but SULLIVAN did not believe DEMAR's story and would not use him. RUBY further advised that newspaper reports that RUBY and OSWALD were seen together in Waco, Texas, are complete falsehoods because he was never with OSWALD anywhere. Reports that OSWALD was going to RUBY's apartment after President KENNEDY's death are absolutely false, because OSWALD did not know RUBY, RUBY has never had any previous connection with OSWALD, and OSWALD could not have been going to RUBY's apartment. RUBY said that his employee, ANDY ARMSTRONG, knows more about RUBY's club and RUBY's morals than anyone else, and ANDY can tell anyone that OSWALD was never in the Carousel Club.

When RUBY got to the assembly room, he went to the back of the room and stood on top of a table, so he could see and be out of the way. In a few minutes, HENRY WADE, the District Attorney, and Captain FRITZ came into the assembly room with OSWALD for an interview with the press. OSWALD mumbled or talked a little, but the newsmen could not hear him. RUBY did not hear OSWALD either. After a short time, Captain FRITZ took OSWALD away. HENRY WADE was then interviewed by the newsmen.

RUBY said that he had his revolver in his right front trouser pocket all during this evening, November 22 and 23, 1963, except when he went to church services. He left the revolver in his car while he was in church but put it back in his right trouser pocket when he got back to his car. He said he carried his gun because he had a lot of money on his person and always carried his gun when he carried money.

After the interview with WADE, RUBY left the assembly room and was out in the corridor. A newsman came by whom RUBY did not know, and RUBY asked him if he had seen JOE DELONG, of KLIF. This man said he had not seen DELONG, and RUBY mentioned that he had some sandwiches for KLIF. This man said he was from KBOX radio and asked RUBY what was the matter with them. RUBY said he told the man that next time maybe, but this time he had the sandwiches for KLIF. This man from KBOX then gave RUBY the unlisted phone number for KLIF. RUBY went around behind the counter in the basement offices of the Police Department and telephoned KLIF, talking to an employee named KEN. He told KEN he had some sandwiches but could not get in the entrance door to the radio station. At about that time, HENRY WADE walked by, and RUBY was still talking to KEN so he asked KEN if he wanted to talk to HENRY WADE. KEN said he did, so RUBY called

to HENRY WADE and told WADE he was wanted on the telephone. WADE talked on the phone to KEN, then handed the phone back to RUBY. RUBY talked to KEN again, and KEN told him it was great of RUBY to help him get the interview with WADE.

RUBY said he then left the Police Department building, went to his car and drove over to Radio Station KLIF. He got the sandwiches out of his car to take them upstairs, but the front door was locked. In about ten or fifteen minutes, RUSS KNIGHT came by and let him inside. They all went upstairs, and the employees on duty ate the sandwiches. RUBY left Radio Station KLIF at about 3:00 AM on November 23, 1963, and drove to the Dallas Times Herald newspaper building. He went inside and talked to an employee named PAT GADOSH and gave PAT a twist board, an exerciser. GADOSH is the person at the newspaper who takes RUBY's ads for his clubs.

He talked with GADOSH about the advertisement in the Dallas Morning News, by BERNARD WEISSMAN, that was critical of President KENNEDY. GADOSH told RUBY not to worry about the ad, because the Dallas Morning News was suffering enough for carrying such an ad. RUBY got his ad taken care of and drove toward home.

While driving home, RUBY thought of the similarity between the BERNARD WEISSMAN advertisement and a sign he had seen which read, "Impeach EARL WARREN". He drove home and awakened GEORGE SENATOR and asked SENATOR to go with him. He called the Carousel Club and awakened his employee, LARRY, and asked LARRY if he knew how to operate a Polaroid camera. LARRY said he could operate the camera, so he told LARRY he would be down to pick up LARRY and the camera. RUBY and SENATOR then drove to the Carousel Club sometime about 4:00 or 5:00 AM on November 23, 1963, and picked up LARRY and the camera. They drove to Central Expressway and Ross Avenue, where they found a sign, about 2 feet by 4 feet, on top of a Potter Steel Company sign, which read "Impeach EARL WARREN", and at the bottom of this sign was "Box 1757, Beltham, Mass."

They took some photographs of this sign, and RUBY then remembered that the BERNARD WEISSMAN ad had the address "Box 1792, Dallas, Texas", so they drove to the Main Post Office in Dallas and looked at Post Office Box 1792. RUBY asked a man on duty at the post office for the name of the man who had Post Office Box 1792, but the man told him he could not give RUBY the name of the box holder. They left and went to the Southland Hotel

Coffee Shop, where RUBY talked for a few minutes with the owner, a man believed to be named WEBB. RUBY said as a patriotic American he was so upset and intense over the sign, and the advertisement critical of President KENNEDY, that he could not eat anything but drank some orange juice at the coffee shop. They left the coffee shop and dropped off LARRY at the Carousel Club at about 6:00 AM. As he got out of the car, LARRY told RUBY that he supposed RUBY was not going to bed, and RUBY told LARRY that he was not going to bed. RUBY and SENATOR drove on to their apartment and went to bed.

At about 8:30 AM on November 23, 1963, LARRY phoned RUBY and asked him what kind of dog food he wanted. RUBY said that before he realized that he had told LARRY he was not going to bed, he talked real ugly to LARRY. He found out later that LARRY left the keys to the Carousel Club next door and left town without telling RUBY he was leaving or where he was going. RUBY got up at about 11:00 or 11:30 AM and got dressed and drove downtown. He decided to stop and look at all the wreaths that had been placed on the side of the street near where President KENNEDY had been shot. He looked at the wreaths, then went over to talk to Police Officer CHANEY, who was on duty there, and talked with CHANEY for a few minutes, but choked up and left because he did not want CHANEY to see him crying. He went on up the street and met WES WISE, of KRLD television station, and talked to WISE for a few minutes. He drove on away and as he was leaving he noticed that Captain FRITZ and Chief of Police CURRY were walking around the scene of the assassination. He backed up and told WISE, "There goes FRITZ and CURRY". He then drove on home.

Later on in the afternoon he drove back downtown and went to Sol's Turf Bar and talked with a man named BELLOCHIO, or something like that, who was in the place, and also talked to his accountant, ABE KLEINMAN, who was in the place. He showed them photos that he had taken of the sign "Impeach EARL WARREN", and they talked about that. BELLOCHIO was talking about the bad publicity that Dallas would get because President KENNEDY had been killed in Dallas and said he would probably have to leave town. RUBY reminded him that he had made his money in Dallas and should not leave now. BELLOCHIO wanted one of the photos that RUBY had taken, but RUBY would not give him a photo. While in this bar RUBY called his attorney, STANLEY KAUFMAN, and he told STANLEY about the photos. RUBY was in Sol's Turf Bar about forty-five minutes, then left sometime between 3:00 and 4:00 PM on the afternoon of November 23, 1963.

He does not remember exactly where he went when he left but may have gone by the Lacy Building to see his tailor, but he then went back to the Carousel Club and then on home. His employee ANDY at the Carousel Club called him about 6:00 PM and wanted to leave, but RUBY told ANDY to stay at the club to answer any incoming telephone calls. He stayed home until about 11:00 PM, when he went to the Pago Club. He sat down at a back table and ordered a Coke. BOB NORTON, the manager, came over and told RUBY that he was going to close the club but had been told to keep it open. RUBY told NORTON that was all right, he could do whatever he wanted to do, but he had closed his clubs. RUBY left there after he finished his Coke and drove to his Carousel Club. He stayed around there for a little while, then drove home because he was not interested in any gaiety. He did not go to the Cabana Motel and visit a club there.

RUBY said that on the morning of November 24, 1963, he got a call from one of his dancers called LITTLE LYNN, who has been a pain to him because of her actions, and she said she needed some money for her landlord. On Friday night, November 22, 1963, he had to give her $5.00 so she could get home. He did not want her to come by his apartment to get the money because her husband would come with her and RUBY did not like her husband. He told LYNN he would send her some money by Western Union to Fort Worth, Texas. He had a lot of money with him that he had for a deposit to pay his excise tax, so he got his revolver and put it in his right front trouser pocket. He said he never carried the gun in his coat pocket because it would get his coat out of shape.

He said he had no permit to carry a gun and had no card or badge as any kind of law enforcement officer. However, a number of officers of the Dallas Police Department knew he had a gun. He recalled that a couple of times the police officers had taken him out of jail and given his gun back to him. He did not recall the names of these officers. He said that being around clubs and carrying money--it was like a jungle with all the stickups--he carried his revolver when he had money on his person.

He left his apartment, got in his car and started to town to send the money to LITTLE LYNN. As he drove out of his driveway, he stopped and talked to a neighbor, name unknown but who is the father-in-law of Police Officer BUDDY MUENSTER. RUBY had his dog in the car with him. He drove toward town on the Thornton Expressway and turned off onto Industrial Street, then up Industrial to Main Street so he could see the wreaths at the

spot where President KENNEDY was assassinated. As he passed the County Building he noticed a lot of people around so he assumed that OSWALD had already been moved to the County Jail. He drove on up Main Street and as he passed the City Hall he noticed a number of people around there. Just before he reached the next corner, he made an illegal left turn into a parking lot across the street from the Western Union Office and parked his car there. He left his dog in his car. He then walked across the street and sent a money order for $25.00 to LITTLE LYNN at Fort Worth.

After sending the telegram, he left the Western Union office and walked west on the same side of the street, toward the City Hall, located on the next corner. Before he reached the Police Department building, he noticed a police officer standing at the entrance to the ramp going into the basement from Main Street, but he did not know the police officer. Just before he reached that point, a police car came out of the basement, and he recognized the driver of the police car as Lieut. PIERCE. He explained he has known Lieut. PIERCE for twelve or fourteen years. PIERCE did not look toward him or speak to him and RUBY did not speak to Lieut. PIERCE. RUBY could not recall seeing anyone else in the police car with Lieut. PIERCE in either the front or back seat of the police car.

As the police car driven by Lieut. PIERCE came out of the basement ramp, the officer on duty at the entrance stepped back and walked toward the curb next to the street, with his back toward RUBY. As the police car got even with this officer, the officer stooped down and looked inside the car. At about this time, RUBY had reached the entrance to the Main Street ramp, and he took in the movement of the police car and the officer on duty at the ramp, with a quick glance. Without breaking his stride or hesitating, RUBY turned to his left and walked down the ramp into the basement. As he entered the ramp, he does not recall seeing any person standing around the entrance, and he does not know a former police officer named DANIELS.

RUBY said he is positive he did not have either of his hands in any of his pockets--either coat or trouser pockets--when he entered and walked down the ramp. He did not look behind him to see which way the police car went when it entered the street, and he did not look behind him to see whether anyone observed him entering the basement. RUBY said he had no kind

of press card or any other kind of identification on the outside of his coat, and he exhibited no identification to anyone to gain entrance to the basement.

Just as he got to the bottom of the ramp, RUBY said, "A person who pops out with two men; that is all I can remember; naturally I know who he is; to me, he had this smirky, smug, vindictive attitude; I can't explain what impression he gave me, but that is all I can---, well, I just lost my senses; the next I knew I was on the ground and five or six people were on top of me". RUBY said that as he was going down the ramp he spoke to no one and no one spoke to him. He did not recognize anyone in the crowd there, and he did not stop and stand behind anyone.

RUBY was asked why he killed OSWALD, and he said, "I was in mourning Friday and Saturday. To me, when he shot before me like he did, something in my insides tore out, and I just went blank. To me, he represented--I'll go back a little bit. I listened to a eulogy Saturday morning, I am sure, and I heard Rabbi SILVERMAN speak about our President. He said, 'Here is a man that fought in all battles, but he didn't have a chance to fight here, he was shot from the rear'. I have been around people that are so smug and hard. Then about OSWALD being associated with Communism, and how he blemished this beautiful city; and Mrs. KENNEDY having to come back to the trial. I told no one I was going to kill him. No one knew I was going to shoot him. I didn't discuss anything with anyone about shooting him. No police officer assisted me in any way, or did, or said anything to suggest my shooting OSWALD. I remembered MULLINAX, a police officer who was killed, and MULLINAX was a friend of mine. I did not know J. D. TIPPIT. I knew a TIPPIT on the police department, but he was in the Special Service Bureau, and he was not the TIPPIT that was killed. I did not know the TIPPIT that was killed."

RUBY said he has never had any serious illnesses or hospitalizations and does not have a steel plate in his head. He volunteered his mother had previously been committed to an insane asylum. He professed to know of no other history of mental illness in his family.

RUBY stated he was born in Chicago in 1911. He spent four or five years in various foster homes in Chicago, mentioning that his father was an alcoholic. He said the father's alcoholic habits contributed to his mother's mental condition, along with her problems in "the change of life". He said he remained in Chicago until 1933.

He said that in 1933 he, one AL DUNN, MAURY (last name not recalled) and a third person, whose name he could not immediately recall, went to Los Angeles, California, where they sold "Collier's Tip Sheet", which he described as a handicapper's tip sheet for horse races. He said their arrival in the Los Angeles area coincided, as he recalled, with the opening of the Santa Anita Race Track. He related they remained in the Los Angeles area for a few months only and during the same year, 1933, went to the San Francisco area, where he at first engaged in similar activities at the Bay Meadows Race Track. Subsequently, he sold subscriptions to Hearst newspapers, the San Francisco Examiner and San Francisco Call Bulletin, covering San Francisco and small towns in the general area.

He said he remained in San Francisco until 1937 and returned to Chicago and was unemployed for a considerable period. In 1941, he related, he, his brother EARL RUBY, HARRY EPSTEIN, MARTY SHARGOL (Phonetic) and MARTY GIMPLE "went on the road" selling punch boards and small cedar chests in numerous Eastern and New England states. He specifically mentioned the states of New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. He said he had no fixed address during this period, that the group lived in various hotels.

RUBY related that in late 1941 he returned to Chicago and continued his business of selling punch boards, primarily through mail orders. He mentioned an advertisement was run in Billboard magazine in this regard. He mentioned that during this period he became very closely associated with ARTY WAYNE, a musician.

RUBY stated he remained in Chicago until 1942. He said his brother SAMUEL was in military service, stationed at Jefferson Barracks in the St. Louis area. He said he went to St. Louis and spent a week or two there, to be near his brother. His brother EARL, he related, was at the time in the U. S. Navy, stationed at Dutch Harbor. He said he sold punch boards while in the St. Louis area. He said he returned to Chicago in 1942 and "hung around home," mentioning specifically the area of Division and Damon Streets. He said he had had difficulties with his previous partners in the punch board business.

In the period 1942-1943, he operated out of Globe Auto Glass Company, owned by one MORRIE KELLMAN. He mentioned that his brother HYMAN had, during this period, been released from military service as being "too old". He said that he personally entered

the military service in 1943 and remained until 1946.

RUBY said that in 1946, on being discharged from military duty, he returned to Chicago and "prospered" in his mail order business involving punch boards and miscellaneous items. He said his sister EVA had for some time been wanting to operate a night club in Dallas and had moved to Dallas from California. He said he in the meantime had had some friction with his brothers and had sold his interest in their mutual business of selling punch boards and other items to the brothers.

He said he sent money to his sister EVA for a lease on a building in which to open a club. He said he at that time was living at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, having saved some money. He said for a brief period he was associated with one PINKIE HARWOOD, who lived in Detroit, in the promotion of "cookware". This was not a successful venture.

He said that in 1947 he moved to Dallas to be associated with EVA in the night club business. He returned to Chicago, however, in the same year in a few months in an effort to enter into various "merchandising deals". Being unsuccessful, he returned to Dallas in 1947 and has lived in Dallas continuously since.

RUBY said he went broke in the night club business in 1952 and had a "mental breakdown". He continued along this line by saying he was "mentally depressed" and that he "hibernated in the Cotton Bowl Hotel" for three or four months, declining to see his friends. He said he went back to Chicago briefly and his brother EARL tried to help him out financially. He returned to Dallas, however, in 1952.

RUBY said his first ventures in Dallas were the Bob Wills Ranch House and Silver Spur. He said that WILLIE EPSTEIN and MARTY GIMPLE were associated with him in the Silver Spur and it was at the Silver Spur that he went broke. He said after his "comeback" he tried operating the Silver Spur again. In 1952-1953 he operated the Ervay Theater, a motion picture house, briefly. In 1953 he became associated in the Vegas Club and "Hernando's Hideaway".

In 1956 he sold his interest in the Silver Spur. He related that in 1959-1960 he persuaded his brother EARL to come to Dallas and to assist in establishing the Sovereign Club. EARL did not remain in Dallas, however. He said the Sovereign

Club, established as a private club, became the Carousel, which continues to operate.

RUBY said he has not been associated with or operated any night clubs except in Dallas, Texas.

RUBY stated that he visited a friend of his brother in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, in 1929-1930 for two or three months. In 1933, when en route to California on a brief trip, he went across into Mexico at Juarez. He said this was purely a "tourist" trip of short duration. He said he has never been in Mexico otherwise and has never been outside the Continental United States except as indicated above and below. He said he has never been in Honolulu, Hawaii.

RUBY related that in August 1959 he went to Havana, Cuba, to see L. C. MC WILLIE, who was "some sort of a good will man" for the Tropicana, a gambling establishment. He said MC WILLIE sent him a plane ticket and he lived at the Fosca Apartments with MC WILLIE for a period of eight to ten days. He said he spent all of his time in Havana except to go to a small area on one occasion with "one of the FOX brothers", who owned the Tropicana. He said his trip to Cuba was completely non-political and that he has had no correspondence with persons in Cuba. He said MC WILLIE is now at the Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada.

RUBY stated he has not been a member of any political associations, clubs or organizations. He said his brother HYMAN was at one time interested in politics in Chicago in a small way. He said he may have belonged to B'nai B'rith and the "Jewish Welfare Fund". He said he has never been a member of the Communist Party or any "front" organizations, that he has had no membership in, or affiliation with, or interest in "Fair Play for Cuba" or any other Cuban organization of any type.

RUBY volunteered that some years ago, "at a time when CASTRO was popular in the United States", he read of an individual in the vicinity of Houston, Texas, having been engaged in "gun running to CASTRO". He said he attempted by telephone to get in touch with this individual as he had in mind "making a buck" by possibly acquiring some Jeeps or other similar equipment which he might sell to persons interested in their importation to Cuba. He said nothing came of this. He said he had never attended any meetings concerned with "gun running", smuggling of persons in or out of Cuba or otherwise in relation to Cuban affairs.

RUBY said he was associated in about 1937 in Chicago with the Scrap Iron and Junk Dealers Union but has otherwise had

no other direct association with any union except American Guild of Variety Artists, the latter in connection with his night club businesses.

RUBY stated that during the summer of 1963 he took a trip to Houston, Texas, en route to Edna, Texas, where he visited CANDY BARR, a former Dallas strip tease figure who had just been released from the Texas State Penitentiary. He said he gave CANDY a dog as a present. He said he went on to New Orleans on this same trip, his purpose being to attempt to engage the services of "JADA", a stripper who had been performing in New Orleans.

He said that in the summer of 1963 he flew via American Air Lines to New York City, where he remained for two or three days at the new Hilton Hotel. He said his purpose was to see JOE GLASER, a booking agent, and to see officials of American Guild of Variety Artists in order to register complaints relative to competitors in Dallas. He said he traveled alone. On this trip, he recalls having run into "DANTE", a magician, in an automat and having visited or contacted BARNEY ROSS, former well-known prize fighter whom he had known in Chicago. He said on the return to Dallas he went via Chicago and that members of his family joined him briefly at O'Hare Field, the Chicago airport. RUBY said he could recall no other travel outside of Dallas during 1963.

He mentioned having been in New York, Joplin, Missouri; Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Chicago in 1956 when he was attempting to promote a young Negro tap dancer and drummer named NELSON, also known as "LITTLE DADDY". He said this trip lasted several weeks.

He related that he was in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1956, as he recalls, having flown there to attend the races. He said he believed he was in Little Rock during the same trip briefly. He said he was in Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1937 and does not recall having been there since that time.

RUBY stated that no police officers accompanied him on the trip to Hot Springs, mentioned above, and that he had never been outside the City of Dallas with any Dallas law enforcement officers. He said he had never employed any Dallas policeman in any of his clubs, although he had employed "Special Officers". For the services of the latter, he paid the City of Dallas, and the City in turn paid the "Special Officers" in question. He said

he had never given money or other things of value to officers of the Dallas Police Department except bottles of whiskey at Christmastime to some. He said he had also had a practice of admitting officers to his clubs without cover charge and having given "special prices" on drinks; for example, he would give officers beer for 40 cents a bottle, where his usual price was more. He said he had never asked any special favors from any police personnel.

FBI

Date: 11/13/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC 17

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and two copies of an LHM.

Two copies of this LHM are being forwarded to the Houston Division for their information.

LEADS

HOUSTON

AT HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS. Will locate and interview [redacted], inmate, Ellis Unit, Huntsville State Prison, and obtain amplification of information supplied to [redacted] Internal Revenue Service, Ft. Worth, Texas, regarding information contained in LHM. Will assess information obtained, supply same to Bureau and Dallas by airtel and set out appropriate leads if such action is deemed advisable.

REC 17 62-109060-7407

ENCLOSURE

EX-110

12 NOV 17 1975

2-Bureau (Enc. 3)
2-Houston (Enc. 2)
2-Dallas
WRA:dah
(6)

10 DEC 10 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968 O - 348-000 (11)

DL 89-43

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will conduct appropriate investigation regarding information supplied by [redacted] upon receipt of information from Houston.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

November 13, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 13, 1975, [redacted] Intelligence Agent, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Ft. Worth, Texas, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he, Popham, had interviewed on November 10, 1975, [redacted], who is an inmate assigned to the Ellis Unit, Huntsville State Prison, Huntsville, Texas. [redacted] was being interviewed because of an IRS matter involving another individual.

During the course of this IRS interview, [redacted] stated he was in prison and was released during 1960, serving time for Arson. Upon his release from an unnamed penitentiary, [redacted] proceeded to Irving, Texas, where he established Northside Plumbing Company. During this employment, [redacted] became associated with (First Name Unknown) Alexander, who had some "syndicate ties". [redacted] became very familiar with Alexander's activities and when Alexander died during 1963, [redacted] pursued Alexander's illegal activities, which included payoffs of various public officials.

[redacted] said he was approached by Lee Harvey Oswald during 1963 and requested [redacted] to supply two men to assist Oswald in killing President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Oswald said he was in a position

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7407

ENCLOSURE

to pay $50,000 to each of the two men who would be supplied by [redacted] told Oswald he wanted no part of such activities.

[redacted] said after President Kennedy was slain November 22, 1963, he, [redacted] went to the Dallas Police Department and advised some unnamed officers about the above described activities. These unnamed Dallas Police Officers advised [redacted] to "forget it" because such information would not add to the investigation.

IRS Agent [redacted] stated that [redacted] had a mental breakdown during 1967 and also has a serious speech impediment.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE

DATE: 11/14/75

FROM : J. A. CONLEY

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Asst. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Reference is made to letter to the Attorney General with enclosures, dated 7/29/75, as captioned.

Enclosures are the original affidavits of the Bureau employees interviewed. Also included are advice of rights and interview logs.

Enclosures

JAC:jmh
(2)

20 - ENCLOSURE
[redacted]
- NC. BEHIND FILE

SI 109

REC-87

18 NOV 18 1976

7 DEC 1 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 11/14/75

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

[redacted]

SAC Williams also said that SA Hosty expressed an interest in securing personal counsel in the event he is called as a witness.

For information, the Edwards Committee has indicated publicly an interest in conducting hearings on the Kennedy Assassination with particular emphasis on the alleged destruction of a note left at the Dallas Office by Oswald. No date has been set for such hearings and specific requests for witnesses have not been issued.

I discussed this matter with Mr. Adams and he agreed with my proposal that SA Hosty should be instructed to furnish a memorandum detailing the substance of the information he referred to in his discussion with SAC Williams and explaining his concern in regard to his potential appearance as a witness.

4 ENCLOSURE

At 3:09 p.m. on 11/13/75, I returned the call to SAC Williams and requested him to have SA Hosty submit a memorandum as indicated, which

SECRET

1 - Personnel file SA James P. Hosty, Jr.
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Hotis
1 - Mr. Mintz
JAM:mfd (5)

Classified by 3002
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of declassification Indefinite

CONTINUED - OVER

INSPECTION DIVISION ADDENDUM PAGE 2

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-87 7407X
18 NOV 18 1975
DEC 3 1976
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

memorandum should be forwarded by SAC Williams directly to me for review. SAC Williams said that he would do this and that he would keep me advised.

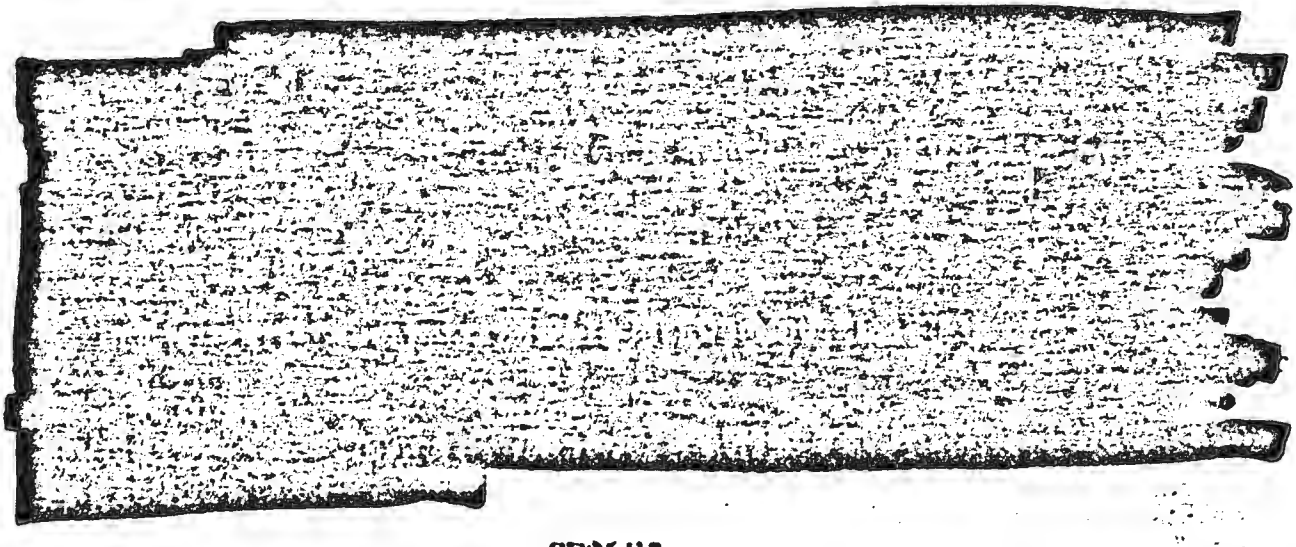
I also told SAC Williams that it was likely the Edwards Committee would call SA Hosty although a schedule for the hearing has not been announced.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

INSPECTION DIVISION ADDENDUM H. N. BASSETT:jmh 11/18/75

The purpose of this addendum is to record what has transpired as a result of the foregoing information and to recommend appropriate action.



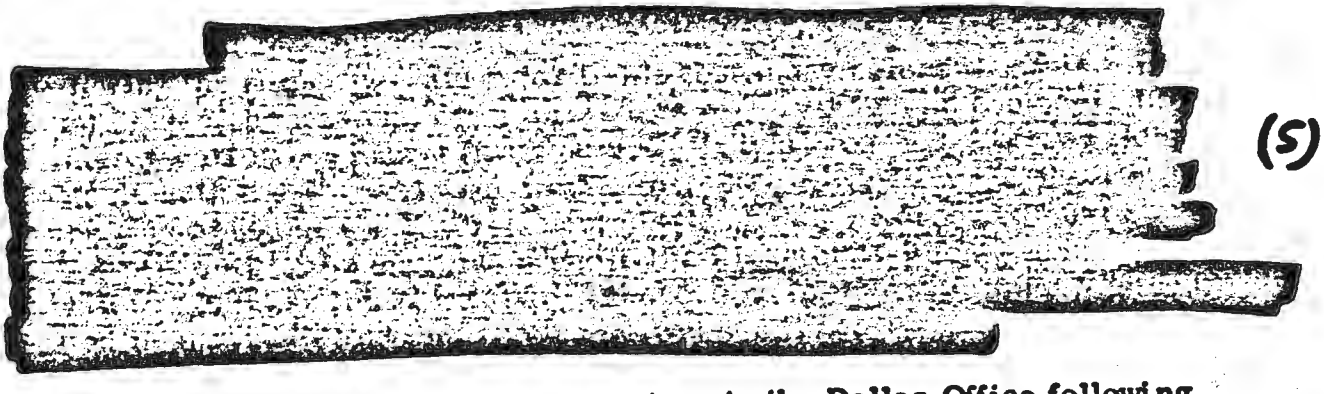
(S)

STOP.

CONTINUED - OVER

SAC Williams furnished the foregoing information during the evening of 11/13/75. A conference concerning its content was held between Messrs. Adams, Mintz and Bassett on the morning of 11/14/75. It was agreed that in view of Hosty's comments, clarification was necessary and accordingly, SAC Williams was telephonically instructed to interview Hosty, place him under oath and to obtain complete details relative to the foregoing allegations. In addition, ASAC, Dallas (in the absence of the SAC), was telephonically contacted for the purpose of determining what Dallas files disclosed relative to the airtel in question.

Hosty, on 11/14/75, furnished a sworn statement to SAC Williams. The original is being sent to FBIHQ; however, a rough copy is attached (see tab #2). In his statement Hosty advised that shortly after they received word of the assassination of President Kennedy on 11/22/63, he attempted to locate the pending file on Oswald. Upon its location and being furnished to Hosty he noticed on top of the file an airtel from WFO to the Bureau which was dated either 11/18 or 19/63, block stamped into the Dallas Office 11/22/63. He said that he did not recall whether the airtel had been serialized but it had been block stamped and apparently Supervisor Howe had seen it since he had written Hosty's name in the block stamp. En route to the SAC's office with the file he read the airtel.



(5)

Hosty claimed that upon return to the Dallas Office following his testimony, he had occasion to look in volume I of the Oswald file and noted both copies of the airtel were then the top serial in volume I. Further, he noted that his name had been crossed out and former ASAC Clark had written his name below Hosty's and initialed it for filing. Hosty concludes that from the afternoon of 11/22/63 until sometime in May, 1964, former ASAC Clark had retained the serial in his possession; however, he felt that this would be proper in view of the fact that the case was reassigned to Clark shortly after the assassination. In furnishing this particular statement Hosty stated that he was not alleging any wrongdoing on anyone's

DOCUET

CONTINUED - OVER

part but in anticipation of being questioned before any Congressional Committees, it is possible that this incident might arise and was of the opinion it could cause considerable difficulty.

As to why this information had not been previously furnished, particularly when he was asked on several occasions during our prior inquiry concerning the Oswald visit to the Dallas Office as to whether Hosty had any other information that would be pertinent, he claimed that this did not appear to be pertinent to previous inquiries until it became apparent that the House Committee might reopen the entire Oswald case.

ASAC, Dallas, and subsequently the SAC, reviewed pertinent files in that office. It was determined that the airtel in question, i.e., WFO airtel to Director, two copies to Dallas, 11/19/63, is serial 57 in the Oswald file. (Xerox copy of this airtel is attached. See tab #3.) As will be noted, Hosty's name is crossed out in the block stamp but is initialed for filing by an individual using the initial "H." It should be noted that Clark's name appears nowhere on this serial. It is believed highly probable that the "H" in this block stamp belongs to Howe. This is based on the following:

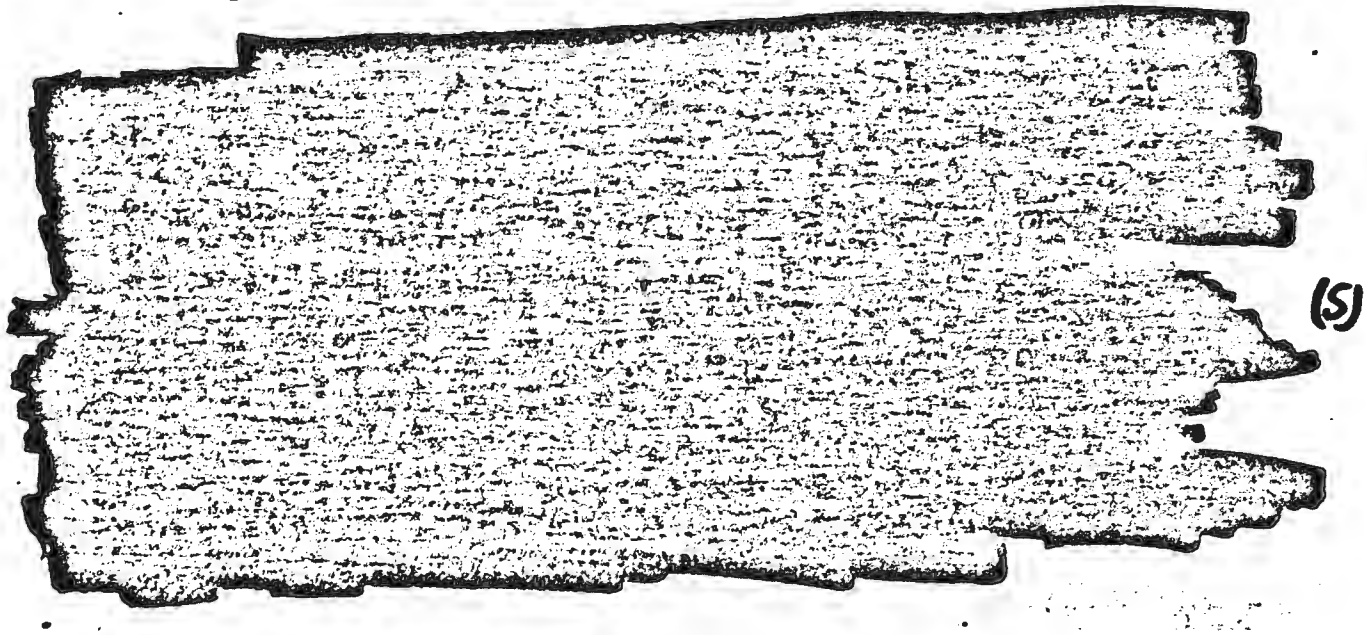
Serial 50 of the Oswald file is a copy of an airtel with two enclosures which New Orleans sent to the Bureau with two copies to Dallas on 10/24/63. (Xerox copies of this serial and the two enclosures, serials 49 and 48, attached. See tab #4.) As will be noted, on serial 50 there appears the following written notation: "48-49-50 c/o to JPH 10/28/63. Obtained from his box and initialed into file to complete file following 11/22/63 H." The interpretation of this written notation is as follows:

These three serials were charged out to Hosty on 10/28/63 and apparently were still in his workbox the date of or shortly after the assassination and initialed into the file by Howe in order to have continuity of an extremely fast-moving case. It will also be noted that Hosty's name is crossed off on all three of these serials and apparently initialed in the file by Supervisor Howe. While no such written notation appears on the above-mentioned serial 57, it is logical to assume that the same action was taken on this serial in order to get all pertinent material into the Oswald file. Dallas, in furnishing this information orally, advised that the "H" appearing in these block stamps is not identical to the "H" which Hosty used when initialing mail for filing.

Dallas has also advised that the Oswald file has been "stripped" which means that duplicate copies of various serials in the file have been destroyed. This is standard operating procedure in our Chief Clerk's Offices in order to conserve space, and when a file is being stripped and there are duplicate serials available, the action copy is retained in the file. It can only be assumed that the second copy of the airtel in question has been destroyed since it was not located in any other logical file in the Dallas Office, such as the file on Marina Oswald or the assassination file itself. However, under normal operating procedures, when two copies of a communication are received in an office, both copies are block stamped; one is initialed by the supervisor for filing, known as the file copy, and the other copy is routed to the Agent who has the case assigned to him, known as the action copy. We know in this instance that the action copy has been kept since indexing is done from this copy and the one in file shows indexing of a name mentioned in the communication.

While the Chief Clerk in Dallas could not be positive, it is her definite opinion that after the stripping occurred the various volumes were consolidated in order to save space. It has been determined that volume I of the Oswald file now contains 174 serials, thus placing serial 57 in the first half of this volume.

As to the significance of this particular WFO airtel, the following is believed pertinent:

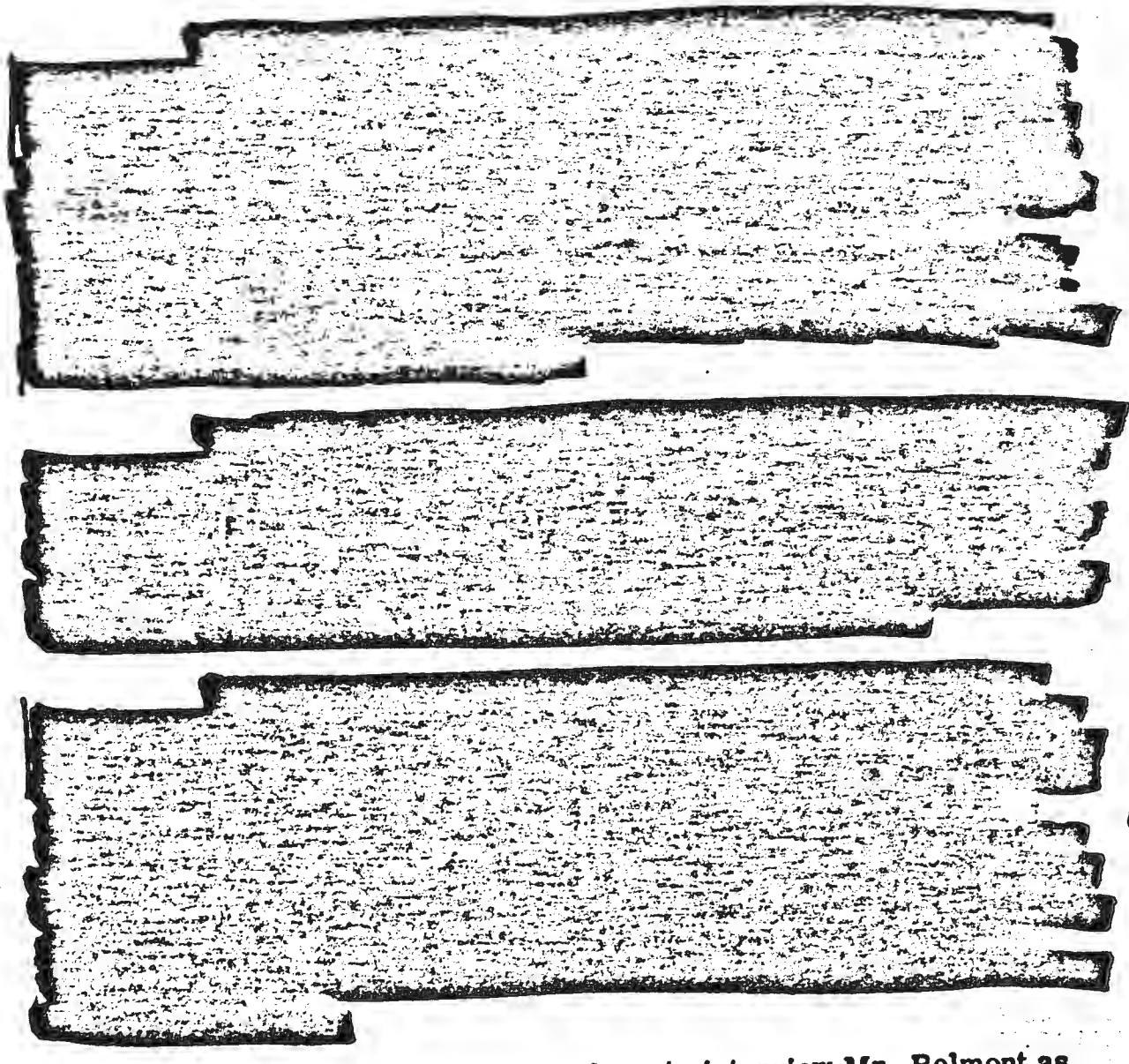


(S)

SECRET

CONTINUED - OVER

OBSERVATIONS:



(S)

(S)

(S)

It is possible that we may have to interview Mr. Belmont as well as former Warren Commission Staff Attorney Samuel Stern but in view of the results of the inquiry conducted to date, we feel that Hosty should be reinterviewed and confronted with the results of our inquiry. In this way we are showing that we have absolutely nothing to hide and is a concerted effort on the Bureau's part to obtain all facts relative to this recent allegation on the part of Hosty which do not coincide with the information we have developed.

[redacted]

CONTINUED - OVER

RECOMMENDATION

In view of the above it is recommended that Hosty be reinterviewed along the lines mentioned above.

Has
Good
Go all the way.
Off

Page 13 and
ordered 11/24/75
4 copies to subject - Hosty
this

SECRET

10/24/63

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R-CUBA

Re New Orleans airtel to Dallas 10/2/63.

Enclosed for Dallas is a copy of radiogram from Legat, Mexico City, to Bureau 10/18/63, and a copy of Bureau cablegram to Legat, Mexico City, 10/22/63.

For the information of the Bureau, New Orleans airtel to Dallas 10/2/63 requested Dallas to locate subject and his wife who departed New Orleans on or about 9/25/63 for Texas.

43-24-50
Date ppts
10/28/63. Obtained
from file Gen & initialed
just file & complete file
following 11-22-63
H

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)(Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

MRK/ecw
(6)

100-10461-50

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED
SERIALIZED ____ FILED
OCT 28 1963
FBI - DALLAS

10-22-63

CODE

CABLEGRAM DEFERRED

TO LEGAT MEXICO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE OSWALD, IS - R.

REURCAB OCTOBER EIGHTEEN LAST.

OSWALD APPARENTLY IDENTICAL WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD, NOT LEE HENRY OSWALD. OTHER INFORMATION IN PARAGRAPH TWO RECAB ACCURATE.

OSWALD RETURNED TO U.S. FROM USSR JUNE THIRTEEN, ONE NINE SIX TWO, WITH RUSSIAN-BORN WIFE AND DAUGHTER BORN USSR FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, ONE NINE SIX TWO. IN INTERVIEWS OSWALD HAS DENIED FURNISHING SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION TO SOVIET INTELL SERVICE. OSWALD HAS MADE CONFLICTING STATEMENTS TO DISCUSS AND REPORTEDLY BEAT HIS WIFE ON NIGHT HE LEARNED. OSWALD WAS ARRESTED BY [illegible] FOR QUOTE DISTURBING THE PEACE UNQUOTE AND CHARGED [illegible] AT WHICH TIME [illegible] OUT OF [illegible] LOCAL PLACE [illegible] INSTALLED WOULD [illegible] ADVISED DURING PUBLIC [illegible] INFORMATION [illegible] ADVISED [illegible]

100-10461-49

1 - New Orleans (100-16601)
1 - WFO (105-37111)

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ... FILED ... 0CT 25 1963 FBI DALLAS

37th District California
1319 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202-225-3601

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

SUBCOMMITTEE:
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION
TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

November 12, 1975

Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I have recently received two inquiries from members of my constituency concerning FBI activities in Southern California. I have enclosed a copy of a District memorandum regarding the assassination of the late President Kennedy. On behalf of my constituent, Mrs. Westfall, I would appreciate your comments on this self-explanatory inquiry.

Also, concern has been generated about reports of FBI agents making arrests in the Los Angeles area for "gambling." In particular, my constituent, Mr. Elbe, wishes to know why the local authorities were not able to exercise their authority, deferring instead to Federal agents.

Thank you for your attention to these requests. It would be appreciated if two, separate responses could be prepared so that I may reply directly to each constituent.

Sincerely,

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
Member of Congress

RJL:ls

EXP. PROC.
30 NOV 13 1975

21 NOV 13 1975

Enc 6-Jair

6 - [illegible] - 7412

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

Memorandum

TO : Montgomery K. Winkler

DATE: 23 October 1975

FROM : Fran

SUBJECT: Viewpoint

Mrs. Harold E. Westfall
1162 Alviria Dr.
Meiners Oaks, Ca. 93023

Mrs. Westfall called regarding the current investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. She feels that this investigation is in order and wishes to go on record as feeling that it should be very thoroughly gone into.

She read to me from a news item dated 11/22/73 - which was the tenth anniversary of the assassination - this from the Star Free Press. The story was by-lined by Bob Holt and stated that at 10:05 on the 22 Nov. 63 a telephone call came in to the General Telephone office in Oxnard from a soft voiced woman who stated that the President would be killed at 10:10 that day. The operator could hardly understand her and called the supervisor to listen to the conversation. The information was repeated to the supervisor and the caller hung up. At 10:10 she called again and said that she was incorrect - that the assassination would be at 10:30. After the news was spread that the President had been shot, the operators remembered that the call had come in and that the time of 10:30 was 12:30 Dallas time, when the President was shot. This was reported to the FBI at the time, but nothing was heard of this at any time later.

Mrs. Westfall thinks that this might bear out the possibility of something more than one man being responsible for the shooting.

62 [illegible] 7408

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-448 (Rev. 10-16-73)

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Priority Nitel

NOV 1 - 1975

To: SAC, Los Angeles

Date: 11/14/75

From: Director, FBI

TELETYPE

Time: Transmitted 6:45 PM

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Initials - SMA

REC-57 11405

EX-103

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception ☒ Other 11/12/75 letter from Representati Robert J. Lagomarsino and 10/23/7 memo, "Fran to Montgomery K. Winkler"

7 NOV 19 1975

Special handling instructions:
Bufiles negative re Mrs. Harold E. Westfall. Los Angeles sutel any information regarding the mentioned 11/22/63 telephone calls.

Approved:

File 6-JFK

NOV 26 1975

(Rev. 4-26-61)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT

Memorandum

TO : Clarence M. Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: JUL 22 1975

FROM : Leon Ulman
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Records of President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Enclosed is a letter from the Archivist of the United States, with attachments, asking the Department of Justice to review certain documents of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy that are presently withheld from research, to determine whether such documents now may be, or must be, disclosed. We would appreciate your designating someone to review the FBI documents mentioned in the Archivist's letter, in view of the 1974 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act, and reporting the FBI's conclusions concerning those documents which may be disclosed, so that we can prepare the Department's report to the Archivist.

This Office is currently reviewing the "Guidelines for Review of Materials Submitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," in light of the 1974 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act.

Attachment

[redacted]

62-109060-7909

[redacted]

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

RECEIVED
JUL 9 10 16 AM '75
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

JUL 3 1975

Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy transferred its records to the National Archives in November 1964 to be "permanently preserved under the rules and regulations of the National Archives and applicable Federal law" (Report of the Commission, p. XV). The records included some documents which are withheld from disclosure by specific statutes, security classified records, investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes, and medical and personnel records. It was apparent that the records of the Commission would have to be reviewed on a document-by-document basis in order to identify the relatively few documents of this nature that could not immediately be made available for research.

Reviews of the records have been conducted in accordance with "Guidelines for Review of Materials Submitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," which were prepared by the Department of Justice in consultation with the agencies which furnished records to the Commission (copy enclosed; see also the enclosed related memoranda of Attorney General Katzenbach of April 13, 1965, and McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, of April 19, 1965). Under these guidelines (page 2) it is the responsibility of the Archivist of the United States to arrange for successive reviews of the records of the Commission that are withheld from research. As it is now five years since the review of the Numbered Document File of the Commission in 1970, it is time for the documents that are withheld from research to be reviewed again as indicated in the last paragraph of the guidelines. The National Archives will be pleased to show the documents withheld from research at the request of your Department to any members of your staff who may be selected to review them. About three linear feet of FBI documents are withheld at the request of the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice.

129-01-2

These records, of course, should be reviewed under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) as amended, and one or more of the specific exemptions listed in 5 U.S.C. 552 (b) should be cited as the basis for withholding any documents that you request

DISCLOSURE 62-189060-7409

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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

the National Archives to withhold from research. Security classified documents should also be reviewed under the term of Executive Order 11652 and one of the specific bases for classification of documents listed in the order (Section 5 (B)), as well as the level of classification desired, should be cited as the basis for continued classification of any documents you do not feel should be declassified.

Because of the recent amendments to the Freedom of Information Act, the Department of Justice may wish to revise the guidelines to conform to the terms of that act for future use.

The following staff members of the National Archives may be called for any additional information that may be needed: Mr. Mark C. Eckhoff, Chief, Legislative, Judicial and Fiscal Branch, or Mr. Marion M. Johnson, on Code 13, Extension 23171.

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosure

Mr. Jenkins 7/31/75

Mr. McDermott

RECORDS OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached are an original and copy of a memorandum from Leon Ulman, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, to the Director dated 7/22/75, with enclosures, under the above caption. On the copy the Director has inquired as to who was handling. This is to advise that Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Section, Files and Communications Division, will handle.

This memorandum relates to review of FBI documents contained in captioned records which have been previously furnished to the National Archives. The memorandum calls for review of the material in accordance with the provisions of the FOIA, and notes the previously published guidelines used as a criteria for release of data in the past are currently being reviewed by the Department of Justice, Office of Legal Counsel, in light of the 1974 Amendments to the FOIA.

The FOIA Section will contact the appropriate National Archives representatives to arrange for review of material, and will coordinate any release of data with the General Investigative Division and the Intelligence Division. Special Agent Thomas H. Bresson of the FOIA Section has been designated as coordinator in accordance with the request contained in the attached memorandum, and Robert Saloschin, Department's Office of Legal Counsel, was so advised on 7/25/75 in response to his query. It is planned that this request will be handled in chronological order along with our other outstanding FOIA requests.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Enc.

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Wannall
THB:rar (5)

62-109060-7409

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 10/22/75

FROM : J. J. McDermott

SUBJECT: RECORDS OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (John F.)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Reference is made to Mr. McDermott to Mr. Jenkins memorandum dated July 31, 1975, captioned as above; memo from Leon Ulman, Deputy Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, to the Director dated July 22, 1975; and letter from James R. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, to Attorney General Levi dated July 3, 1975, copies of which are enclosed with this memo.

The referenced Mr. McDermott to Mr. Jenkins memo dated July 31st advised the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Section, now the Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts (FOIPA) Section, would arrange for review of the captioned records, currently maintained in the National Archives, in accordance with the request detailed in the referenced July 3rd letter of Mr. Rhoads. This memo reported we planned to process this request in chronological order along with our other outstanding FOIA requests.

The demands of processing the Rosenberg case and the existing backlog of FOIPA requests have precluded an earlier handling of this matter. On October 17, 1975, representatives of the FOIPA Section prepared an inventory of the documents which are the subject matter of the requested review. This inventory reveals there are a total of 222 documents that must be reviewed, 109 of which are unclassified, and 113 of which are classified documents. The classified documents consist of 95 confidential documents, 17 secret documents, and 1 top secret document. The preliminary review by the FOIPA Section discloses the classified documents are incomplete, that is, they consist of pages from various reports

Enc. 3 (Enclosure)

REC-66 [illegible]

1 - Mr. Bassett
Attention: Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall
THB:ms (7)

SEE GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION ADDENDUM PAGE 4

CONTINUED - OVER

DEC 2 1975

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

and other Bureau communications, and absent the original or complete document, particularly administrative pages which contain the basis for initial classification, a determination regarding current classification cannot be made. The FOIPA Section is currently engaged in obtaining the original complete documents, in order that classification review can be accomplished. The inventory prepared indicates the classified documents mainly involve the "IS - Russia," "IS - Cuba" and "Security Matter - C" categories.

The FOIPA Section is of the opinion that we should withhold material in this review only where there is an absolute, compelling reason to do so. It is felt, for example, that telephone toll records, previously withheld on the basis they were obtained from a confidential source, would now be released, even though they are accompanied by a statement that records could only be obtained by a subpoena. Further it is considered that third party privacy should be applied only where the matter is of a deeply personal or intimate nature and disclosure would be clearly unwarranted.

In 1970, the FBI reviewed Warren Commission documents for disclosure purposes, utilizing guidelines proposed by the Department of Justice as a criteria for determining what could or could not be released. Those guidelines have been updated by the Department of Justice to, in effect, make them now consistent with the provisions of the FOIA. It has been determined this 1970 review was accomplished by representatives of the Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions without the necessity of submitting copies of documents proposed for release through Bureau channels for additional review and approval. It is considered this procedure is highly desirable and should be continued in the review currently requested, except that the FOIPA Section should coordinate release in accordance with information and instructions in referenced memo.

J. J. McDermott to Mr. Jenkins memo
Re: Kennedy Assassination

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Intelligence Division designate a Special Agent Supervisor to coordinate review of classified documents as they become available and coordinate with the FOIPA Section.

SA M.J. STILLEY assigned task.

2. The General Investigative Division designate a Special Agent Supervisor to participate in the review of unclassified documents being reviewed by the FOIPA Section. Although, normally, General Investigative Division defers to FOIPA judgment regarding the applicability of the FOIA to records within its substantive interest, the importance of this case and recurring developments concerning it requires General Investigative Division participation in this review.

3. The FOIPA Section coordinate overall review and upon completion submit memo reporting results of the review with recommendations regarding disclosure of Warren Commission documents subject to release.

ADDENUDM - GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION (GID) JKH:nlc 10/28/75

Previous review of remaining records at the National Archives which have been withheld from research indicated that with extremely limited exceptions the material involves matters primarily within Intelligence Division classifications. FOIAPA Section advised it intends to review the material in question which involves GID interests, make a determination as to its availability for release, and request GID assistance where necessary. GID concurs, with any such matters to be coordinated between the FOIAPA Section and the Personal Crimes Unit Chief James K. Hall.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. E. P. Grigalus

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 9/25/75

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION MATTER

Asscc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Re J. B. Adams memorandum to Mr. Callahan, dated 9/10/75, in captioned matter.

A review of the alleged teletype of 11/17/63 was conducted and the following are the observations resulting therefrom.

This alleged teletype does not appear to have authenticity because it is not logical in its content. First of all, this teletype did not request contact of security informants which would be a basic and logical thing to do. Also, it is inconsistent to instruct the field to contact all criminal informants and only logical racial and hate group informants. In addition, the instructions "Bureau should be kept advised of all developments" does not appear to be an instruction that would emanate from FBI Headquarters. In such a matter as involving a threat to a president, the instructions would be along the lines of immediately advising the Bureau if not telephonically. In view of the above it is felt that these glaring discrepancies would indicate that this was not a genuine FBI teletype.

Efforts are being conducted to locate comparable documents in the same time frame in order to obtain the language normally utilized.

EX 101 REC-3 62-107060-7410

ACTION:

None. For information.

NOV 19 1975

EG:dew
(4)

66 NOV 28 1975

FBI

Date: OCT 31 1975

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18158) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Re: Anchorage airtel to NH 9/29/75;
Pittsburgh airtel to Bureau 10/3/75.

Enclosed herewith are 5 copies for the Bureau and one each for Anchorage and Pittsburgh of an LHM dated as above and captioned [redacted]

For the info of the Bureau, re Anchorage airtel forwarded to NH a copy of a postcard postmarked 9/22/75 from [redacted] which was given to the Anchorage Office by [redacted], Alaska Co-ordinator of U.S. Senator MIKE GRAVEL, Federal Building, Anchorage, Alaska. The postcard was similar in language to the one which was forwarded to the Bureau with re Pittsburgh airtel.

2-Bureau (encls. 5)
1-Anchorage (62-7227) (encl. 1)
1-Pittsburgh (62-2931) (encl. 1)
1-New Haven
JJM: rac
(5)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-7411

REC-40

EX-115

7 NOV 6 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

66 NOV 28 1975

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971—413-166

The investigation referred to in the LHM as being conducted in November 1961 was done by former SA [redacted]. The interview of [redacted] on 10/10/75, was conducted by SA [redacted] in view of the possibility, however, remote, that [redacted] might have pertinent information to furnish in captioned matter and also so the Bureau can advise any interested individuals of the results if the Bureau so desires.

The source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] Fairfield Hills Hospital, Newtown, Connecticut, who is a long established source.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NH 100-18158

OCT 31 1975

[redacted]

On September 24, 1975, [redacted], Bridgeport, Connecticut, sent to Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH in Elkins, West Virginia, a postcard in which [redacted] stated as follows:

"Sept. 24/75

"Dear Sen. RANDOLPH:

It appears as though all investigation have failed miserably, as far as the plot and death of Pres. JOHN KENNEDY. When and if the U.S. Senate desires to clear up the mystery of the death of Pres. KENNEDY, you may call on me. I have this informa - tion. Surely I owe these vital statistics to our country. I am ready and willing to deliver the goods. This "info" may be able to thwart future planned assassinations.

[redacted]

On September 24, 1975, [redacted] sent another copy of the same postcard to Senator MIKE GRAVEL, Federal Building, Anchorage, Alaska. Both of these postcards were furnished to the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable informa- tion in the past except where otherwise

11-21-10-111

On October 7, 1975, [redacted] sent to Senator RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER (of Pennsylvania) in Washington, D.C. a letter, a copy of which [redacted] furnished on October 10, 1975 to the FBI in which [redacted] stated in part:

"It appears as though the investigations on the death of President KENNEDY are reaching the stage of unsolved murder, at least so far they are waning badly.

"I do not know how to make it any clearer than I have done so far. You may be assured that I am not playing games with the Federal Government when I tell you I have the whole story, ready to testify to any investigating committee you wish.

"About three months before Pres. JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated I wrote him a letter requesting a meeting with him. I had the information that he was a marked man. At the time I did not know if the "info" was as accurate as it turned out.

"President KENNEDY and ABIE RIBICOFF had numerous arguements over me, including fisticuffs. Pres. KENNEDY wanted to hear me out and ABIE wouldn't have it no how. Pres. KENNEDY held off because he didn't want to damage the whole Democrat party. RIBICOFF fought so hard against me all because he knew that I was so welled informed about the plot to kill KENNEDY.

In the letter [redacted] accused Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF of being the "#1 U.S. Communist" and the source of all security leaks from the Senate. The letter concluded that:

"If you gentlemen in Washington don't care to consume my knowledge then there is only one conclusion for me to come to and that is there must be more Communists in Washington, than there is Americans."

On October 10, 1975, [redacted] informed an agent of the FBI that he had the whole story on the assassination of President KENNEDY and was promptly asked to furnish it. [redacted] stated as follows:

At either Belmont or the Aqueduct Race Track in 1963 he met a man who was an agent for Senator RIBICOFF of Connecticut, whom he described as the leader of the Communists in Connecticut. The man tried to get Mr. [redacted] to join the Communist Party promising it would make him, [redacted] a millionaire. At the race track the agent of Senator RIBICOFF told Mr. [redacted] that they were going to get rid of President KENNEDY by poisoning him, sabotaging his plane or shooting him with a long distance rifle. He did not know the identity of the man he alleged was Senator RIBICOFF's agent, however, he described the man as 55-60 years old with dark hair, not tall and not short who weighed about 175 pounds and used glasses when he was looking at the track sheet. He never saw the man again and has no idea where he might be. He was unable to furnish any basis whatsoever for his statement that Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF was a Communist or that the man was the Senator's agent. He claimed he was very friendly with President KENNEDY but admitted he had never even met the President.

He stated that at one time he was wrongly arrested and held prisoner for 127 days at Fairfield Hills Hospital (FHH), a Connecticut State mental institution at Newtown, Connecticut.

It is to be noted that on November 19, 1961, an advertisement captioned, "Here Is Another One For the F.B.I. Files" appeared on page 47 of the Bridgeport Sunday Herald, a weekly newspaper then published at Bridgeport.

It alleged that an attorney who was a former FBI agent and who was then serving as a judge (in Bridgeport) was a crook who had falsified a paper and then blackmailed "F.W." out of $600. The name of the attorney was not given but the advertisement said it would be furnished on request. The advertisement was signed. "F.W." and was inserted by the [redacted] Welding Company, Bridgeport.

Investigation in November 1961 disclosed that [redacted] is the owner of the [redacted] Welding Company, [redacted], Bridgeport, Connecticut. [redacted], then Captain of Detectives and now Superintendent of Police, Bridgeport, stated that [redacted] is a definite [redacted] case who has caused trouble to law enforcement officials in the past and is a former mental patient at Fairfield Hills Hospital, Newtown, Connecticut.

On October 10, 1975, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised [redacted] was confined to Fairfield Hills Hopital from March 15, 1954 to July 19, 1954 and was diagnosed as [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/17/75

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Miami, 8/28/75.

Referenced airtel furnished copy of a letter from "JOE FIGAL, Pennsylvania Avenue, Miami" containing disjointed information regarding FIDEL CASTRO's involvement in the death of President KENNEDY.

A check of maps and appropriate directories fails to reveal there is a Pennsylvania Avenue in Miami. There is, however, a Pennsylvania Avenue in Miami Beach, Florida, but telephone and city directories fail to reveal a JOE FIGAL living on this street or anywhere else in Dade County, Florida.

A check of the Miami Beach PD, Dade County Public Safety Department, Miami PD and the Credit Bureau of Greater Miami fails to reveal any information identifiable with FIGAL.

Miami sources have been unable to identify FIGAL.

As JOE FIGAL cannot be identified, it appears that this is a fictitious name. Accordingly, no further investigation remains to be conducted by Miami.

REC-50 62-109060 - 7412

24 NOV 20 1975

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info) (RM)
1 - Miami

JSD:mrz (4) 1975

R/s to MM
Submit LHM including receipt of letter from USSS + investigation conducted 12/1/75 mrz/kc

DEC 4 1975

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McDermott

DATE: 9/23/75

FROM : A. C. Frank

SUBJECT: ANALYSIS OF ALLEGED ALL SAC TELETYPE MESSAGE DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1963, RE: JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION MATTER

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

The Communications Section has thoroughly reviewed the alleged teletype message from FBIHQ to all SACs captioned "Threat to Assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas 11/22/63, Miscellaneous Information Concerning."

This analysis assumes that the teletype message appeared exactly as dictated to [redacted], in which case there are numerous inconsistencies which would indicate that it was contrived or reconstructed from memory. The following is a line-by-line listing of inconsistencies:

Line 1 - The time and date are in reverse order; there was no teletypist assigned at FBIHQ in 1963 with the initials HLF, [redacted] did work the midnight shift at that time and used the initials HFL, however, he cannot recall any details of specific messages handled); and the terminology "ONE PAGE" does not belong on line one of the format but should be located in line three following "FROM DIRECTOR" as "1P".

Lines 2 and 3 - Appear normal except that "1P" should be in line three as stated above.

Lines 4 and 5 - The caption does not appear normal as it was accepted practice, in such cases, to use the caption "UNSUB; THREAT TO .....";

and the date would have been spelled out, e.g., NOVEMBERTWENTYSECOND, SIXTYTHREE.

7413

62-109060-7413

6-MM 62-109060

1 - Mr. Callahan (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Adams (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Jenkins (sent direct)
1 -Mr. Gallagher (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Cleveland (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Bassett (sent direct)
1 - Mr. McDermott (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Wannall (sent direct)

REM:jw
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. McDermott
Re: Analysis of Alleged All SAC Teletype
Message Dated November 17, 1963,
Re: John F. Kennedy
Assassination Matter

Line 9 - The dates again would have been spelled out, e.g., NOVEMBER TWENTYSECOND THROUGH TWENTYTHIRD, SIXTYTHREE.

Lines 12 and 13 - The term "BUREAU SHOULD BE KEPT ADVISED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS VIA TELETYPE" would normally have been shortened to read "SUTEL DEVELOPMENTS."

Line 14 the term "OTHER OFFICES HAVE BEEN ADVISED" appears redundant since the message was directed to all SACs.

Line 15 - This line should appear "END AND ACK PLS."

Lines 16 through 19 appear to indicate that this message was transmitted simultaneously to three offices, i.e., Mobile, Dallas and New Orleans followed by a single acknowledgement indicated by the characters "KT TI TU CLR." This is inconsistent with the normal sequence of events since each of the three office abbreviations should be followed by a separate acknowledgement consisting of the time, OK FBI, field office abbreviation and operators initials. The diagraphs "KT TI" do not correlate to any known teletype terminology; however, the "TU CLR" meant THANK YOU-CLEAR and is accepted terminology. The following is an exact representation of how the message should have appeared with appropriate format and terminology used in Bureau messages at that time:

URGENT 11-17-63 1-45 AM HLF

TO ALL SACS

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

UNSUBS; THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING.

INFORMATION.....

END AND ACK

MO (time) OK FBI MO (initials)
DL (time) OK FBI DL (initials)
NO (time) OK FBI NO (initials)

TU CLR

Memorandum to Mr. McDermott
Re: Analysis of Alleged All SAC Teletype
Message Dated November 17, 1963,
Re: John F. Kennedy
Assassination Matter

The possibility exists that if the original copy of the alleged message were reviewed it would be found that the errors in format were attributable to the dictation. Further, although the above reflects normal practices which were strictly adhered to at that time, it is not inconceivable that a series of coincidences could have resulted in a message similar to that presented.

ACTION:

For information.

ADDENDUM OF FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION ACF:jw 9/26/75

To clarify the variation between the standard heading as set forth on Page 2 and copies of ALL SAC teletypes in Bufiles, it should be noted that the initials "FBI" were not transmitted on the teletype machine following the word "Director" even though "FBI" invariably appeared on the O-9 green and on the blocked yellow when prepared by the stenographer at FBIHQ. The deletion of the initials FBI from the transmission copy was placed into effect sometime between 1961 and March, 1963, as an economy measure by eliminating unnecessary information in the heading of teletype messages.

The caption as set forth in the alleged teletype and as set forth in the representation of how a teletype message should have appeared in 1963 would have depended entirely upon the dictator. For example, the dictator of such a communication could have used "President Kennedy" as opposed to "President John F. Kennedy" in recognition of President Kennedy's eminence. There was not then, nor is there now, a prescribed format for the captions of teletype messages, this being the prerogative of the dictator.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : J. S. Peelman

SUBJECT: JOHN F. KENNEDY
ASSASSINATION MATTER

DATE: 9/26/75

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. J.E. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Gehring
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. McDermott

This concerns the purported teletype dated 11-17-63 originating from the Bureau to All SACs concerning an alleged threat to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on 11/22 - 23/63 by a "militant revolutionary group."

An analysis of the teletype communication indicates it did not originate from the Bureau.

The distinctive wording of the teletype did not follow the normal format of issuing instructions of type by the Bureau during that particular period of time. All offices would have been instructed to contact all Racial, Security, and Criminal informants and logical sources (not limited to "Racial" and hate group informants, Security informant was not mentioned). The reliability of the sources and the name of group would normally be included. (Not general classification, "militant revolutionary group.") No instructions given regarding advice to State and local authorities and Secret Service. Files do not indicate the normal cover memorandum for such a communication.

ACTION: For information.

MPG/pwl (10)

EX-131 REC-43 - 11[illegible] - 94M

5 NOV 20 1975

File

6-1M 62-109060

5 5[illegible] 1 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

IMPORTANT Please Read

The attached mail has been charged to your office for appropriate action. If it is necessary to forward elsewhere, advise the Office of Congressional Affairs, extension 4510. IMPERATIVE: Copies of any memoranda, letters, or drafts for the signature of Justice Department officials must be furnished to the office of Congressional Affairs. Also, a copy of any letters to the concerned Congressman, Senator, or constituent concerning this matter should be furnished to the Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, along with the original yellow referral slip.

November 12, 1975

EX 103

REC-43 62-109060-7415

Honorable Robert P. Griffin
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Griffin:

Your communication of October 31st to the Department of Justice, enclosing a copy of a letter from Messrs. Steve Willnow and Robert Carlson, Allendale, Michigan, was forwarded to the FBI for acknowledgment and was received here on November 10th.

With respect to your constituents' request, this Bureau has received numerous letters urging that the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy be reopened. I have responded by saying that in every instance new leads are investigated, but to date, no evidence has been received that would indicate this investigation should be reopened.

MAILED 6
NOV 12 1975

Your enclosure is being returned in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___

Enclosure

1 - Office of Legislative Affairs - Enclosures (3)
1 - Room 1136, Department of Justice
1 - Detroit - Enclosures (2)
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Willnow and Carlson are not identifiable in Bufiles.

mhb:bak (10)

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., October 31, 1975

Respectfully referred to

RECEIVED
NOV 1975
Congressional Liaison
Dept. of Justice
Attn: Larry Miesse

I would appreciate a review of the matter described in the attached letter. Please send me an appropriate report and return the correspondence.

Thank you.

INDEXED

FED. BU. OF INV.
8 NOV 3 1975
D.A.G.
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

FED. BU. OF INV.
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
U.S.S.

Form No. 8
ACK 11/2/75

62-107015-7413

ENCLOSURE

REC-43

EX 103

NOV 18 1975

Sena[illegible]obert Griffen
853 [illegible]e Office Buildin[illegible]
Washi[illegible]n, D.C. 20510

Steve Willnow
140 Kistler House
Grand Valley State College
Allendale, Michigan 49401

Senator Griffen,

Recently we saw a few television shows showing considerable evidence that John F. Kennedy's assassination was a conspiracy. After reading more on the subject we decided that we would circulate petitions to see how many people would be in favor of a re-opening of the investigation concerning the assassination. In a short period of time we have collected 200 signatures. May I also add that approximatley 90% of the people asked were willing to sign the petition. These programs have left a feeling of doubt, speculation and even mistrust in us and many others. We wish the investigation be re-opened

We would appreciate any other information you have concerning this matter. Other copies of these petitions are being sent to other senators and knowledgeable people. Thank-you.

Sincerely,

Steve Willnow
Robert Carlson

Enclosure
kw

Allendale Mich.

ORIGINAL ENCLOSURE SENT BACK TO SENATOR GRIFFIN

62 signatures

Asst. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

41
12

FROM	DATE OF DOCUMENT	SUSPENSE DATE
SEN. ROBERT GRIFFIN	10/31/75	11/18/75
TO: Congressional Liaison	DATE RECEIVED: 11/3175	CONTROL NO.: 13,189
DESCRIPTION: Let. of Steve Willnow	REFERRED TO: Criminal	DATE: 11/4/75
	FBI	11-5
REMARKS: PLEASE RETURN COPY OF REPLY AND THIS FORM TO OLA-Room 1139		
	PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF: Criminal Division.	

MAIL CONTROL — REPLACES AUTO-DATA WHICH MAY BE USED — DJ-205 7-9-73

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/31/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO

REC-3

Re Tampa airtel and LHM dated 10/29/75, and Bureau routing slip to Dallas dated 10/22/75.

Dallas requests investigation be conducted at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, in an attempt to locate hospital records on ~~GLAY~~BERTRAND, aka BERT (LNU), who was reportedly treated at the psychiatric ward of that hospital during 1967 - 1968. Additionally, [redacted] Clearwater, Florida, should be reinterviewed for the names and present location of any other persons who knew or met BERTRAND in Denver during 1967 - 1968 in an attempt to verify the information she furnished in referenced LHM.

REC-3 EX-112

62-109060-7416

17 NOV 3 1975

(2) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
DHI:daf
(4)

6 DEC 3 1975

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 348-000 (11)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/7/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-3

(OO: DALLAS)

Re Tampa airtel to the Bureau, 10/9/75.

New Orleans Division has reviewed information furnished by [redacted] on 10/6/75 and does not believe additional investigation warranted as a result of her statement. FIA

New Orleans has previously furnished the Bureau information regarding the name CLAY BERTRAND which originally came to light when Jefferson Parish, La., Attorney DEAN ANDREWS indicated that he had received a telephone call, subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY, while a patient in a New Orleans hospital from an individual who identified himself as BERTRAND and who requested that ANDREWS defend LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It was previously noted that ANDREWS was heavily sedated at the time of this reported telephone call.

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
1 - Tampa (62-455) (Info)
1 - New Orleans
JEC:npc
(5)

REC-3 62-109060-7417

17 NOV 12 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 DEC 2 1975

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 345-000 (12)

NO 89-69

Following ANDREWS' revelation of this reported telephone call, former New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON, while conducting his investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY, unsuccessfully tried to prove that CLAY SHAW (deceased) was identical to BERTRAND.

New Orleans feels that should additional investigation be considered appropriate at this time as a result of [redacted] statement, this investigation should commence with interviews at Lowry Air Force Base or Fitzsimmons Hospital.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/19/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
Att n: Supervisor [redacted], Room 5048 JEH

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

RE: KENNEDY ASSASSINATION
TAPING OF "THE TOMORROW SHOW"
11/18/75
NEW YORK OFFICE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

This will confirm telephone call early AM 11/18/75 from Bureau Supervisor [redacted] requesting NYO tape "The Tomorrow Show" which would be seen on NBC television at 1:00 am, 11/18/75. According to Supervisor McGorray, he desired the program be taped in its entirety inasmuch as FBI's role in the Kennedy assassination was to be the topic of discussion between TOM SNYDER, Host and guests Senator Richard Schweiker, author Bob Anson, and others.

In accordance with FBIHQ request, enclosed is tape concerning captioned program.

2-Bureau (Enc 1) ENCLOSURE
1-New York

[redacted] REC-38 62-107060-7418

"ENCLOSURE IN BULKY ROOM"
1B 878 JEH

NOV 26 1975

62-107060

RESEARCH SECTION

PAM:AHD
(3)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 345-699

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. AD Adm.	
Dep. AD Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/26/75

FROM: SAC, TED L. GUNDERSON

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING AUTHENTICITY OF ALLEGED TELETYPE DIRECTED TO ALL SAC'S, 11/17/63, CAPTIONED "THREAT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY, IN DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING"

On 9/16/75, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised he wishes to be as cooperative as possible with the FBI, however, because of his position, he requests the following information be maintained in the strictest of confidence. Under no circumstances will he testify as he has furnished this data to the FBI for verification of the information only.

I, TED L. GUNDERSON, granted [redacted] an express promise of confidentiality per his request as to the information he furnished me and as to his identity.

[redacted]

7419

REC-41 1 10711

4 1975

File 62-107068

6-MM

2 REC. UNIT

TLG:pc

5 REC-5 1975

Airtel

11/24/75

To: SAC, Denver

1 - Mr. Nettles

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Tampa airtel, 10/9/75, Dallas airtel, 10/31/75, and New Orleans airtel, 11/7/75, no copies sent to Denver.

Enclosed for Denver for background information are two copies of a Tampa LHM dated 10/9/75.

FBIHQ files contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

The name Clay Bertrand originally came to light when Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, Attorney Dean Andrews indicated he had received a telephone call, after the assassination, from an individual who identified himself as Bertrand. The caller requested that Andrews defend Lee Harvey Oswald. Thereafter, former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, while conducting his investigation of the assassination, unsuccessfully tried to prove that Clay Shaw (deceased), was identical with Bertrand.

Denver at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colorado, attempt to identify and develop any available information regarding Clay Bertrand, aka Bert (LNU), who was reportedly treated at the psychiatric ward of that hospital during 1967-1968.

MAILED 24 NOV 24 1975 FBI

REC-3 62-109060 7420

Enclosures - 2
1 - Dallas (For information)
1 - New Orleans (For information)
2 - Tampa
WEN:amd
(6)

7 NOV 26 1975

See Note Page 2.

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

1 ENCLOSURE

143

DEC 5 1975

RJG/mm

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

File 62-109060

HHH 5048

GPO : 1975 O - 569-929

Airtel to Denver
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Tampa at Clearwater, Florida, determine from [redacted] the names and present locations of any other persons who knew or met Bertrand in Denver, Colorado, in 1967-1968, and set out appropriate leads in an attempt to verify the information she furnished in Tampa LHM of 10/9/75.

Both offices submit LHMs.

NOTE: [redacted] advised that in 1967-1968, in Denver, Colorado, she knew a Bert (LNU), who claimed his true name was Clay Bertrand and the Bertrand who was being sought in New Orleans was not the right one. He allegedly was attached to the Air Police at Lowry Air Force Base and indicated he had connections with the CIA. At one time he indicated he had a problem regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. In May or June of 1968, she took him to the Fitzsimmons General Hospital and turned him over to a doctor in the psychiatric ward who was a colonel. The next day, the hospital denied any knowledge of him (Bert). Even though Bert appears to be a psychiatric case, these leads are being set out in an effort to develop a clearer picture of this matter. Office of origin, Dallas, recommended the above leads.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
October 9, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On October 6, 1975, [redacted] nee [redacted], Clearwater, Florida, telephone number [redacted] telephonically contacted the Clearwater, Florida, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). [redacted] requested that an Agent contact her at her residence as she had information concerning the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/9/75

[redacted], nee [redacted], [redacted], was contacted at her residence, in response to her request and advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent. She, thereafter, furnished the following information:

In July, 1967, [redacted] was living in Denver, Colorado, and at that time met an Air Force Sergeant, whom she only knew as BURT, and dated him for approximately two weeks. This individual was supposedly working on a top secret project, never wore a uniform and worked in civilian clothes. Supposedly, he was attached to the Air Police at Lowry Air Force Base and indicated that he had either connections or employment with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

[redacted] advised she dated this individual for approximately two weeks and one morning he called her on the telephone and asked her if she would drive his car to the Texas/Louisiana border, where his brother, ROBERT, who was a manager at a Holiday Inn in New Orleans, would pick up the car. She stated she agreed to do this, and this individual picked her up to take her to work that morning and told her that at 2:00 a.m. the following morning he would drop off his car for her. She questioned him as to what was the problem, and he would only state that he had some problems and that if she did not know anything about it she could not get into trouble. [redacted] stated that this individual then continued

---

On 10/6/75 at Clearwater, Florida File # Tampa 62-455

by SA [redacted] smf Date dictated 10/8/75

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

to tell her that his true name was CLAY BERTRAND and that the individual by the name of CLAY BERTRAND that the FBI was looking for in New Orleans was not the right CLAY BERTRAND. He stated that this involved the Kennedy assassination and he would furnish no other information concerning it. [redacted] advised that BERTRAND did not show up the following morning at 2:00 a.m. to deliver his car to her and he disappeared for approximately one year.

In approximately May or June of 1968, he came to her residence and was acting like a crazy man, stating that he had been operated on by the military and they had put a plate in his head which was buzzing and causing him headaches and other problems. [redacted] stated that she was able to get him out of her apartment under the pretext of taking him to a bar close to Lowry Air Force Base, and when she got in that area, she took him directly to Fitzsimmons Hospital. She was met at the hospital by a Colonel, who was also a medical doctor in the psychiatric ward, and this individual thanked her for bringing Bertrand back, in that he had escaped after his operation and was in need of treatment. [redacted] did not recall the Colonel's name.

[redacted] stated that the following day she telephonically contacted Fitzsimmons Hospital to check on the condition of BERTRAND, and they denied any knowledge of his being in the hospital or of ever being there. She stated she then attempted to locate the Colonel she had turned BERTRAND over to, and the hospital denied ever having this individual employed at the hospital.

[redacted] advised that BERTRAND had warned her never to say anything about their association or his true identity and she has been keeping this information to herself since that time, and it has continued to bother her until she decided that it was time to tell someone. [redacted] stated she has never seen or heard from BERTRAND since that time and has no idea of his current location.

[redacted] described BERTRAND as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5'11" - 6'

Weight:	190 pounds
Age:	Approximately 32 in 1967
Hair:	Blondish brown and curly
Eyes:	Blue
Residence:	Believed to be originally from Lake Charles, La.
Relatives:	Supposedly had eight brothers and sisters.
Automobile:	In 1967, believed to be a blue or green two door Chevrolet, approximately two years old at that time.

[redacted] furnished the following background and descriptive information concerning herself:

Name:	[redacted], nee [redacted]
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Date of birth:	November 23, 1935
Place of birth:	St. Louis, Mo.
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	134 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Social Security No.:	[redacted]
Military Service:	U.S. Air Force, August 8, 1954 - February 18, 1955
Serial Number:	[redacted]
Rank:	Airman 3rd Class
Residence:	[redacted] Clearwater, Florida
Telephone number:	441-3418
Employment:	Unemployed, previously employed [redacted] Main Office, Miami, Florida

Mother: [redacted]

Previous residences: River Park, Port St. Luce, Fla.
104th Street and Heron
Denver, Colorado

1400 block, Jamaica St.
Denver, Colorado

[redacted]anthia
Denver, Colorado

Divorced from: [redacted]

Someone always knowing her whereabouts: [redacted]
Mount Bello,
Denver, Colorado
telephone [redacted]

FD-448 (Rev. 10-16-73)

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION Priority Nitel

NOV 21 1975

To: SAC, Los Angeles TELETYPE Date: 11/21/75

From: Director, FBI 62- Time: Transmitted -

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63 Initials -

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception ☒ Other 11/12/75 telegram to President Ford.

Special handling instructions: Los Angeles interview [redacted] Huntington Beach, California. Submit LHM. FBIHQ files contain no information identifiable with Orton.

[redacted]

Approved: [redacted]

59 DEC 30 1975

Dept. of Justice FBI

The White House
Washington

T

WHB134(1952)(2-B47369E316)PD 11/12/75 1952

1975 NOV 12 PM 8 57

ICS IPMRNCZ CSP

7149681579 TDRN HUNTINGTON BEACH CA 15 11-12 0752P EST

PMS PRESIDENT GERALD FORD O Assassination of Pres. John F. Kenn

WHITE HOUSE DC

I HAVE ENOUGH EVIDENCE LEE HARVEY OSWALD IS INNOCENT OF JOHN KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. CONTACT ME.

REC-38 62-107060-7421

[redacted]

HUNTINGTON BEACH CA 92646

7 NOV 26 1975

EX-103

NNNN

CORRESPONDENCE

PLAINTEXT TELETYPE NITEL

11/24/75

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES REC 8

1 - Mr. [redacted]

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] (PHONETIC), [redacted], SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA, CALLED FBIHQ ON NOVEMBER 24, 1975, AND SPOKE WITH HEAVY SPANISH ACCENT. SHE REPORTEDLY IS FROM MEXICO AND HAS BEEN BEATEN UP BY "WELFARE PEOPLE." SHE HAD NO COMPLAINT UNDER FBI JURISDICTION; HOWEVER, MADE STATEMENT "I KNOW WHO KILLED KENNEDY."

SHE FURNISHED TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] AND REQUESTED TO BE CONTACTED BY AN FBI AGENT.

FBIHQ FILES NEGATIVE RE [redacted]

LOS ANGELES INTERVIEW [redacted]

WEN:amd
(3)

NOTE: Call received by Division 6 Night Supervisor [redacted] 7422

[redacted]

SI 104 REC 8 62-109060-7422

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
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Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

143

62 DEC 5 1975

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FD NOV 26 1975
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 24 1975
8251 VN
TELETYPE

HMM
3048

RJG/lm

File
62-109060

GPO : 1975 O - 569-929

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 11/19/75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63;
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

Assoc. Dir. ___
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Dep. AD Inv. ___
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Director Sec'y ___

On 11/11/75, an article by staff writer Norman Kempster appeared in the "Washington Star" newspaper concerning the House of Representatives' Judiciary Subcommittee inquiry into the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. (Copy of article is attached).

In discussing the letter Lee Harvey Oswald left at the Dallas Office for Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., the reporter states "The FBI withheld information about the letter from the Warren Commission. The bureau confirmed reports about the letter only after they appeared in newspapers earlier this year."

The Director asked about this paragraph "What does the reporter refer to here?"

REC 61 62-116160-742

The reporter apparently assumes that information about the letter was handled by the Bureau according to established procedures, and a decision was made to officially withhold it from the Warren Commission. The internal inquiry into the existence of the letter has not established that this was the case. No evidence has been developed which would indicate an "institutional cover-up."

12 NOV 25 1975

Regarding the statement about the Bureau confirming reports about the letter only after they appeared in newspapers, the truth of the matter is that the newspaper reports and the Bureau's confirmation occurred at the same time. The initial newspaper article about the letter, which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," also contained the Director's statement regarding the internal inquiry into its existence. FBIHQ had no knowledge of the letter until informed of the allegations regarding it by the representative of the "Dallas Times Herald" in July, 1975. No previous articles had been written about it.

ACTION: For information.

ENCLOSURE

Enc.

WEN:sls (11)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

62-104000

Warren Data Inquiry

Panel to Quiz FBI on Oswald

By Norman Kempster
Washington Star Staff Writer

A House subcommittee investigating charges that the FBI withheld evidence from the Warren Commission plans to question agents from the bureau's Dallas office who had dealings with Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Witnesses to be called by the Judiciary subcommittee to hearings later this month include James P. Hosty Jr., the FBI agent whose name appeared in Oswald's address book, and Gordon Shanklin, the special agent in charge of the Dallas office.

"We think everything should be laid out on the public record before everybody dies," Chairman Don Edwards, D-Calif., said in a telephone interview.

HOSTY HAS declined to discuss the matter in public in recent years even though his name figures in many of the perplexing questions that have been raised since the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald was the lone assassin.

Edwards said the Justice Department has agreed to permit Hosty, now assigned to the Kansas City office, to testify under oath. The chairman said he had been assured that Shanklin, who has since retired, also will appear.

In a session last month that raised far more questions than it answered, the committee was told by James B. Adams, deputy associate FBI director, that Hosty and Shanklin told directly contradictory stories to the bureau's internal investigation into the destruction of a letter Oswald delivered at the Dallas office a few days before the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination.

The FBI withheld information about the letter from the Warren Commission. The bureau confirmed reports about the letter only after they appeared in newspapers earlier this year.

ADAMS SAID Hosty said he destroyed the letter on Shanklin's instructions just two hours after Oswald was pronounced dead Nov. 24. But Adams said Shanklin said he knew nothing of either the receipt or the destruction of the letter.

Edwards said the committee decided that the only way to resolve the conflict was to question under oath Hosty, Shanklin, an office receptionist who saw the letter and others.

Receptionist Nancy M. Fenner said the letter contained a threat to blow up the FBI office and the Dallas police department if Hosty did not stop harassing Oswald's Russian-born wife, Marina. Hosty said the letter urged him to leave Marina alone but contained no threat.

In addition to the Oswald letter, Edwards said the committee plans to ask for additional information about the FBI's handling of Oswald's address book which contained Hosty's name, address and auto license number.

When the FBI originally sent the Warren Commission a memo on the contents of Oswald's address book, the reference to Hosty's name was omitted.

When the commission staff asked about the omission, the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said the original memo had contained only information that might provide leads. Since Hosty was well-known to the bureau, Hoover said, his name did not provide a lead to FBI investigators.

HOWEVER, the original memo did contain large amouts of extraneous information which was of doubtful lead value.

Edwards said of Hoover's explanation, "It isn't a satisfactory answer, of course."

Warren Commission critics who believe Oswald may have been an FBI informant frequently cite the fact that he had Hosty's name in the address book.

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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

what does the reporter refer to here? K-T

The Washington Post ____
Washington Star-News A-5
Daily News (New York) ____
The New York Times ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
The National Observer ____
The Los Angeles Times ____

NOV 11 1975

REC 62

EX 104

NOV 25 1975

3

A private researcher, Paul L. Hoch of Berkeley, Calif. offers circumstantial evidence in an unpublished manuscript that a page of the FBI memo was retyped to remove Hosty's name.

Hoover and FBI agents John T. Kesler and Robert P. Gemberling all swore in affidavits to the Warren Commission that the reference to Hosty was not removed in an effort to mislead the commission.

Kesler prepared the original memo which was later included in a longer memo by Gemberling. Gemberling said the first page of the Kesler memo was retyped to put it on plain paper instead of a memo letterhead to facilitate including it in his memo.

ACCORDING to Hoch, each page of Kesler's 30-page memo is numbered at the bottom except for the first, which Gemberling said was retyped, and page 25, where the Hosty reference would have appeared if the address book had been copied completely. Those two pages were numbered at the top of the page.

In addition, Hoch said, the margin at the bottom of page 25 is larger than the margin at the bottom of other pages in the memo.

Hoover's letter to commission general counsel J. Lee Rankin's questions about the Hosty reference was tart in tone. He insisted that the FBI had always "reported all available and relevant facts" to the commission. He said, "I trust that this letter and the enclosures thereto will satisfy the requirements of the commission."

Recently declassified minutes of the commission's executive sessions indicate that there was some reluctance to argue with the irascible FBI head. Apparently, the question of why Hosty's name was omitted from the original memo was not raised again. Probably the commission felt there was no need to pursue the issue further since the evidence was then in hand.

4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 26 1975

TELETYPE

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Director Sec'y —

NR 033 LA PLAIN

953PM NITEL 11-25-75 RLD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109860)

FROM LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

REBUTEL TO LOS ANGELES, NOVEMBER 24, 1975.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED THIS DATE AT 329 NORTH BENNILEY, SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA. SHE IS A FEMALE MEXICAN AMERICAN, BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1926, AT EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA. MARTINEZ ADVISED SHE CALLED FBIHQ, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 24, 1975. SHE STATED SHE WAS INTOXICATED AT THE TIME SHE MADE THE CALL AND SHE HAD CONSUMED A QUANTITY OF WHISKEY, BEER AND TOKAY WINE. SHE WAS WORRIED BECAUSE SHE HAD NO PLACE TO LIVE AND SHE ALLEGED TWO LOCAL WOMEN HAD STOLEN HER MONEY. SHE HAS NO INFORMATION RE THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY. SHE WAS CONCERNED SOMEONE MIGHT ALSO STEAL HER FRAMED PHOTO OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY KEPT ON THE MANTEL OF THE [redacted] RESIDENCE. SHE PLACED THE CALL TO FBIHQ FROM THE RESIDENCE OF [redacted], SANTA MARIA, TELEPHONE [redacted]

EX-115 REC-31 62-109860-7424

21 NOV 26 1975

6-LM

Relay wec
WEN/wnd
11/26/75

66 DEC 10 1975

[redacted] ALSO STATED SHE HAD CALLED FORMER PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1967. SHE ADDED SHE HAS BEEN IN THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY JAIL, SANTA BARBARA FROM JULY 16, 1975 THROUGH NOVEMBER 16, 1975. SHE REITERATED SHE HAS NO INFORMATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

SANTA MARIA PD RECORDS DISCLOSED A RECORD ON FILE FOR [redacted], BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1926, FBI NUMBER [redacted] SINCE 1946 SHE HAS HAD [redacted] ARRESTS FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE, PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS AND PROSTITUTION. HER LAST ARREST WAS ON MAY 24, 1975, BY THE [redacted] COUNTY SO FOR THE BURNING OF A BARN.

AN EMPLOYEE AT THE SANTA MARIA PD ADVISED SHE IS WELL KNOWN TO THE PD AND IS CONSIDERED MENTALLY UNSTABLE.

LOS ANGELES IS CONDUCTING NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION RE COMMENT MADE BY [redacted]

END

HOLD PLS

November 21, 1975

Honorable Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach
IBM Corporation
Armonk, New York 10504

Dear Mr. Katzenbach:

I have been informed that you recently called Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler to express your concern about an article written by John Crewdson in the New York Times concerning taps and/or bugs on Marina Oswald. I understand that you said this article may be unfair to us and certainly it may also have been unfair to you. The fact that you took the time and trouble to inform Judge Tyler is most appreciated, and I am hopeful that this matter will be straightened out in order that we might prevent even further misunderstandings.

Sincerely,

1s1 Clarence Kelley

REC 8 62-109060-7425

5 DEC 3 1975

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:45PM
DATE 11-21-75
BY HCA

CMK:EDM (3)

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
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Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Director's Sec'y	

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 31, 1975

FROM : Harold R. Tyler, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: New York Times Article, October 30, 1975, (page 34)
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

On the morning of October 30th, I received a telephone call from Nicholas Katzenbach. Mr. Katzenbach was concerned about the article by John Crewdson in the Times concerning taps and/or bugs of the home or apartment of Marina Oswald. Specifically, according to the Crewdson article, the FBI is said to have made a statement that it had conducted "an electronic surveillance" of Mrs. Oswald's residence for a period in February and March, 1964 "based upon written approval of the Attorney General of the United States."

According to Katzenbach, this article may be erroneous and unfair, both to the FBI and former Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Further, according to Katzenbach, he recalls that the tap was placed on Mrs. Oswald's residence pursuant to a request from Chief Justice Earl Warren. Katzenbach is of the opinion that Mr. Kennedy did not attach the letter which he received from the Chief Justice in order to protect the privacy or reputation of the latter.

Finally, according to Mr. Katzenbach, it is his recollection that no bug or other form of electronic surveillance of Mrs. Oswald was ever authorized. Indeed, he is inclined to the belief that the FBI did nothing but the phone tap as heretofore described.

cc: The Attorney General

REC FY. 103 62-109060-7426

Ltr. to Mr. Katzenbach 11-21-75 cmk clear

5 DEC 3 1975

1 Xerox mailed 11-4-75 to Messrs. Callahan, Adams, Gallagher & Wannall elw

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE 143

5 DEC 8 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Tap on Marina Oswald's Room Reported by Ex-F.B.I. Official

He Says Warren Commission Was Not Told of Action After Kennedy Death

By JOHN M. CREWDSON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The Federal Bureau of Investigation tapped the telephones and bugged the living quarters used by Marina Oswald after the assassination of President Kennedy, it failed to report either the fact of the surveillance or its product to investigators for the Warren Commission, according to a former F.B.I. official.

The official, who was closely involved with the investigation conducted by the bureau in the wake of the assassination, said that the electronic surveillance was instituted on the Russian-born Mrs. Oswald shortly after her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, was identified as the principal suspect in Mr. Kennedy's murder.

The surveillance, the former official said, continued for "some months" after the death of Mr. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, and the killing of Oswald himself two days later by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator.

But the former official said that, to the best of his recollection the surveillance never produced any information that apparently bore directly on Oswald's motives or that supported the suspicions held by some F.B.I. officials that he had been involved in a conspiracy against the President's life. It was those suspicions, the former official said that prompted the bureau to initiate its electronic "coverage" of Mrs. Oswald.

The F.B.I. said in a statement this afternoon that it had "conducted an electronic surveillance of Marina Oswald's residence from Feb. 29, 1964, to March 12, 1964, based upon written approval of the Attorney General of the United States."

The Government contended then that in "national security" cases court permission was not required. The late Robert F. Kennedy was Attorney General.

The bureau did not deal with its reported failure to inform the Warren Commission of the eavesdropping effort, and a spokesman said he would be unable to go beyond the statement.

Not in Testimony

None of the volumes of testimony or evidence published by the Warren Commission contain any hint that commission lawyers were told by the F.B.I. of its surveillance of Mrs. Oswald, which the former official said took place in and around the Dallas area where she and her husband lived.

The former official's assertion was supported by key commission counsel and investigators, who said in telephone interviews that they could not remember having been told that Mrs. Oswald's conversations had been monitored.

David W. Belin, a lawyer from Des Moines, Iowa, who served as an assistant counsel to the commission, said that if the former official's account was accurat, "t strikes me as horrible" that the commission was left uniformed.

His sentiments were shared by Albert E. Jenner Jr., also a former assistant commission counsel and now a Chicago lawyer, who said that whether the surveillance of Mrs. Oswald had come out "positive or negative," the panel should have been allowed to weigh whatever information was gleaned.

The commission, named for Earl Warren, the late Chief Justice who acted as its chairman, was set up by President Johnson within a week of Mr. Kennedy's death with instructions to determine the circumstances that surrounded the assassination.

The commission's report was initially heralded and subsequently defended by most of those who prepared it as a definitive assessment of all of the evidence then in the hands of Federal agencies and others that related in any conceivable way to Mr. Kennedy's death.

The former F.B.I. official's account of the withholding of the wiretap and bugging data on Mrs. Oswald, however, is but the most recent indication that the evidence made available to the commission was less than complete.

Last week, for example, the F.B.I. acknowledged that one of its agents had destroyed, within hours of Oswald's death, an allegedly threatening letter he had received from Oswald less than a month before Mr. Kennedy was shot.

Joseph A. Ball, a third lawyer who served as an assistant counsel to the Warren Commission, said today in a telephone interview from his Long Beach, Calif., office that he, too, was certain he never had been told about the electronic surveillance of Mrs. Oswald.

If he had been, Mr. Ball said, he "would never have permitted" the F.B.I. to use such techniques in its investigation on behalf of the commission.

Mr. Ball added, however, that he did recall having been told that the bureau had bugged the hotel room that Mrs. Oswald occupied on her visit to Washington to testify before the commission.

That bugging was also confirmed by the former official, who said that it had produced nothing apparently related to the investigation at hand.

The bureau denied in its statement this afternoon that it had conducted electronic eavesdropping on Mrs. Oswald at her Washington hotel.

The disclosure that the surveillance of Mrs. Oswald continued at least through February, 1964, the month in which she testified before the commission, raised questions about the locations where the F.B.I. placed bugging devices and tapped the telephones referred to by the former official.

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gton Post ___
Star-News ___
(New York) P-34
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tne National Observer ___
The Los Angeles Times ___

OCT 30 1975
Date ___

62-109060-746

0-73 (Rev. 2-13-75)

MESSAGE RELAY

Transmit in ☒ Plaintext ☐ Code Via Teletype the Attached ☐ Immediate ☐ Urgent ☒ Nitel Message Date 11/26/75

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs: To: Legats:

To: RUEADWW/ ☐ The President ☐ The Vice President ☐ Attn: ☐ White House Situation Room ☐ Attn:

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General ☐ Deputy Attorney General ☐ Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division ☐ Attn: Internal Security Section ☐ Attn: General Crimes Section

RUEABND/ ☐ Drug Enforcement Administration

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration and Naturalization Service

RUEBWJA/ ☐ U. S. Marshal's Service

RUEBDUA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (APOSI)

RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army

RUEAIA/ ☐ Director, CIA

RUEBJGA/ ☐ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

RHEGGTN/ ☐ Energy Research and Development Administration

RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration

RUEANAT/ ☐ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.

RUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))

RUEOLKN/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service

RUEAUSA/ ☐ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified) (Use RUEVDFS if Unclassified)

RUEHSE/ ☒ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEHOC/ ☐ Secretary of State

RUEBOGA/ ☐ Department of Transportation Attn: Director of Security

REC-65 62-109060-7427

21 DEC 2 1975

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 26 1975

TELETYPE

Classification: ☐ Top Secret ☐ Secret ☐ Confidential ☒ Unclassified

Foreign Liaison Unit ☐ Route through for review ☐ Cleared telephonically

Subject (Text begins next page): ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
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Director Sec'y ____

DEC 5 1975

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

RJG/jm

File 62-109060

HP 7433 LA PLAIN

9:38PM NITEL 11-25-75 RLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM LOS ANGELES (62-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

FBI SAC, LOS ANGELES ADVISED:

REBUTEL TO LOS ANGELES, NOVEMBER 24, 1975.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED ON NOVEMBER 25, 1975, AT [redacted]
[redacted] SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA. SHE IS A FEMALE MEXICAN
AMERICAN, BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1926, AT EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA.
MARTINEZ ADVISED SHE CALLED FBIHQ, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
NOVEMBER 24, 1975. SHE STATED SHE WAS INTOXICATED AT THE
TIME SHE MADE THE CALL AND SHE HAD CONSUMED A QUANTITY OF
WHISKEY, BEER AND TOKAY WINE. SHE WAS WORRIED BECAUSE SHE
HAD NO PLACE TO LIVE AND SHE ALLEGED TWO LOCAL MEN HAD
STOLEN HER MONEY. SHE HAS NO INFORMATION RE THE ASSASSINATION
OF JOHN F. KENNEDY. SHE WAS CONCERNED [redacted] MEN MIGHT ALSO
STEAL HER FRAMED PHOTO OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY KEPT ON THE
MANTEL OF THE [redacted] RESIDENCE. SHE PLACED THE CALL TO
FBIHQ FROM THE RESIDENCE OF [redacted]
[redacted], SANTA MARIA, TELEPHONE [redacted]

[redacted] ALSO STATED SHE HAD CALLED FORMER PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1967. SHE ADDED SHE WAS BEEN IN THE [redacted] COUNTY JAIL, [redacted] FROM JULY 16, 1975 THROUGH NOVEMBER 16, 1975. SHE REITERATED SHE HAS NO INFORMATION RE THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

SANTA MARIA PD RECORDS DISCLOSED A RECORD ON FILE FOR [redacted] BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1926, FBI NUMBER [redacted] SINCE 1946 SHE HAS HAD 25 ARRESTS FOR DISTURBING THE PEACE, PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS AND PROSTITUTION. HER LAST ARREST WAS ON MAY 24, 1975, BY THE [redacted] COUNTY SO FOR THE DRIVING OF A CAR.

AN EMPLOYEE AT THE SANTA MARIA PD ADVISED SHE IS WELL KNOWN TO THE PD AND IS CONSIDERED MENTALLY UNSTABLE.

~~LOS ANGELES~~ AFBI IS CONDUCTING NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION RE COMMENT MADE BY [redacted].

END

~~VOL II~~

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 11/28/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJ: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of two newspaper clippings described as follows:

Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas, 6/22/75, captioned, "Oswald Grave Draws Curious";

The Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, 6/27/75, captioned "Officer Wins Oswald's Suit".

The above clippings are for the information of the Bureau.

EX-115

62-109060-7428

DEC 62

60 DEC 1 1975

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas
RPG:blm
(3)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 DEC 10 1975

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Visitors increase with time

Oswald grave draws curious

By LES THOMAS

Plot 279 at Rose Hill Burial Park always has been a magnet for the curious. But these days more people than usual are traveling the winding cemetery road to stare at the flat granite tombstone.

"I guess it's the conspiracy theories," says cemetery office worker Mrs. Shirley Mullen. "We've had a lot more visitors.

"Sometimes it's three or four a day."

Groundskeepers have grown so accustomed to giving directions, when a car stops they almost start pointing before the question is asked.

Some people go a long way to get there.

"One man called from Connecticut earlier this year," says Rose Hill office manager Mrs. Floy Stateson, "and asked if this was the cemetery where Lee Harvey Oswald was buried.

"He flew on here just to see and had a taxi bring him right to the gate."

Curiosity is what lures most of the visitors.

"I just wanted to show my father," a Fort Worth man viewing Oswald's grave told a reporter. "He's from out of town."

• • •

THE PUBLIC HASN'T forgotten Kennedy's accused assassin, but time apparently has tempered some of its hatred for him.

"I was showing some people some grave spaces the other day," says cemetery manager Larry Mullen, "and I told them it was near Oswald's grave.

"They just said, 'Oh.' It didn't bother them."

Mullen said a former cemetery employe recently bought two grave sites adjacent to the four-space plot where Oswald is buried.

"He said he wanted to be nearby so when people came to see Oswald, they'd be seeing him too."

Despite the sale, Mullen said he has had no takers.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3A Fort Worth Star-Telegram Fort Worth, Texas

Date: 6/22/75

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack Butler

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
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JUN 25 1975
FBI — DALLAS

74-1

for four remaining $90 grave spaces that adjoin the Oswald grave.

After 11 years though it seems that most of the public outcry over Oswald's burial at the Fort Worth cemetery has ebbed. Retired Col. Eugene Seltzer, a trustee and half owner of the cemetery who died last week, was a prime target of the original fury.

"He had to move out of his house and into a hotel for two days because of the phone calls. People called from all over the country threatening him," recalls Mrs. Stateson.

Oswald's mother bought the four-space plot two years before Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby.

"Mr. Seltzer just took the position that he had the right to be buried here," said Mrs. Stateson.

• • •

THE NEW WAVE OF speculation and theories about the assassination probably has had much to do with the increase in visitors to Oswald's grave. All three office workers at the cemetery believe there is credibility to the theories.

"I have never agreed with the Warren Commission since the day Ruby shot Oswald," said Mrs. Stateson.

"Oswald knew too much. That's what I think. The people should know more about it than they do."

Mullen and his wife also doubt that all the facts are known. "I have doubts about whether he (Oswald) was the only one involved," Mullen said.

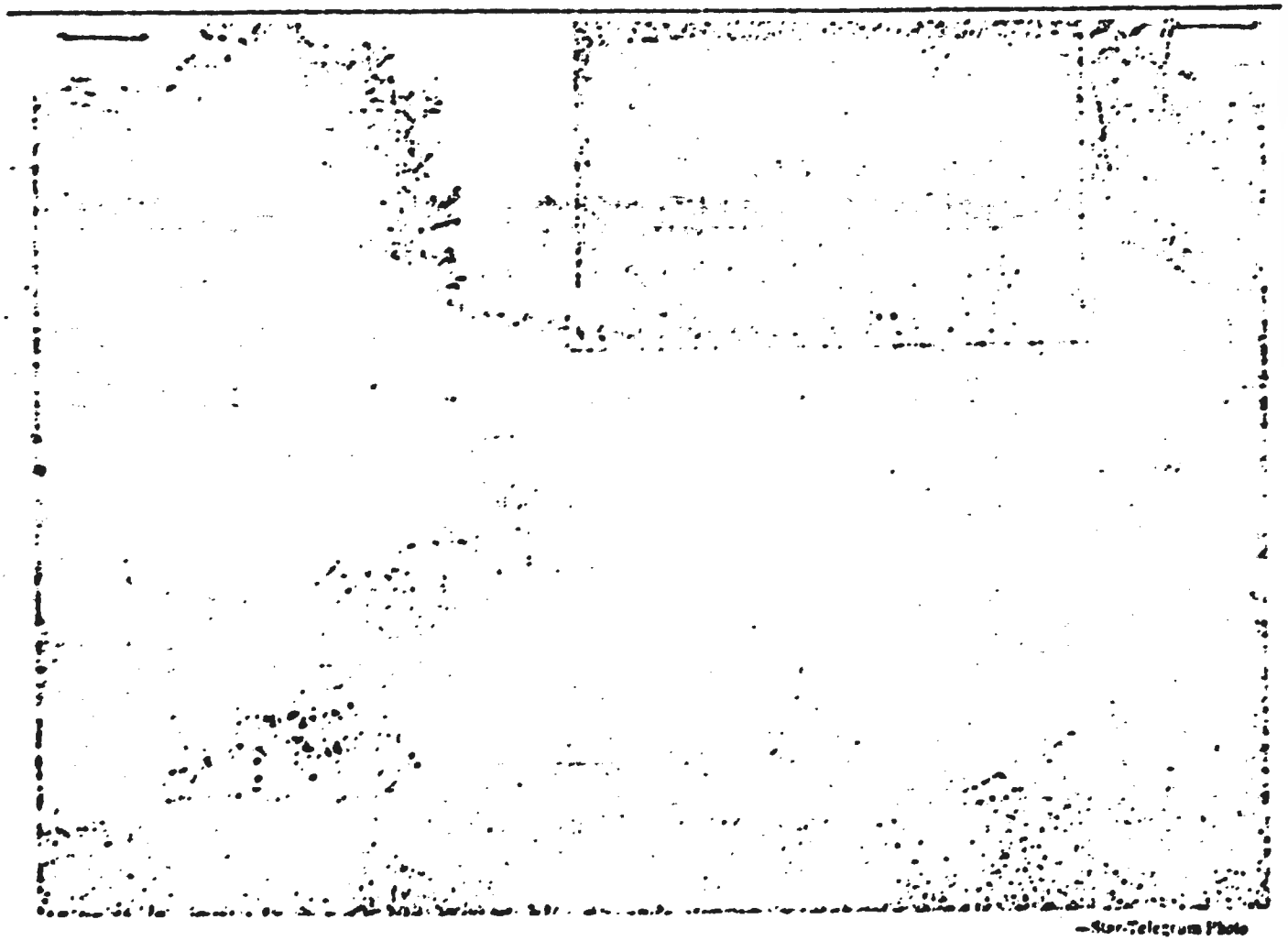
There is probably a lot of psychological raw material for the popularity of the new speculation.

To most Americans, the Kennedy assassination was a frightening, unfathomable act. How, they wondered, could one man send the world topsy turvy?

But if the new visitors to the East Fort Worth graveyard are looking for new enlightening clues and reasons, they are likely to be disappointed.

Oswald gave little information in life. He yields even less in death. His brown granite tombstone, stingy with its details, seems symbolic of the enigma. No dates. Not even a first name.

Just "Oswald."



—Star-Telegram Photo

BURIAL SITE—Plot 253 at Rose Hill Burial Park on the East Side, still is an attraction to the curious. It contains the grave, arrow, of Lee Harvey Oswald, marked by a simple, flat headstone, inset.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Officer wins Oswald suit

By PUTH EYRE
Staff Writer

A movie depicting a criminal conspiracy to murder Lee Harvey Oswald—"Executive Action"—has resulted in the awarding of a $750,000 default libel judgment to a Dallas police officer.

But the co-author of the movie's screenplay, Mark Lane, asked a Dallas federal judge Thursday to set aside the judgment entered against him.

The libel suit was filed by officer Roy Vaughn, who claims the movie depicts him as a policeman who knowingly allowed Jack Ruby into the police station to shoot Oswald.

Vaughn charged the movie impeached his honesty, integrity and reputation as a police officer.

Certain scenes depict Vaughn as a participant in the criminal conspiracy, Vaughn's suit alleged. And he was identified by name in informational pamphlets handed out to moviegoers, he charged.

Lane filed a $25,000 counterclaim against the police officer alleging the suit constituted a "false and groundless" claim which caused him embarrassment.

Vaughn filed the $5 million libel suit against Lane and National General Pictures Corp. in Dallas federal court last year.

Vaughn dropped the suit against the film company. But he requested a $750,000 default judgment against Lane when the writer failed to appear for trial in May.

U.S. Dist. Judge Robert W. Porter granted the default judgment June 16.

Lane contends he understood that Vaughn's settlement of claims with other defendants would result in dismissal of the action against him.

The co-author, who is also an attorney, claims he has a meritorious defense and that the judgment should be set aside or he should be granted a new trial.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Page FRONT

Date: 6-22-75
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Kenneth P. Johnson
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____

JUL 7 1975

FBI - DALLAS

ENCLOSURE
62-109066 742

FBI

Date: 11/25/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL . AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

Re Bureau teletype 11/21/75.

Forwarded to the Bureau are six (6) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning interview of [redacted], age 13, Huntington Beach, California, on 11/24/75.

Investigation in enclosed LHM was conducted by SA [redacted]

No further investigation being conducted due to age of [redacted]

EX 103

REC 12 62-109060-7429

NOV 28 1975

2 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
1 - Los Angeles

WCC/jah
(3)

ENCLOSURE
1 - White House
1 - USSS
1 - US Marine Corps
1 - NASA
12/1/75 WWK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JAN 5

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1960 O - 569-920

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
November 25, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
November 22, 1963

Re: [redacted]
[redacted]
Huntington Beach, California

[redacted], born May 20, 1962, Albany, New York, was interviewed in the presence of his mother, [redacted], at their residence in Huntington Beach, California, on November 24, 1975. Mrs. [redacted] stated that her son, [redacted] is a mentally gifted child and spends the majority of his time researching news items that appear in local newspapers. In connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, [redacted] went to local libraries, newspapers and other places where he could locate information concerning the assassination and then compiled many pages of notes. These notes he has forwarded to the White House over the past four or five months with explanations concerning his idea of who assassinated President Kennedy.

[redacted] stated that he meant no harm by sending the telegram to President Ford on November 12, 1975, but only directed it because he was mad when he did not receive any answers to his notes that he forwarded to the White House. [redacted] stated that in reality, he had no additional information concerning the assassination other than that information he located in public records.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that in addition to sending these notes to President Ford, her son has also contacted numerous public officials and has attempted to discuss with them his future, such as being a general in the Marine Corps, being an astronaut and eventually becoming president of the United States. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she believes

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be

this is nothing more than fancy on the part of her son and she will do everything possible to keep him from sending any further telegrams or letters to President Ford.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 17 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ____
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
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Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MR 003 LA PLAIN

06:03PM NITEL 11-17-75 MJZ

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BUREAU FACSIMILE TO LOS ANGELES DATED NOVEMBER 14, 1975.

LOS ANGELES INDICIES NEGATIVE RE MRS. HAROLD E. WESTFALL, BOB HOLT, OR ROBERT HOLT. HOWEVER, A REVIEW OF LOS ANGELES FILES REVEAL THAT THE INCIDENT REFERED TO BY MRS. WESTFALL WAS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN LOS ANGELES LHM DATED NOVEMBER 22, 1963 AND TITLED "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL CONCERNING DEATH OF PRESIDENT, NOVEMBER 22, 1963. INFORMATION CONCERNING." SAME INFORMATION IS CONTAINED IN LOS ANGELES TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND DALLAS DATED NOVEMBER 26, 1963 AND CAPTIONED, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS. ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER."

END

HOLD

EX 104 REC-43 62-109060-77

NOV 26 1975

SEE

61 DEC 10 1975

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/28/75

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (62-0)

SUBJECT: [redacted] NR
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a self-explanatory LHM pertaining to the captioned individual for whatever dissemination the Bureau may desire.

[redacted] appeared at the New Federal Building, Seattle, Washington, on 10/15/75, and spoke to guards and individuals at the Federal Information Center in a foreign language, which they were unable to understand. It was determined that subject was speaking in Polish and an employee of the Federal Information Center made arrangements to obtain the services of [redacted] of the Seattle Building Department to act as an interpreter. [redacted] spoke to subject on the telephone and agreed to return with the subject to the Federal Information Center on 10/16/75 inasmuch as it appeared that subject may have information bearing on the assassination of President KENNEDY.

(2) - Bureau (Encl. - ENCLOSURE)
1 - Seattle
VRM:cjg
(3)

62-116814

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
DEC 10 1975

1 - ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
October 28, 1975

RE: [redacted]

On October 16, 1975, captioned individual appeared at the Seattle Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information in the Polish language through interpreter [redacted]

She is a Canadian citizen, born July 27, 1910. She was born in Poland and immigrated to Canada in 1959. She obtained a job as a housekeeper in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and in 1960 she obtained a job as a housekeeper at the residence of [redacted], Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Subject worked at the [redacted] residence until 1963. She quit, she said, because she felt that the [redacted] were giving her sleeping pills and on one occasion, according to subject, she slept for four days without awakening. She then went to work at various restaurants in Montreal. The following summer, 1964, she returned to Winnipeg and worked for the Canadian Pacific Railroad as a kitchen helper, which job she held until 1970. She has been a pensioner since 1973 and currently resides at [redacted] Regina, Saskatchewan.

Subject advised that she feels the [redacted] were giving her sleeping pills because the day before President KENNEDY was assassinated she overheard a radio conversation through a closed door which Mr. [redacted] was having with unknown persons in Cuba. During the conversation she said [redacted] made arrangements to have OSWALD and a Mr. PENTELUK a Ukrainian, assassinate President KENNEDY. According to subject the

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62-107060-

ENCLOSURE

assassination was going to be carried out at the request of "the Russians." Subject did not actually know PENTELUK or meet him until 1970, at which time PENTELUK was living in the same apartment complex as subject.

Subject advised that she had decided to come to the United States to furnish the above information since the police department at Regina had been thoroughly infiltrated by Ukrainian Jews, who could not be trusted to take any action on the information she furnished.

It is noted that the acting interpreter in this matter indicated that subject was furnishing information in a desultory manner and appeared to him to be "disturbed". Subject indicated she would be returning to her home in Regina.

1 - Mr. W. E. Nettles, Jr.
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

LEGAT, Ottawa

11/28/75

Director, FBI 62-107060-

[redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESP-R)

116814

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-

There are attached one copy of a letter from the Seattle Office dated 10/28/75, and two copies of a letter-head memorandum of the same date.

[redacted]

Enclosures - 3

1 - Seattle
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

JPL:cml
(7)

NOTE:

Subject appeared at our Seattle Office and identified herself as a Polish born Canadian citizen who had been a housekeeper for [redacted] in Montreal, Quebec. She claims that the day before the assassination of President Kennedy she overheard a radio conversation Reich was having with an unknown person in Cuba and that Reich was making arrangements to have Oswald assassinate President Kennedy.

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir. ____
Admin. ____
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Ext. Affairs ____
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MAILED 15
DEC 1 1975
FBI

56 DEC 10 1975

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

FBI

Date: 11/28/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJ: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

In view of what appears to be an increase in artiles and books disagreeing with the Warren Report, the following is submitted for the information of the Bureau:

1. In April, 1975, SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING received a pre-publication draft copy of a book titled "Murder From Within" by FRED T. NEWCOMB and PERRY ADAMS, via insured fourth class mail, at his residence address. The return address was reflected as "Mr. Dennis Roy, 3222 West 80th Street, Inglewood, California, 90305".

Enclosed for the Bureau is one Xerox copy of each of the first two introductory pages of this book, one of which contains a biographic sketch of the two authors.

REC-53 62-109060-7431

EX-112

1-Enclosure

(2) Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:blm
(3)

"SEE ATTACHED"

DEC 1 1975

FIVE-FILE ELEMENT

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

59 DEC 16 1975

The theme of this book endeavors to substantiate a theory that President KENNEDY was shot by a Secret Service Agent sitting directly in front of President KENNEDY in the motorcade, and that the plot involved a handful of high officials and Secret Service Agents.

Dallas indices contain no reference to FRED NEWCOMB or PERRY ADAMS.

NO LHM

Dallas airtel and LHM dated 12/24/70 in captioned case, contain information concerning one DENNIS ROY and FRED NECOMB. DENNIS ROY is believed identical to the person sending SA GEMBERLING the book and FRED NECOMB is believed identical to the author FRED NEWCOMB.

It should be noted that the "acknowledgments" set forth on one of the enclosed pages, gratefully acknowledges the invaluable help, inspirational support, and friendship received from, among others, "several Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Because of the ridiculous theory elaborated on in this book, it has not been completely and thoroughly read and the Bureau was not previously advised of the receipt of same by SA GEMBERLING. It is felt, however, the Bureau should be aware of its existence and of its possible publication, and for this reason, the foregoing information is being furnished the Bureau.

NOT FOR SALE

This pre-publication draft copy has been prepared expressly for the use of the United States Congress and other interested law enforcement bodies, and not for the general public.

This is copy number 65

This copy belongs to Robert P. Gemberling

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FRED T. NEWCOMB and PERRY ADAMS

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PROBE
Post Office Box 13390
UCSB
Santa Barbara, California
93107

THE AUTHORS:

FRED P. NEWCOMB, 47, is a self-employed Advertising Art Director. Since 1967 he has made a study of the assassination and has written and lectured on this subject in the Los Angeles area.

Mr. Newcomb lives with his wife and daughter in Van Nuys, California.

PERRY ADAMS, 34, is a free lance journalist and editor of PROBE - a muckraking newspaper published in Santa Barbara, California.

After receiving his B.A. in political science, Adams spent two years doing graduate work in the same field at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He supports his research and writing activities by working in the UCSB Library.

Mr. Adams lives with his wife in Isla Vista, California.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Mr. Newcomb and Mr. Adams gratefully acknowledge the invaluable help, inspiration, support and friendship we have received from:

Our wives; Marlynn and Bonnie,

and our children; Ty, Greg, Val, Rochelle and Walter

plus, in alphabetical order:
Gene and Connie Bradley; Lillian Castellano; Jack Clemente; Edward J. Epstein; Mike Ferrell; Mary, Buck, Larry and James Ferrell; Larry and Beverly Haapanen; Paul Hoch; Bernard Finsterwald; Steve Jaffee; Arch Kimbrough; Howard Miller; Gary Murr; Sylvia Meagher; Dennis and Esther Roy; Gary Schoener; Vince Salandria; Dick Sprague; Bob Smith; Josiah Thompson; G.P. J. W.; and Roy Watson; the staff of the United States Archives; the 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits published by the Warren Commission; the doctors and staff of Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas; several agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and some members of the Dallas Police Force.

MAGAZINE NEWS SERVICE
A DIVISION OF SHERWOOD ROSS ASSOCIATES, INC.

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Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

November 24, 1975

Mr. Clarence Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Enclosed is a copy of the current SATURDAY EVENING POST, together with our press release concerning the article on the faulty autopsy performed on the late President John F. Kennedy.

This may prove to be of interest to you.

Yours truly,

Sherwood Ross

2 ENCLOSURE
Enclosures

REC-60 62-109060 7432

DEC 12 1975

P.S. I am also enclosing a copy of my column, "Magazine Week," for your information. It is distributed to approximately 200 newspapers around the country.

1075 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20045
(202) 628-0022

291 RUSSELL ROAD
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540
(609) 924-7707

Joling, J.D., said that after an exhaustive examination of the evidence, he has concluded "the number and directions of bullets which struck the President were not correctly determined" and that "the President was shot from behind and above."

Joling also said he found that "Procedures that would have been invaluable in locating and characterizing the wounds of President Kennedy were not carrie out at all, or were carried out only in part." He asserted that the postmortem examination itself "was carried out under military orders restricting the initial examination to locating 'a' bullet, and under 'orders' not to dissect the President's back/throat wound."

After pointing out that Texas authorities were "unlawfully refused their right and duty to perform the medicolegal investigation and postmortem examination in Texas," Joling went on to say that "film taken by a medical corpsman was seized by a Secret Service agent who then deliberately ruined the film by exposing it to light."

Furthermore, Joling wrote, "The location and pathways of the President's wounds were not properly reported and the measurements given were inept." He also found that "The number and directions of bullets which struck the President were not correctly determined" and the fragments of the bullets found in the presidential limousine might have come from more than one bullet but "it has never been established whether they originated from one or from two separate bullets."

Joling said he found that the Warren Commission declined to examine numerous photographs and X rays taken during the course of the post-mortem examination; that coronal sections through the brain were not made and the description of the left side of the brain is "at best superficial"; and that X-ray examinations alone were relied upon to assert that no bullet fragment had passed in or through the brain.

The forensic expert said further that the nearly whole bullet recovered from a cot at Parkland Memorial hospital, to which President Kennedy was taken immediately after the shooting, "has no impact marks in its surface." He also said that "spectographic analyses made by the FBI have not been released for public examination."

(more)

Turning to other unusual aspects of the Kennedy autopsy, Joling pointed out that:

(1) "The autopsy team was deprived of the opportunity to review their X rays and color photographs of the body, some of which had rulers placed in strateg measuring positions. These had been made in order to prepare a thorough autopsy report, but were taken from them before they were even developed."

(2) "Color photographs were taken of the interior of the President's chest cavity. These photographs are important for determining the path of the bullet which struck the President's upper back. They should be examined in detail."

(3) "The autopsy team relied upon memory and partial notes in preparing the autopsy report. In addition hypothetical drawings prepared by an artist were used in the giving of testimony before the Warren Commission. These were totally inappropriate, produced by an artist who had never seen the body, the X rays, or the photographs, and wrongly indicated the pathway of the bullet which struck the President in the back."

(4) "The circumstances surrounding the postmorten examination were most unusual. More than 30 persons were present within the autopsy room, most of them military, and five were Secret Service or FBI agents."

(5) Despite this presence, "The postmortem examination team failed to dissect the track of the back wound."

(6) Joling also found unusual "The failure to consult the Dallas physicians who initially treated the President." He said this "resulted in failure to recognize the front neck wound until a telphone call was made to Dallas the day after the autopsy had been performed."

(7) "The report is undated. The doctors performing the postmortem examination testified it was completed on the morning of Nov. 24, 1963. At least one draft of the autopsy report was burned, based on the testimony of one of the pathologists that he destroyed his 'preliminary notes' in the fireplace of his residence on the morning of Nov. 24, 1963."

Joling said that Gov. Connally's right wrist was struck "in such a manner as to cause a shattering of the radius and a partial severing of the radial nerve" as reported in the Warren Commission Report and substantiated by X-rays. Therefore, he said, "It is inconceivable that Gov. Connally would be able to hold onto his Stetson hat if the initial single bullet had shattered his wrist and partially severed the radial nerve of his right wrist. This wound, together with the left thigh wound, most likely resulted from fragments of the fatal Presidential head wound" (occurring at Zapruder film frame 2313.)

Joling said the time has come for "new investigation" of the facts surrounding the Kennedy murder and this should be done "by recognized forensic scientists." #

MAGAZINE NEWS SERVICE
1075 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045
(202) 628-0022

MAGAZINE WEEK

By Sherwood Ross

The disclosure that the FBI sent a letter to The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. urging him to commit suicide is another fresh proof of how the Federal government is becoming the greatest menace to the life and liberties of the American people.

From the FBI to the IRS, and from the CIA to the Pentagon, agency after agency of the Federal government is committing acts of illegality and wrong-doing that are worthy of a totalitarian society.

In the case of Dr. King, since it now appears incontrovertible that the FBI urged him to kill himself, the question must now be asked whether the FBI played any role in his murder in Memphis in 1968. Far-fetched, you say? If Dr. King had taken his life at the instigation of the viscious letter mailed to him by the FBI, the FBI, at the least, would have been an accomplice in the killing. And the Bureau certainly tried. As Sen. Frank Church (D.-Idaho) said, "That was certainly no Christmas card."

Moreover, the FBI's letter was not an isolated incident. It committed 25 separate acts of harassment, all of them illegal, in its systematic campaign to bring Dr. King down. When these acts failed, Dr. King was mysteriously murdered. Moreover, the FBI considered planting stories that Dr. King was patronizing a white-owned hotel in Memphis. Such stories, conceivably, might have influenced Dr. King to stop at the popular black-owned Lorraine Hotel, where he was in fact murdered by a sniper's bullet for the high crime of stepping out on his balcony.

Not only did the late J. Edgar Hoover hate the popular civil rights leader, but under Hoover the FBI waged a war of disruption and incitement to violence against a number of black protest groups, including Chicago's Blackstone Rangers and Jersey City's Black Panthers. The FBI also -- despite advance warnings that James Meredith was going to be shot on June 6, 1966, in Mississippi - failed to guard him to prevent the shooting even though its agents were just five minutes from the scene.

The FBI crusade against Dr. King, using tactics of deceit and treachery that would have done justice to the Russian secret police, brings to mind other examples of FBI wrong-doing. Exhibit No. 1 was the FBI's failure to notify the Warren Commission that alleged assassin Lee Harvey Oswald had been, at the least, contacted by an FBI agent shortly before President Kennedy's murder, and was perhaps a paid FBI informant. Exhibit No. 2 was the FBI's efforts to make Blackstone Ranger chief Jeff Fort think members of his own party were attempting to kill him. The FBI apparently hoped that Fort might stroke first.

It's time for the American people to ask some hard questions:

What role did the FBI play in the murder of Dr. King? Why wasn't he protected by the government, instead of harassed?

What is the true role of the FBI in the murder of President Kennedy?

What was the role, if any, of the FBI in the shooting of James Meredith?

[more]

What was the role, if any, of the FBI in the murder of Sen. Robert Kennedy?

Is it possible that the FBI — once highly revered by the American people — has become a private, Secret Police force that has been committing crimes to satisfy the illegal whims of its leaders?

Ponder, if you will, the fact — as brought out in a recent issue of The Atlantic Monthly — that J. Edgar Hoover regarded his no. 2 aide as so "unstable" mentally that he felt compelled to fire him. Ponder whether dangerous and demented individuals inside the FBI weren't possibly engaged in a lawless orgy of violence and murder against the civil rights movement's leadership?

Surely, every FBI agent guilty of crimes against Dr. King should be fired and prosecuted to the full extent of the law for these crimes.

Surely, Sen. Church's committee should undertake a sweeping probe of the FBI.

Surely, FBI chief Clarence Kelley should launch his own probe immediately.

Surely, Justice Department head Levi should swing into action to create a probe of his own.

Surely, President Ford should demand action today to clean up the FBI.

The irony of ironies in the entire sordid King tragedy was that the FBI was attempting to justify its own crimes on grounds that Dr. King was being influenced by Communists. No proof of those connections has ever surfaced, but assuming that the Communist strategy is to destroy the liberties of the American people, there were a lot of Kremlin dupes in the FBI headquarters building in Washington, D.C., and El Dupo No. 1 was J. Edgar Hoover.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 11/17/75

1 - Mr. Hotis
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Bassett

FROM : Legal Counsel

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
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Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY ON OCTOBER 21, 1975

Attached is a copy of the testimony before the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary held on 10/21/75. The attached should be reviewed for corrections of a grammatical nature. Changes in substance may be made by furnishing the Committee a written statement. The attached should be expeditiously reviewed and the corrected testimony returned to the Office of Congressional Affairs for transmittal to the Committee.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached be expeditiously reviewed, corrections made, and the Office of Congressional Affairs return the corrected copy to the Committee.

Enclosure

REC-28
EX-115
REC-57
7433

ENCLOSURE

DEC 9 1975

lad (8)

5 DEC 9 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Vol.

House of Representatives, U. S.

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee

of the

Committee on the Judiciary

FBI OVERSIGHT

Tuesday, October 21, 1975

Washington, D.C.

WARD & PAUL
410 FIRST STREET, S. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003
(202) 544-6000

62-109060-7433

C O N T E N T S

TESTIMONY OF	PAGE
James B. Adams Deputy Associate Director Federal Bureau of Investigation --accompanied by-- Harold Bassett Assistant Director in charge of Inspection	27

PAGES AT WHICH MATERIALS TO BE INSERTED: 192, 203, 229, 237

116 242

WARD & PAUL

)): OVERSIGHT

- - -

Tuesday, October 21, 1975

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House of Representatives,
Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee
of the Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, D.C.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:45 o'clock a.m., in Room 2226, Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Don Edwards (Chairman of the Subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Edwards (presiding, Drinan, Badillo, Dodd, Butler and Kindness.

Also present: Alan A. Parker, Chief Counsel; Thomas P. Breen, Associate Minority Counsel; and Kenneth N. Klee, Minority Counsel.

. . .

Mr. Edwards. The Committee will come to order.

Today, we continue this Subcommittee's --

Mr. Drinan. Mr. Chairman, if I may, I move that the Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Constitutional Rights permit coverage of this hearing in full or in part by television broadcast, radio broadcast or [illegible] coverage in any and all methods of coverage [illegible]

Mr. Edwards. [illegible]

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(Ayes)

Mr. Edwards. Contrary?

(No response)

Mr. Edwards. The motion is carried.

Today, we continue this Subcommittee's hearings on FBI oversight. Our most recent hearing involved the presentation of the General Accounting Office of their interim report on the domestic intelligence operations of the FBI. The final report and further hearings will be held later in November.

Today we have asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation to report to us on four areas of interest.

1. Allegations concerning a letter allegedly written by Lee Harvey Oswald several days before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy containing threats which was received by the Dallas Office of the FBI and subsequently destroyed;

2. Allegiations indicating that Jack Ruby was a paid informer of the FBI;

3. Allegation by William Walter regarding a telex received by the New Orleans field office warning the Bureau's southern field offices that there would be an assassination attempt;

4. Allegations that all information available to the FBI was not fully disclosed to the Warren Commission.

It is for the benefit of the public and the government agencies involved that these issues be clarified so that if legislation is needed we will [illegible]

deal with it intelligently.

If the personnel of the FBI violated their own rules or Federal statutes, then we must be sure that appropriate remedies for such actions exist within the Bureau and that the legal machinery exists within the Department of Justice to evaluate and prosecute if necessary.

We are happy to have with us today, representing the Federal Bureau of Investigation, James B. Adams, Deputy Associate Director.

Mr. Adams, your colleague is?

Mr. Adams. Harold Bassett, Assistant Director in Charge of Inspection.

Mr. Edwards. Will you both rise and raise your right hands.

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give this Committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Adams. I do.

Mr. Bassett. I do.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Adams, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF JAMES B. ADAMS, DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION; ACCOMPANIED BY: HAROLD BASSETT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IN CHARGE OF INSPECTION

Mr. Adams. Mr. Chairman, I genuinely appreciate this opportunity to appear before your Committee.

My purpose in being here is to be as helpful as I can in your efforts to resolve serious questions that have been raised about the FBI -- questions arising from one of the gravest tragedies of our time, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

We welcome this opportunity because we sincerely believe in the integrity of the FBI, and that integrity requires an honest and complete statement of the facts for the American people.

We hope, as well, that these proceedings will help assuage at least some of the rumors and conjecture and doubts that have multiplied and spread so rapidly in this 12th year following President Kennedy's death.

Mr. Edwards. I wonder if the people in the back can hear Mr. Adams. Can they? Fine. Very good. You may proceed.

Mr. Adams. The first area in which you have expressed interest is that involving the alleged visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas FBI Office prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

We have just completed an exhaustive internal inquiry which leaves no doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald visited our Dallas Office some days prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and he left a handwritten note there for the Special Agent who was conducting our subversive activities investigation of him.

Director Kelly and I first learned of these occurrences on July 7, 1975, when an official of the "Dallas Times-Herald" met with us here in Washington. This newspaper official advised that an individual, whose identity he could not reveal, had told him that Oswald had visited the Dallas FBI Office sometime prior to the assassination; that Oswald left a note -- allegedly threatening in nature -- for the Agent who had been handling our investigation of him; and that neither Oswald's visit nor the note was reported prior to or following the assassination of President Kennedy.

Having no knowledge of this event, the newspaperman was advised that would inquire into the matter and furnish him an official response.

Mr. Kelley immediately personally informed Attorney General Edward Levi of these allegations. He also told the Attorney General that we were initiating an inquiry to determine the truth of these allegations; and he ordered the Assistant Director of our Inspection Division to personally take charge of this matter.

The first step in our inquiry was to conduct an extensive review of all file references to Oswald in our Washington Headquarters and in the Dallas Field Office to determine if they contained any information concerning the alleged visit by Oswald and/or the threatening note.

They did not.

The second step was to identify, locate, and interview those persons within and without the FBI who logically might be able to shed light on this matter.

Since July, 1975, nearly 80 interviews, including re-interviews of some persons, have been conducted.

The purpose and the thrust of these interviews was to determine the answers to these important questions:

(1) Did Lee Harvey Oswald in fact visit the Dallas FBI Office prior to the assassination?

(2) If so, did he leave a note -- and what were its contents?

(3) What action was taken regarding the note?

(4) Was the note destroyed; and if so, by whom and at whose instruction?

(5) What were the motives behind the note's destruction?

The results of our inquiry convince us that the answer to the first question is an unequivocal "yes." We don't know the exact date of time, but we are confident that Lee Harvey Oswald did visit our Dallas Field Office in November, 1963

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The testimony of Marina Oswald and Ruth Hyde Paine before the Warren Commission refers to the possibility of this visit. In response to a question concerning the FBI, Mrs. Oswald testified as follows: "Lee had told me that supposedly he had visited their office, or their building. But I didn't believe him."

Mrs. Paine told the Warren Commission that Oswald "told me that he had stopped at the downtown office of the FBI and tried to see the agents and left a note. And my impression of it is that this notice irritated ... that he left the note saying what he thought."

Mrs. Paine also testified that she "learned only a few weeks ago that he never did go into the FBI office."

Interviews that we have conducted in our Dallas Office support the conclusion that Oswald visited the office prior to the assassination.

The employee who was serving as receptionist in that office in November, 1963, stated that to her recollection about a week or 10 days before the assassination an individual appeared at the reception desk and asked to see a specific Agent by name. Upon being told that the Agent was out of the office this individual left an envelope for the Agent.

According to the receptionist, the envelope contained a note which she read and believed was signed "Lee Harvey Oswald"

She stated that she recognized the person who had called

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at the office when she saw pictures of Oswald in the newspapers following the assassination.

Another person who was employed at the Dallas FBI Office in November, 1963, recalled what while entering the office about midday sometime before the assassination she saw a slender, dark-haired young man whom she later could assume was Oswald with the receptionist.

A third employee was alleged to have seen Oswald at the office, however, upon interview, denied that she did.

As to the wording of the note left at the Dallas Office, accounts vary. The receptionist recalled its contents to be somewhat as follows: "Let this be a warning. I will blow up the FBI and the Dallas Police Department if you don't stop bothering my wife."

She recalls taking the note to the Assistant Special Agent in Charge. It was her recollection that he also read the note, commented that it was from a "nut," and told her to give it to the Agent to whom it was addressed.

The Assistant Special Agent in Charge to whom the receptionist said she handed the note denied having any knowledge of it.

In addition, she expressed the belief that she also showed the note to three other employees of the Dallas Office. These three employees were interviewed, and each denied having seen it.

The Agent for whom the note was intended recalled its wording as "If you have anything you want to learn about me, come talk directly to me. If you don't cease bothering my wife I will take appropriate action and report this to the proper authorities."

This Agent's Supervisor, who claimed to have seen the note, said that he seemed to recall it contained some kind of threat but could not remember specifics.

Aside from these three persons -- the receptionist, the Agent, and the Agent's Supervisor -- no one else who was interviewed admitted having seen the note. Some indicated they understood that the note contained a threat; however, this was hearsay knowledge, having come primarily from conversations they had had with the receptionist.

All who saw or heard of the note agree there was no mention of President Kennedy or anything which would have forewarned of the assassination of the President.

In attempting to determine what action was taken regarding the note, we learned that the Agent for whom the note was intended took no action other than to place it in his workbox -- where it continued to reside on the day of the assassination.

This Agent said that he participated in an interview of Oswald at the Dallas Police Department on the day of the assassination and returned to the Field Office about an hour later, where he went to the Office of the Special Agent in

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He said his Supervisor was in the office with the Special Agent in Charge. According to the Agent, one of them displayed the threatening note and asked him to explain its contents.

By his account, he told them he had interviewed Marina Oswald and Mrs. Paine on November 1, 1963; and that when he participated in the interview of Oswald that day at the Dallas Police Department, Oswald, upon learning the Agent's name, commented that he was the one who was talking to and bothering his wife -- that if the Agent wanted to know something about Oswald he should have come and talked to Oswald himself.

At this point, the Agent claims, the Special Agent in Charge ordered him to prepare a memorandum setting forth the information regarding the note and his interview with Marina Oswald and Mrs. Paine. He stated that he did prepare such a memorandum, three or four pages in length, and delivered it to the Special Agent in Charge on the evening of November 22, 1963.

The secretary to whom the Agent said he dictated this memorandum was interviewed. She said she had no recollection of the memorandum.

The Agent's Supervisor said that it was he who found the note in the Agent's workbox very soon after the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated he took the note to the office of the Special Agent in Charge but had no recollection where the note may have gone or who may have had it thereafter.

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The Agent involved, however, stated that approximately two hours after Oswald had been pronounced dead on November 24, his Supervisor told him that the Special Agent in Charge wanted to see him. He claimed that upon arriving in the Special Agent in Charge's Office, he was instructed by the Special Agent in Charge to destroy both the note and the memorandum regarding it that he had given the Special Agent in Charge on the night of November 22.

The Agent told us that he complied with these instructions and destroyed the note and the memorandum.

The Supervisor has told us that he had no knowledge of the disposition of the note.

The Special Agent in Charge, who retired prior to the receipt of the allegations in this matter, has denied having any knowledge of Oswald's visit to the Dallas Office or of Oswald's leaving a note there. He maintains that he did not issue any orders to destroy the note. In fact, he claimed to have no knowledge of this entire matter until July, 1975.

The personnel who were assigned to the Dallas Office in November, 1963, and who have admitted personal knowledge of the Oswald visit and the note, have denied having any knowledge that the facts of this matter had been brought to the attention of FBI Headquarters.

One employee did state, however, that she heard from an unidentified source that a meeting was held one evening to decide

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what to do with the Oswald note. She named the purported participants, including an Inspector from Washington. She qualified this information by saying that she had no firsthand information, that it was hearsay, and that she did not desire it included in her sworn statement. That Inspector, now retired as well as the other alleged participants in this meeting, unequivocally denied having any knowledge of the Oswald visit, including the note and its destruction.

One former FBI official, who was an Assistant Director at the time of the assassination, has stated he discussed the Oswald case many times with the Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office. According to this former official, the Special Agent in Charge mentioned on one occasion that he had an internal problem involving one of his Agents who had received a threatening message from Oswald because the Agent was investigating Oswald.

The former official maintains that the Special Agent in Charge seemed disinclined to discuss the matter other than to say that he was handling it as a personnel problem with another individual who then held the rank of Assistant to the Director. This latter individual has denied under oath any such knowledge or action.

The same former Assistant Director said he thought it was common knowledge at FBI Headquarters that a threatening message had been received from Oswald. When asked specifically

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who at our Headquarters might have knowledge regarding this, he stated it probably would be people who were concerned with the supervision of the Lee Harvey Oswald case and the assassination. After searching his memory for the identities of the Agents who had such supervisory responsibilities, he named two such Agents -- both being in the Headquarters Division which he had headed at the time of the assassination. He commented that he had no direct knowledge that these Agent-Supervisors did, in fact, have this information, but felt it was possible they might because of their intimate involvement with the supervision of the ramifications involving Oswald.

Both of these Agent-Supervisors have been interviewed and denied such knowledge.

Our inquiry into this matter has included interviews with a large number of present and former FBI officials, including the entire still-living chain of command of the two investigative Divisions at our Headquarters which supervised the Kennedy assassination case. With the exception of the above-mentioned former Assistant Director, all have furnished statements denying any knowledge in this matter.

Whatever thoughts or fears may have motivated the concealment of Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to our Dallas Office, as well as the concealment and subsequent destruction of the note he left there, the action was wrong. It was, in fact, a violation of firm rules that continue to exist in the FBI

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today -- rules which required that the fact of Oswald's visit and the text of his note be recorded in the files of the Dallas Office and that they be reported to our Headquarters to be furnished thereafter to the Warren Commission.

The facts disclosed by our inquiry have been reported in full to the Department of Justice. The Department has concluded that this is not an appropriate case for criminal prosecution at this time.

We are at this very moment making our own assessment of the facts with a view toward initiating appropriate administrative action.

The Committee has also expressed interest in allegations indicating that Jack Ruby was a paid information of the FBI.

The best answer to such assertions is to quote from letters which Director Hoover sent to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, the General Counsel of the Warren Commission in 1964.

In one such letter, dated February 27, 1964, Mr. Hoover called attention to background information contained on pages 155 through 159 of a report dated November 30, 1963, prepared by our Dallas Office in the Kennedy assassination case. This information, he told Mr. Rankin, "was obtained through a search of all files in the Dallas Office wherein references to Jack L. Ruby appeared. All available information concerning Jack Ruby contained in the Dallas files is set forth in the report."

Mr. Hoover's letter continued, "For your information,

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Ruby was contacted by an Agent of the Dallas Office on March 11, 1959, in view of his position as a night club operator who might have knowledge of the criminal element in Dallas. He was advised of the Bureau's jurisdiction in criminal matters, and he expressed a willingness to furnish information along these lines. He was subsequently contacted on eight occasions between March 11, 1959, and October 2, 1959, but he furnished no information whatever and further contacts with him were discontinued. Ruby was never paid any money, and he was never at any time an informant of this Bureau."

In another letter to Mr. Rankin dated April 7, 1964, Mr. Hoover again called attention to the fact that information on Jack Ruby had been furnished to the Commission in the Dallas Office's report of November 30, 1963. This letter stated, "Copies of all of the records located wherein mention is made of Ruby prior to November 23, 1963, have been prepared and are being forwarded to you."

There was nothing in these Bureau records indicating that Ruby furnished information to the FBI as an informant or was ever paid any money.

As you can tell, this question was thoroughly explored by the Commission, and nothing to the contrary was developed.

You have also inquired concerning reports that Jack Ruby was involved in a union killing in 1939, which fact allegedly had not been furnished the Warren Commission.

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Contrary to a misconception that has arisen, there is no evidence that Jack Ruby was involved as a participant in the shooting of a union official in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1939. Nor did the FBI attempt to conceal information concerning Ruby's alleged involvement in this crime from the Warren Commission.

The truth of the matter is that the facts of this shooting incident were not known to the FBI at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy.

A check of the records of the Chicago Police Department disclosed no information concerning this shooting. However, on November 25, 1963 -- three days after the assassination -- our Chicago Office found in the morgue of the "Chicago Tribune" information pertaining to the fatal shooting of a union official in 1939 in which mention of Jack Ruby, as "Jack Rubenstein," was made. Ruby was an employee of the union. He was a friend of the deceased union official, and according to the news account, was in no way implicated in the shooting.

This information was, in fact, furnished to the Warren Commission. It appears in the Commission's published report.

In addition, you have inquired about the much-publicized report concerning an alleged teletype message from FBI Headquarters that was allegedly received in our New Orleans Office on November 17, 1963. The teletype purportedly warned that a militant revoluntary group might attempt to assassinate

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President Kennedy during his November 22nd visit in Dallas.

This story emanates from a former FBI clerical employee. He worked at our New Orleans Field Office for about four and one-half years ending in 1966. During November, 1963, he was assigned to the early morning shift -- 12:15 to 8:15 a.m. -- in that office as a security patrol clerk.

His story about the teletype first came to light early in 1968 when then-District Attorney of New Orleans stated on a television program that the former FBI clerk had been interviewed by an attorney and had told the attorney of the teletype.

On February 1, 1968, the former clerk, who then was in Jacksonville, Florida, contacted our office there to deny this televised story. He admitted having been in contact with the attorney involved; stated that the attorney wanted him to furnish information concerning a teletype from FBI Headquarters on November 17, 1963, reporting a threat to President Kennedy in Dallas; and told the Special Agent in Charge of our Jacksonville Office that he had never received or seen a teletype or other message containing the information which the attorney sought.

The following day, the former clerical employee also contacted our New Orleans Office to advise of an additional contact he had had with the attorney involved. Our former employee claimed that he told the attorney he did not approve of

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what the attorney and his associates were doing -- and that the information attributed to him on the television program was totally false.

The following month, however, he contacted the United States Attorney in New Orleans and told him and two associates that there was, in fact, such a teletype message. The teletype, he maintained, was received while he was on duty as a security patrol clerk in the New Orleans Office on November 17, 1963 -- and that he called the Special Agent in Charge of the office to advise him of its contents. This, the former employee claimed, caused the Special Agent in Charge to instruct him to call certain Agents and tell them to maintain contact with various informants.

At this point -- in March, 1968 -- an extensive inquiry was launched. It included a thorough check of the files at our Headquarters and in the New Orleans and Dallas Field Offices. No record of a teletype or any other kind of communication reporting that there would be an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy in Texas could be found.

We additionally determined that only one communication was dispatched from FBI Headquarters to the New Orleans Office on November 17, 1963 -- which was a Sunday. This was a letter enclosing a translation of a document in conjunction with a trial in a totally unrelated Fraud Against the Government case. Since the former clerk had worked the 12:15 to 8:15 a.m. shift

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on November 17, 1963, a check was also made of communications dispatched to the New Orleans Office on Saturday, November 16, 1963. There were only three, those being: (1) a teletype in a fugitive case, (2) a communication in a stolen motor vehicle investigation, and (3) a communication concerning a military deserter. None of these communications made mention of President Kennedy.

More than 50 employees of the New Orleans Office were interviewed -- employees who had been assigned to that office since at least November of 1963. All stated that they had no knowledge of such teletype.

The Special Agent in Charge whom the former clerical employee said he telephoned on the morning of November 17, 1963, also said he knew nothing whatever about the alleged teletype.

We also interviewed the former clerical employee involved. This time, he insisted that a teletype reporting a possible assassination attempt on the President was, in fact, received at the New Orleans Office while he was on duty there November 17, 1963. He claimed that other clerical employees of the New Orleans Office knew of the receipt of this teletype, but he refused to furnish their names.

When specifically questioned as to whether he had a copy of this or any other Government documents, he gave an emphatic denial and also denied ever having made copies of Government documents.

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At that time -- in 1968 -- we fully advised the Department of Justice of the allegations which the former clerical employee had made, and of the results of our extensive inquiry regarding them.

Now, more than seven years later, the story of the "phantom teletype" has surfaced again. This time it has a new twist.

One of the newsmen who contacted us last month stated that our former clerical employee made available to him the text of the alleged teletype, claiming that he had an actual copy of the teletype but was afraid to furnish it for fear of being prosecuted.

In an effort to obtain the document which this former employee claims to have so that it can be examined for authenticity, the Department of Justice granted him immunity from procecution for purloining, possessing, or not having produced the alleged document. The former employee was advised of this action on September 23, 1975. Even under a grant of immunity, he would not agree to make such document available to us, stating that he was not claiming he had such document.

The following day we contacted the former employee's attorney. He informed us that his client had typed a precise copy of the alleged teletype when he had access to it in our New Orleans Field Office.

Other sources have furnished us with the text of the

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alleged replica that our former employee possesses. It has been carefully reviewed and compared with the format and wording of investigative and communications procedures in existence in 1963. Several variances have been detected.

This individual's story has caused newsmen and others to ask whether such a teletype was, in fact, sent from our Headquarters on November 17, 1963, and whether all copies of it subsequently were destroyed.

Since the information regarding the "phantom teletype" has now been expanded to include the text of the teletype, as well as its purposed transmission to all FBI Field Offices -- which incidentally was not the initial allegation of the former clerk in 1968 -- we contacted all 59 of our Field Offices and instructed that each conduct a thorough and detailed search of records and files in an effort to determine if such a teletype had in fact existed. Each of our 59 Field Offices uniformly advised based on the penetrative searches made that there was no evidence to indicate or corroborate the existence of such a teletype.

There is no doubt in my mind regarding the answer to this allegation. A teletype or other message of this nature sent to all of our offices simply could not and would not disappear. In the first place, FBI rules and regulations would prohibit its destruction. In the second place, the fact of its existence could not be wiped from the minds of the many employees at our Headquarters and in each of the Field Offices who would have

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been involved, its preparation, approval, transmission, receipt, and the action taken thereafter.

These then are the facts developed concerning recent charges that have been made about the FBI's performance of duty in the John F. Kennedy assassination case.

In some instances, the facts are explicit and answer the allegations. In others, the passage of time and inconsistencies in the interviews prevent a more definite statement of truth.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Edward. Thank you, Mr. Adams.

Let's refer to the Owsald letter, which I believe you would agree is a very serious matter.

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Edwards. Now, it was reported in the newspapers that Washington did learn of the Oswald letter delivered to the Dallas Field Office and that Mr. Hoover sent out letter of censure to 17 Agents because of the incident, and that Mr. Hosty, the Agent involved, was suspended without pay for 30 days and transferred.

Is there any truth to any of those statements?

Mr. Adams. You mean because of this letter in question?

Mr. Edwards: Yes.

Mr. Adams. There is no truth to that. There is nothing in our files, prior to this inquiry, that in any way has re-

ferred to the Oswald's visit to the office, leaving a note, which was subsequently destroyed.

Mr. Edwards. Well, were some Agents punished in the Dallas Office?

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Edwards. After?

Mr. Adams. Yes, there was disciplinary action taken against a number of personnel in connection with the FBI investigation of Oswald, but not in connection with his visit to the office, leaving a note and --

Mr. Edwards. Well, on November 1st -- and incidentally, we are going to try to get into names here, except where it is absolutely necessary or where a name or two has already appeared in the press -- Mr. Hosty visited the Paine residence in an attempt to locate Oswald. And when the FBI reported to the Warren Commission the contents of Oswald's notebook, the FBI did not say -- did not report to the Warrent Commission that in his address book was the following notation: "November 1, 1963. FBI Agent" and so forth. And it gave "James P. Hosty and the address of the Field Office in Dallas." Why didn't the FBI report to the Warren Commission that this entry appeared in Oswald's address book?

Mr. Adams. I am advised that the first report was a summary and it did not appear in that, but it later did appear in information furnished to the Commission. I can verify that

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and give you that at a later date.

Mr. Edwards. Yes, would you, please?

Mr. Adams. I can give something for the record on it.

(The information will be submitted at a later date.)

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Mr. Edwards. Because this happened to be the same Agent that the note was addressed to, that is the missing note that was destroyed, we are interested.

Mr. Adams. Right. Yes.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Butler?

Mr. Butler. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On page 3 of your statement and on page 4, you tell us that you had interviews and reinterviews. Did the reinterviews indicate any inconsistencies from your original interviews with reference to your Agents concerning this particular inquiry, that is, the Oswald note?

Mr. Adams. Yes, some of the reinterviews were occasioned by the fact we would conduct one interview and we would get the particular story. We had already interviewed someone else and perhaps some additional information would come up and then we would go back and reinterview that person. It also resulted in elaboration on the part of some who had been originally interviewed.

Mr. Butler. My question is directed to this. Do you have Agents who gave different stories in 1963 from what they now tell us in 1975 with reference to this matter?

Mr. Adams. No, because actually we have nothing in the files -- in other words, we have nothing in our files concerning this visit. This was completely a new issue which came out in July of 1975.

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Mr. Butler. Well, those people who had some knowledge of this in 1963 and did not, in the course of their interviews in 1963, reveal knowledge of this, are they now telling you their knowledge?

Mr. Adams. That is right. It is inconsistent in the fact that this matter was not properly reported as it should have been in 1963 and now individuals are telling us that it did, in fact, occur. There is your inconsistency.

Mr. Butler. Yes, but you don't consider it was the responsibility of these Agents to have volunteered that information?

Mr. Adams. Yes, I do.

Mr. Butler. And what discipline have you taken with reference to them?

Mr. Adams. Well, we haven't, because we have been waiting for the Department to decide as to whether any criminal action might flow from these events. We received their final opinion yesterday on that. Now, we are in the process of reviewing the matter from an internal administrative action standpoint because of the fact that you have individuals who have knowlege this took place and they did not report it at the time; you had individuals that had knowledge that that note was actually destroyed.

Mr. Butler. Do you find any indication that there was collusion with reference to the failure to volunteer this infor-

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mation, I mean collusion at any level?

Mr. Adams. Only collusion from the standpoint that we do have an individual admitting that he did have the note and he makes the statement that he destroyed it upon instructions of his Agent in Charge. If that statement is correct, there would be collusion between the two. The Agent in Charge denies having issued such instructions and denies having any knowledge of it. You have individuals, a number of individuals, in the Dallas Office who had knowledge of the fact that Oswald had visited the Office and had left a note of some sort.

Mr. Butler. I understand this is generally shared information?

Mr. Adams. That is right.

Mr. Butler. And was not volunteered by anyone?

Mr. Adams. That is right.

Mr. Butler. Now was that because nobody was willing to take the initiative in this regard, or was there some general consensus, after discussion, among these people that maybe this is one of the things we wouldn't volunteer?

Mr. Adams. During Mr. Bassett's inquiries, we were unable to come up with any evidence of a meeting actually having taken place where a decision was made "Let's do all of this." This is one of the problems we have.

Mr. Butler. Well, it is one of the questions you really haven't answered, it seems to me.

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Mr. Adams. That is true that --

Mr. Butler. Now, you also speculate the purpose of your inquiry was (5) as to what were the motives behind the note's destruction. I see no answer to this. What conclusion did you come to with reference to that?

Mr. Adams. Well, that was another area that we were unable to satisfactorily answer. The one individual, the individual who actually destroyed the note, indicated that his motive was embarrassment to the Bureau and embarrassment to him personally; that that was to avoid the embarrassment of having the fact that Oswald had been in the office and no action had been taken from his visit to the office.

Did you come up with any other facts?

Mr. Bassatt. No, I did not.

Mr. Adams. That was the only --

Mr. Butler. That was protection to the individual's reputation within the Bureau?

Mr. Adams. That is right. And protection to the Bureau. His motive was he felt it would be embarrassing to the Bureau and embarrassing to him personally.

Mr. Butler. And yet, you are satisfied that the destruction of vital evidence and information of this sort does not involve a violation of any statute? Is that a crime?

Mr. Adams. Well, the matter was referred to the Department. The results of our investigation were referred to the

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Department for consideration, and there would have been potential violations, but there is also a lapse of 12 years and the Department would have to answer -- well, I can read you, if you would like, their letter which explains the declination. If you would like for me to --

Mr. Butler. No, I think not. The staff will share that with you later.

Mr. Adams. All right.

Mr. Butler. I would think that rather than going into Executive Session or anything of that nature, if you could share that with our staff, I think that would be sufficient for our purposes.

Mr. Adams. I would be glad to.

Mr. Butler. One other question which I have here deals with the clerical employee who has gotten us involved in the "phantom teletype."

Mr. Adams. Yes, sir.

Mr. Butler. His reports to you, in response to your inquiries, are they under oath?

Mr. Adams. No, sir. Originally, he was interviewed, back in 1968. During the current resurrection of the teletype issue, I was personally in contact with him to advise him of the fact that the Deputy Attorney General had authorized immunity from prosecution if he would make this teletype available, which he claimed to have. He then claimed he didn't

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have it. And I asked him if he would be willing to be interviewed under oath concerning his allegations and also furnish me the names of these people that he now claims had knowledge of it, since he originally had refused to furnish them. And he said that he would agree to be interviewed under oath once he received the results of our 1968 investigation, which he had requested under the Freedom of Information Act. We have furnished him that. His attorney contacted him and he advised that he would still reserve the right to decide whether he will be interviewed under oath after he reviews the results. And he has not contacted me to date, concerning his willingness to be interviewed.

Mr. Butler. One more question, if I may, Mr. Chairman? Is the grant of immunity still alive, or has that been withdrawn, or does that have any present vitality?

Mr. Adams. I would have to consult with the Department. There was no condition attached to it. It was basically if he would make it available promptly. Now, I don't know how long they are willing to leave it upon.

But as far as I am personally concerned, I felt the only way this could ever be put to rest -- when an individual claims something exists that had been destroyed, you have an uphill battle ever proving it never existed -- and I felt that if he has an actual copy, which he originally claimed, that my recommendation would be to give him immunity any time he is

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willing to produce it, in order to get this matter authenticated or denied. I don't believe it exists. I was told he had a copy and that he considering destroying it because of his concern over prosecution. And I went right to the Department to get authority for immunity. Then I am told he is not claiming he has such a copy.

Mr. Butler. Thank you, Mr. Adams, my time has expired.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Drinan.

Mr. Drinan. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Adams, the FBI did not give us this document until this morning, contrary to the Rules of the House, and Harold Tyler of the Department of Justice also broke that rule and apologized. So, if I am bringing embarrassment to the Bureau, I think that might be a good policy in some cases.

I think the key question here is the motives behind the destruction of the note. You skirt around that, and you state "whatever thoughts and fears may be motivated the concealment of Oswald's visit and the concealment and subsequent destruction of the note are unknown."

Well, the Agent in Charge -- well, the Agent said that he did this to avoid embarrassment to the Bureau. What kind of rules do you give to these people to avoid embarrassment to the Bureau at any cost? What embarrassment could have come to the Bureau?

Mr. Adams. Well, we don't give them any -- first, let me

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apologize --

Mr. Drinan. Why did he think that way then?

Mr. Adams. First, let me apologize for not giving you copies of this in advance. I was waiting for the Department to decide the criminal issues involved, which would have limited my testimony here today if further action was being considered. And I didn't get that until yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Drinan. It severely hampers our power to inquire.

Mr. Adams. I realize that, and I try to comply every time in this regard. I have to apologize in this instance.

But, we don't have any rule concerning embarrassment of the Bureau. I think what happened --

Mr. Drinan. Well, he had rules, sir. He had rules. And the only motive you have given as to this action is --

Mr. Butler. Mr. Chairman, I must object. Can the witness be entitled to complete his answer before he is interrupted. If that would be a ruling of the Chair, I would appreciate it.

Mr. Edwards. The time is MR. Drinan's.

Mr. Drinan. Mr. Adams?

Mr. Adams. Yes, I would like to explain that Agents who work for the FBI, both Agents and clerical employees, have a tremendous respect and love for the organization. I don't think you have to have an official promulgate rules saying that we should all be embarrassed if we make a mistake. I think we are embarrassed when we make a mistake. I am embarrassed over

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this incident that people failed to carry out their responsibilities in this regard. But, there isn't any order that you must do nothing to embarrass the Bureau; that you must conceal facts to avoid embarrassing the Bureau.

I just think that frequently it comes to a person's mind that "I hate to embarrass the Bureau by my actions." I think that is what he meant.

Mr. Drinan. Am I right in concluding that you are suggesting that the only possible motivation --

Mr. Adams. No, sir, I am not.

Mr. Drinan. All right, what is the other possible motivation?

Mr. Adams. I have been unable to arrive at motivations as to why this action was taken, because we have been unable to determine, for one thing, Mr. Drinan, the actual contents of the note. Had we been able to determine, with certainty, the contents of the note, then perhaps we would have been able to shed some light on the motivation as to why the action was taken to destroy the note.

Mr. Drinan. I think you have a fairly good consensus as to what the note said.

Now, there are three people involved, and I suppose the question is whom will we believe: will we believe the Agent? He destroyed the note because his Supervisor or the Special Agent in Charge told him to. Will we believe the Agent's

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superior? He found the note in the Agent's workbox shortly after President Kennedy's assassination and he says he has never heard of it since. And the Special Agent now says that he doesn't even recall the note being delivered and yet there is a consensus that the note was, in fact, delivered. So the Special Agent's credibility is somewhat open to question. So you are asking us to believe one of these individuals; however, you can't believe them all. And that gets us down to the question of motivation. Unless you have some other motivation to offer, then we have to conclude that it is the rule of the FBI and they drill it into the Agents to never embarrass the Bureau, and this is what caused the unfortunate violation of the rules.

Mr. Adams. I think that would be a most unfair assumption and I just can't agree with it. I can't see any basis for it.

Mr. Drinan. Well, sir, I am looking for a motivation. Motivation is the key question here. Why did this particular AGent do what he did? I can't find any other motivation.

From all that I have seen, he had no personal stake in this other than the fact that he didn't want the fact to come out to the nation that the FBI had, in fact, been investigating Lee Harvey Oswald, that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Dallas Office and left this note, and then this thing came up. So, he destroyed it, thinking this was the best say out. It seems to me the burden is on you, sir, to suggest some other

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possible motivation.

Mr. Adams. I don't feel the burden is on me to do that. I can speculate. I could say, one, he has indicated personal embarrassment. He had received the note. Admittedly, he had received the note from Oswald. He said it did not contain any threat. If that is true, then there would have been no embarrassment, perhaps, in the fact that Oswald had visited the office afterwards. If the note did contain a threat, on the other hand, and he failed to take appropriate action, that would be a motive for destroying the note.

Mr. Drinan. Could the embarrassment have come about in the irregularity of receipt of that note? I assume that whenever a letter is received that it is recorded somehow. We have no record that this was, in fact, recorded, and the date that it was received. Could that have been the reason, that is, he didn't want to bring this out that rules had been violated?

Mr. Adams. No, I don't think that the note would have necessarily been recorded until such time as he took action on it and included it in the official files of the FBI. In other words, the receptionist would not record the note when she received it. She delivered it to the Agent and he would normally include it in a communication, or he would send it to the Chief Clerk's office, where it would be serialized into the files.

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I wish we could arrive at a motivati[illegible] I wish we could completely answer, satisfactorily, what the note said, and who ordered its destruction. We have a conflict in sworn statements in this regard.

All that we were able to do was conduct a thorough investigation. And we are never satisfied when we don't get all the answers but, as you know, this isn't always possible.

Mr. Drinan. My time has expired. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Kindness.

Mr. Kindness. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First, I would like to clarify a question that has come up on several occasions in this Subcommittee, and I have never been able to find the rule about which we are arguing. We have been talking so much about rules here this morning, I think we'd better get our own rules straight. 112(g)(4) of the House Rules states: EAch Committee shall, insofar as is practicable, require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the Committee in advance of his or her appearance a written statement.

There is nothing that has been done by the Judiciary Committee in its rules to further supplement that action and there is nothing that has been done by the Subcommittee. I am tired of seeing witnesses appear before this Subcommittee and be embarrassed by the talk about 48 hours in advance furnishing their statements, when we don't have any such rule.

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I appreciate the fact that the witness is dealing with the problem of proving a negative in some degree and it is also appreciated that a good deal of patience has been displayed here.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Badillo. Have you finished?

Mr. Kindness. Yes.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Badillo.

Mr. Badillo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You said, in the beginning, flatly, that you had just completed your exhaustive inquiry and that there is no doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald visited the Dallas Field Office some days prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and that he left a handwritten note. You stated that you and Director Kelly first learned of these occurrences July 7, 1975. Is that correct?

Mr. Adams. Yes, sir.

Mr. Badillo. That is a very narrow list. Can you say under oath that other people in the Washington Bureau did not know of these occurrences until July 7, 1975?

Mr. Adams. No, I can't, because included in my statement is the statement by one former Assistant Director who said that he apparently had some --

Mr. Badillo. What I mean is, is there any evidicence that Mr. Hoover -- I mean, have you tried to determine whether

Tape 1-A)
Tape 1-B)
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Mr. Hoover know about this?

Mr. Adams. No, We found out [illegible]

Mr. Badillo. Or the predecessor to Mr. Kelley?

Mr. Adams. Right. We have tried to find any record or knowledge on the part of anyone concerning FBI Headquarter's involvement in this issue. The only thing we have come up with is the statement by this former Assistant Director, who seems to think that possibly two Agents in his division might have known about it. They have denied any knowledge of it. The former Assistant Director also says that he has no specific knowledge of any individual in Headquarters knowing of this. He just thinks it was probably common knowledge down in this particular section that such a note existed. We don't know when that common knowledge might have arisen, in say, months or years after, when someone was transferred to Headquarters from Dallas and --

Mr. Badillo. But there is no file at central Headquarters?

Mr. Adams. We had no record in our files of --

Mr. Badillo. Where is this receptionist now?

Mr. Adams. She is in the Dallas Office.

Mr. Badillo. Where is the Agent for whom the note was intended now?

Mr. Adams. He is in Kansas City.

Mr. Badillo. And what is his title at the present time?

Mr. Adams. Special Agent.

Mr. Badillo. Still the same title?

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Badillo. Where is the Agent's Supervisor?

Mr. Adams. The Special Agent's Supervisor is in San Diego.

Mr. Badillo. What is his title?

Mr. Adams. Special Agent. He is still a Special Agent.

Mr. Badillo. Where is the Special Agent in Charge now?

Mr. Adams. He is retired.

Mr. Badillo. Mr. Chairman, I think that in view of the fact that the letter from the Justice Department indicates the basic reason for non-prosecution is the statute of limitations and that the particular people who saw the note and who have testified allegedly as to the contents of the note are there, I think that this Committee has the responsibility to bring these people before us and have the opportunity to interrogate them by ourselves, rather than just getting a second-hand report. They are there. This is a crucial issue. And according to the testimony, they remember having seen the note and they remember that it contained some indication of violence and I think it is important that we get direct evidence where the direct evidence is readily available.

Now, isn't there a rule that provides that where there is evidence of violence on the part of an individual, and where the President is going to be coming to town, that the

FBI notifies the Secret SErvice?

Mr. Adams. At this time, in 1963, our guidelines were rather narrow in this regard. They provided basically for notifying the Secret Service of any threat against the President, against his family, or the Vice President.

Immediately following the assassination, Mr. Hoover ordered an inquiry be conducted by former Assistant Director Dale, who was in charge of the Inspection Division, and it was immediately recommended and also approved that our criteria for disseminating information to the Secret Service be broadened. And that recommendation and those criteria were subsequently incorporated into an agreement between the FBI and the Secret Service. We have such an agreement today. I can furnish the Committee the guidelines by which we do today furnish information to the Secret Service.

Mr. Badillo. According to the testimony that you made here the contents of the note were of a threatening nature; that is, according to the testimony of the receptionist and the Agent. Is that correct?

Mr. Adams. The receptionist felt it was threatening in nature and --

Mr. Badillo. Well, the words are --

Mr. Adams. And it contained a --

Mr. Badillo. Well, the words are: "Let this be a warning. I will blow up the FBI and the Dallas Police Department

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if you don't stop bothering my wife." Is that threatening?

Mr. Adams. That is right, and I am not arguing with you. I am saying the receptionist did state it contained that. The Agent, however, says it contained no threat. This was the Agent to whom the note was delivered.

Mr. Badillo. Excuse me, my time is running out, let me just conclude. Agent Hosty testified before the Warren Commission that he saw no reason to inform the Secret SErvice of Oswald's presence in Dallas, because Oswald had never been shown to have made any kind of violent statement.

Mr. Adams. That is correct.

Mr. Badillo. Now, if this testimony is true, isn't that a contradiction of what Agent Hosty testified to?

Mr. Adams. Well, Mr. Hosty is the one who claims to date that the note contained no threats. He testified --

Mr. Badillo. Who is Mr. Hosty in this sequence of events?

Mr. Adams. I feel that Mr. Hosty has been publicly identified and we discussed this before the meeting. Mr. Hosty is the case Agent.

Mr. Badillo. The Agent in Charge?

Mr. Adams. No, the case Agent in this matter, to whom thenote was delivered.

Mr. Badillo. I see.

Mr. Adams. And Mr. Hosty testified before the Warren Commission that, since he was the case Agent on the Oswald in-

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vestigation, that he had no knowledge of any violent propensities on the part of Oswald. In his current statement, Mr. Hosty continues to state that the note which was given to him contained absolutely no threats. So there is no inconsistency in his statement. There is an inconsistency between what he said and what the receptionist said. The receptionist said it did contain a threat.

Mr. Badillo. My time has expired.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Dodd.

Mr. Dodd. Thank you.

Mr. Adams, on May 4, 1964, Mr. Hoover, the former Director of the FBI, transmitted a letter to Mr. Rankin, General Counsel of the Warren Commission, transmitted a list specifying 69 documents contained in FBI headquarter files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Of those 69 documents, only 46 were reviewed by the Warren Commission. Did the FBI turn over the complete file of Lee Harvey Oswald of 69 documents to the Warren Commission?

Mr. Adams. As far as I know. I have not addressed myself to that specific issue, but let me check here. that.

I would have to check on that, Mr. Dodd.

Mr. Dodd. I would like to make a request, Mr. Chairman, at this point that that file of 69 documents be turned over to the Committee or whatever procedure is in order in order that that file may be reviewed. I think it is an established

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fact that only 46 of the 69 documents were reviewed by the Warren Commission.

Mr. Adams. At their decision?

Mr. Dodd. I don't know. That is the point I was trying to get. I would like to know whose decision it was. I am not sure you have the answer to day, but --

Mr. Adams. No, but I will be glad to submit afterwards for the record a statement concerning that.

Mr. Edwards. Very good. We will communicate with you on that subject.

(The information will be submitted at a later date.)

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Mr. Dodd. According to a transcript of the January 22, 1964 meeting of the Warren Commission, Lee Rankin, General Counsel, reported that he had just received a call from the Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr reporting that "Oswald was acting as an FBI undercover agent." This report was also corroborated by the District Attorney, Henry Wade. Rankin also reported that Carr told him that Oswald's badge number was 179 and that Oswald had been paid $200 a month salary for his role as an FBI informant.

WAs Lee Harvey Oswald ever an FBI informant?

Mr. Adams. Absolutely not. This was thoroughly covered by the Warren Commission and was included in the conclusions: the fact that he was not an informant.

Mr. Dodd. Going back to a question raised earlier by the Chairman, Lee Harvey Oswald had an address book of the names of various people. It has been reported that a page of that addresss book containing the name of the Agent in question regarding this particular letter that was destroyed, was in that addresss book and that that page was torn out. Do you have any information as to whether or not that is a fact?

Mr. Adams. No, I don't. Again, I will be glad to submit that, because, as you can understand, during the assassination investigation, we transferred 80 additional Agents into Dallas, and we conducted 25,000 interviews and it is just not possible for me to have at the tip of my fingers --

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Mr. Dodd. You can see the thrust of my question. This gets back to the questions raised by Father Drinan earlier regarding why or what would motivate that particular Agent to destroy that letter. I can understand that one particular Agent may get concerned about something that may embarrass him, but in fact, the address book -- but in fact the summary of names, the name of Mr. Hosty was deleted as being in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book. Now that was a decision by someone else other than Mr. Hosty, obviously, when you consider who was holding the evidence. And that would indicate there was a motivation that went beyond the individual motivation of a particular Agent, but rather a decision made at higher levels.

Mr. Adams. Well, Mr. Dodd, all I can say is subsequent to the assassination there have been many, many allegations. Each time one arises, we have continued to look into them. And I am sure this allegation, like the one that Oswald was an informant or like the one that keeps coming up that Ruby was a paid informant of the FBI -- well, all I can do is take your inquiry and I will be glad to respond to it after review of the files.

Mr. Dodd. But you don't have any information or any knowledge as to the exclusion of Mr. Hosty as being one of the names in that address book, as to why that was deleted from that summary?

Mr. Adams. I don't even know that it was deleted. I am

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just not familiar with that particular allegation.

Mr. Dodd. What type of precautions would the FBI normally take if they had knowledge that a particular individual was capable of killing the President? We have seen a couple of instances just in the past month or so. What steps would be taken or what is your policy if they had information or if an Agent was aware that someone was capable of that kind of activity; what steps as to precautions would be taken?

Mr. Adams. If he was capable of it, if it fits our criteria for information requested of us, we would disseminate it to the Secret Service. The Secret Service has a protective responsibility and we have an intelligence responsibility of providing information to them according to criteria they establish for the types of information they want to have in order to carry out their protective responsibilities.

Mr. Dodd. And was that procedure followed, as far as you know, in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Adams. Yes. As you probably recall, the FBI was criticized at the time that although the action taken fit the criteria -- I mean, we did not have any threat against the President -- but the Warren Commission was critical of the fact that these criteria were too narrowly drawn. As a result, they have been broadened considerably concerning the types of information that we now furnish to the Secret Service. That was one of thepoints of criticism by the Warren Commission.

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Mr. Dodd. You mentioned that there is a letter from the former Director of the FBI to Mr. Rankin regarding apparently an inquiry surrounding Mr. Ruby. You pointed out in your testimony there were eight occasions between March 11, 1959 and October 2, 1959, when Mr. Ruby was investigated or talked to by the FBI. Now, that is once a month or rather less than once a month during that period of time. Is it normal procedure to talk to someone once a month over a period of time such as that, and then have no information or results that were obtained? Is that common practice?

Mr. Adams. Well, he was contacted originally because it was felt that he was an individual who would be able to provide criminal information to the FBI because of his employment as a night club operator. These contacts are standard to determine if he is going to be able to become an informant for the FBI. Once these contacts prove negative, although he indicated a willingness to cooperate, but he never furnished any information, then the file was closed. But this would be a normal developmental process of regular contacts with a person who may be in a position to furnish information.

Mr. Dodd. But it is your statement that Jack Ruby, as well, was not a paid informant for the FBI at any time?

Mr. Adams. That is right. I saw a news item on it yesterday, where one of the Senators had made a statement again on it. And I checked with the Senate Committee to find out if they

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know of anything in this regard that I don't know, and I haven't gotten any response in that regard indicating that there is anything to that effect. And I also called down to Dallas last night, to have them review the file again, just to make sure that I could testify today that there is nothing in that indicating that Ruby was ever a paid informant or ever furnished any information, and I was assured that is the case.

Mr. Dodd. My time has expired. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Adams, continuing along the lines of questioning pursued by Mr. Dodd, the letter that Mr. Hoover wrote to the Commission stating that Ruby was an informant and contacted on eight occasions, that letter or that information didn't become a part of the Warren Commission Report. Is that correct?

Mr. Adams. It was submitted to the Warren Commission. I am not sure whether it was in the published report. I don't believe it was.

Mr. Edwards. Now, don't you think that was most significant information and should have been in the Warren Commission Report? I know you didn't write it.

Mr. Adams. No, I have no idea what might have motivated them.

Mr. Edwards. It is curious, though. Also, when did this letter come to light to the public? I believe very recently. Is that correct?

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Mr. Adams. I think this allegation has come up over the years. Last December was the first time.

Mr. Edwards. In December of '74?

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Edwards. Can you think of any reason why this letter should have been suppressed all of this time?

Mr. Adams. No, I think that the Warren Commission probably had a lot of information which they considered basically work papers to go into their final report. Now, as these work papers are probably becoming more available to researchers, there will be other questions raised in the future. But I don't have any idea.

Mr. Edwards. Well, it is rather shocking when you think about it that you find out 12 years later that both the Warren Commission and the FBI knew that Jack Ruby had been reporting to the FBI and yet we have to wait all that time to find it out. It is the kind of disclosure coming about very late that adds to any paranoia that might be taking place in this country. Wouldn't you agree?

Mr. Adams. Well, on reporting, I would have to be a little picky over that word because in these contacts, because all of them were absolutely negative. He furnished no information of value. So he was not an informant of the FBI. He was being contacted to determine whether he would become an informant by furnishing us information.

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Mr. Edwards. Yes, but this is the man who killed the man who allegedly killed the President of the United States.

Mr. Adams. That is right.

Mr. Edwards. And yet the people find out 11 or 12 years later that he was an FBI informant on at least eight different occasions.

Mr. Adams. Well --

Mr. Edwards. Okay.

Mr. Butler. Mr. Chairman, may I? It is correct, is it not, that these contacts with Mr. Ruby were in each instance instituted or initiated by the FBI?

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Butler. And done in an effort to solicit information from him?

Mr. Adams. That is right.

Mr. Butler. And you got a negative response in each instance?

Mr. Adams. That is right.

Mr. Edwards. Yes, I agree. We should have been told about it. The public should have, somewhere along the line, been told.

Now, Mr. Adams, we were talking earlier about the Oswald letter and the fact that a number of Agents were disciplined in the Dallas Office as a result of some things that happened or didn't happen in the investigation. How many Agents were

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disciplined?

Mr. Adams. I really couldn't answer that. I am not prepared on that point. I do know that after the assassination, I do know that Mr. Hoover asked that the matter be inquired into And, of course, as a result of it, every little item was covered as to the handling of the investigation. I know that Agents in Dallas were disciplined and I know that Agents in Washington were disciplined.

Mr. Edwards. For what type of misconduct?

Mr. Adams. No misconduct as such; for failing to perhaps include Oswald on the security index; for delays of a few days in handling communications; for just a review of the case as to whether it represented the professional workmanship which would normally be expected, and I think the Commission in its Report was critical along the same areas, that is, that the investigation of Oswald could have been more vigorous.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Hosty was one of those disciplined?

Mr. Adams. Yes, sir.

Mr. Edwards. Now, Mr. Hosty also interviewed Oswald in the Dallas Jail? Is that correct?

Mr. Adams. Yes, sir.

Mr. Edwards. Was he with the police for the entire, I believe 17 hours that Oswald was interviewed? Did you have an FBI Agent there the entire time that Oswald was interviewed in the Dallas Jail.

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Mr. Adams. I don't know the answer to that, but I rather doubt it.

Mr. Edwards. Did Mr. Hosty write a report of the interview?

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Edwards. Is there a transcription of all of the interviews of Oswald in the Dallas Jail by the Dallas police and the FBI?

Mr. Adams. I know the Dallas police submitted a lengthy report on their handling of Oswald after his arrest and I would assume that all of this material is in the Commission's files.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Butler?

Mr. Butler. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With reference to the discipline of the Agents, the discipline dealt with shortcomings in reference to the investigation and not what preceded the assassination. Is that correct?

Mr. Adams. Well, it was what preceded the assassination; in other words, the handling of the investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination.

Mr. Butler. That is the basis for the discipline?

Mr. Adams. Yes, sir.

Mr. Butler. Now, were there any extraordinary advancements following this? What has been the subsequent history, for example, of the Special Agent in Charge? I know, I understand

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now he is retired, but what is the history of this man's record within the FBI following --

Mr. Adams. He was in that Dallas Office continuously since the termination of the investigation from 1963 on up to his retirement, his recent retirement.

Mr. Butler. So, there was no advancement with reference to him in grade?

Mr. Adams. No.

Mr. Butler. Unless it was salary advancement? —

Mr. Adams. No [illegible].

Mr. Butler. The same is true of the other people who are involved in the inquiry with reference to the disposition of the note?

Mr. Adams. As far as the disposition of the note --

Mr. Butler. I mean, you have answered the question several times that these people remain Special Agents until their retirement or until present time. Well, did any of them -- well, does the record indicate that any of them advanced rather rapidly?

Mr. Adams. No.

Mr. Butler. Or received preference in any way?

Mr. Adams. No.

Mr. Butler. And there is a way to determine whether there has been preference as a result of this?

Mr. Adams. That is right.

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Mr. Butler. And none of that appear.

Mr. Adams. No.

Mr. Butler. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Drinan.

Mr. Drinan. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Could you tell us more about the highest official that you have interviewed in the FBI? You say in page 10 that he was an Assistant Director at the time of the assassination. How many Assistant Directors were there, roughly, at that time?

Mr. Adams. I would say eight or ten.

Mr. Drinan. So he is one of the highest officials of the FBI

Mr. Adams. Yes, sir.

Mr. Drinan. And he stated that he discussed the Oswald case many times with the Special Agent in Charge in Dallas, and that furthermore, this very high official, one of the top eight or ten in the entire FBI, stated that it was common knowledge at FBI Headquarters that a threatening message had been received from Oswald, but that the Special Agent in Charge seemed disinclined to discuss the threatening letter.

Now, can you elaborate on that? If he thought that it was common knowledge at the FBI Headquarters, and I have no reason to doubt his veracity -- then at what time was it common knowledge that this threatening letter had been received? Can we draw the inference that somebody in Headquarters, knowing of

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this, spoke to the Special Agent in Charge, and maybe that is the reason he was disinclined to discuss it?

I mean, going back to what I said before, unless you give a motivation, people are going to infer motives that may not be correct, but they have to infer some motives. Now what would you say about the Assistant Director? Can his veracity be questioned?

Tape 1-B/2-A) MR. Adams. Well, his veracity could be questioned by virtue of the fact that he says it was common knowledge, but yet we interviewed everyone in the chain of command of the two divisions supervising the investigation and they all deny having any knowledge of it. I don't think it is a question of veracity. I think it is -- well, I don't know what it is. I don't know at what point he may have learned of this. Where he says he talked to the SAC many, many times, but this Assistant Director was supervising the Oswald aspect of the investigation, so he was on the phone frequently with the SAC in Dallas, so --

Mr. Drinan. Was this before the assassination when he discussed the Oswald case?

Mr. Adams. No.

Mr. Drinan. This was afterwards?

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Drinan. And obviously, that individual knew there had been a threatening letter received?

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Mr. Adams. He says a message. He said a message and the SAC in Dallas indicated to him that he was disinclined to discuss it because he was handling it with the Assistant to the Director.

Mr. Drinan. Now, did he, one of the highest people in the FBI, did he know at that time that the message from Oswald had been destroyed?

Mr. Adams. No. He had no knowledge or claimed to have no knowledge regarding the destruction of the note.

Mr. Drinan. Well, that doesn't quite add up because, according to this former official, the Special Agent in Charge mentioned on one occasion he had an internal problem involving one of his Agents who had received a threatening message from Oswald.

So, the Assistant Director did know in 1963 that a threatening message from Oswald had been received.

Mr. Adams. Right.

Mr. Drinan. But he didn't know it had been destroyed?

Mr. Adams. No.

Mr. Drinan. Why didn't he ask to see that?

Mr. Adams. Well, that is a good question.

Mr. Drinan. Thank you.

Mr. Adams. And we asked that question. And he indicated that after the assassination, there were rumors galore floating all around the place; there were all kinds of rumors as to

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what was going on and what didn't go on. And he pointed out how busy he was and how busy the Agent in Charge in Dallas was. And he said that during the course of his reporting on it, that it never entered his mind concerning the fact that he had heard something about the fact that Oswald may be left a threatening message at the office. But he just indicated that it didn't cross his mind.

Mr. Drinan. With all due respect, sir, that doesn't quite add up, because he recalls all the other details about the threatening letter; about how this man was disinclined to disinclined to discuss the matter, saying it was just a personnel problem. So how could he not have requested the threatening letter? You had this great national crisis and he didn't even ask to have the threatening message. It just doesn't add up. Question add upon questions and --

Mr. Adams. Well, he said that it was being handled by the Assistant to the Director over on the personnel-administrative side, and that he felt that it was just being handled.

Mr. Drinan. He says that now?

Mr. Adams. No, I think that is in the statement, that is, that the SAC told him it was being handled -- that is, he was disinclined to discuss it because it was being handled by an Assistant to the Director, who would have been over on the administrative side, and he felt that the matter was being handled.

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Mr. Drinan. You add, as a bottom line, on page 12: "We are, at this very moment, making our own assessment of the facts with a view towards instituting appropriate administrative action." I assume you haave given us here all the facts you have. On the basis of these facts, sir, how do you make an assessment?

Mr. Adams. It is pretty difficult, but there are considerations. You have individuals who h ave admitted they had knowledge that Oswald had visited the office and left a note and they failed to insure that it was properly reported to the Bureau and to the Warren Commission. So you do have an admission of wrong-doing on their part. Where the analysis gets difficult is where during the inquiry these people have been truthful and owned up to the fact that they had such guilty knowledge -- if you want to term it was such, so do you now, 12 years later, discipline them for that, which some would say you are disciplining them for being honest; whereas, Mr. Drinan, where you hav e a split of testimony, you can't take action because you really can't pass judgment. But, on the other hand, you have the situation where over the years the FBI has expected employees to report misconduct on the part of other employees, although we have been criticized for this practice by some of the Committees, and there is a question of should you still go in and take action to let them know that there is no statute of limitations for misconduct and that such wrong-

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doing will never be tolerated. And these are the considerations that Mr. Kelley will have to resolve and that we will have to have considerable discussions on to make sure that we are fair to the employees and at the same time make sure the system is such that we hopefully can prevent a reoccurrence.

Mr. Drinan. I am constrained to ask: Will the principle of "don't embarrass the Bureau" be operational?

Mr. Adams. I hestitate to even answer that, because I think I have made it very clear that we have tried; that Mr. Kelley has established his credibility, that we have testified on matters that are embarrassing to anyone that is a part of the FBI. And I think the fact that we have made an open disclosure would belay any comment that we are overburdened with a great sense of "don't embarrass the Bureau."

Mr. Drinan. My time has expired. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Kindness.

Mr. Kindness. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

To what extent do the FBI rules or any statutes of the United States require FBI personnel to report any misconduct on the part of FBI personnel?

Mr. Adams. It is an internal rule. It is in our rules and regulations.

Mr. Kindness. Is that rule available. Might that rule be made available to the Subcommittee?

Mr. Adams. Yes, sir.

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Mr. Kindness. I would appreciate it if that would be made a part of the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Edwards. So ordered.

(The information will be submitted at a later date.)

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Mr. Kindness. What is the sanction ordinarily, under that rule for failure to report a violation or misconduct by another employee if the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. Adams. There is no sanction set out by specific penalties. It would depend largely on the type of misconduct that was involved, and whether failure to report permitted it to continue. It would go into the situation of were you in a position to have prevented this or to have brought misconduct to the Bureau's attention.

Mr. Kindness. In fact, it would be very difficult to apply such a rule in many cases, would it not be?

Mr. Adams. It would be, but we have, on a number of occasions in the past, censured employees by writing them a letter telling them that they are reprimanded because they have knowledge that certain activities were going, and that they should have properly reported it.

Mr. Kindness. In the course of investigations of matters even of great national import, is it not ordinarily the experience that you find memories become a little cloudy after 12 years?

Mr. Adams. I can give you a good example of that, and that is in connection with Mrs. Paine's testimony. When we contacted her again during this current inquiry, she couldn't even remember first having testified to this statement. And here is a person directly connected with the facts of the

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matter. It required jogging of her memory. And it is just not unusual after 12 years, considering the hectic nature of and a fascination with 80 extra Agents transferred into the office and a short deadline, what with the President insisting that the FBI conduct a thorough and exhaustive investigation -- I mean these situations are panic situations. And so the passage of time undoubtedly had a lot to do with the inability to come up with absolute facts.

Mr. Kindness. If you were confronted today with the information that a certain individual anywhere in the United States was upset with or mad at an FBI Agent in any FBI office in a city where the President of the United States might be visiting in the near future, would you be inclined to connect that necessarily with the President's impending visit?

Mr. Adams. It would depend on the nature of the threat. The criteria we have are very broad at the present time and we apply them liberally. But if someone, for instance, threatened a public official, that is the type of threat that we would immediate furnish to the Secret Service, because this person is obviously directing threats against public officials. So, under our current criteria that would undoubtedly be disseminated.

Mr. Kindness. Had that occurred in 1963 in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, could you explain to the Subcommittee what action might have been taken by the Secret Service?

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Mr. Adams. Well, had we notified the Secret Service -- and the criterion then would not have provided for it -- but, I am not familiar with the precautions that they would have taken then or even that they would take now. This is a matter that we have have testified on before Senator Montoya's Committee, because it is a very troublesome area. We have 400,000 persons a year arrested for crimes of violence in the United States. We have over 100,000 people released from penitentiaries each year in the United States. We have 400,000 people released from mental institutions, which should mean they are cured, but does indicate that a substantial number of our citizens do have psychological or emotional problems. And we have people that engage in protest and demonstrations against government officials. Well, that could represent a person who, if you attached it to emotional instability or criminal capability, that could represent or pose a threat. And all of these things to date mean that there is a large segment of the American public which could constitute a threat to the President at any given time. And it is the Secret Service's responsibility, in considering all of this wealth of information, Mr. Kindness, to try to apply the best judgment possible to weed out those that require the closest attention. So, I really don't know what they would have done under the circumstances, had we advised them of Oswald.

Mr. Kindness. Thank you, sir. My time is up.

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Mr. Edwards. Mr. Badillo.

Mr. Badillo. Who else, what other people were disciplined aside from the Mr. Hosty?

Mr. Adams. Investigators?

Mr. Badillo. Of these that you mentioned, were any of the other people? Was the Supervisor disciplined, or the Special AGent in Charge?

Mr. Adams. I believe the Agent in Charge was for some aspect; I believe the Supervisor mentioned here was; I believe the Agent involved was; and I am sure that some of the others that we interviewed during the course of the investigation may have been.

Mr. Badillo. Of these that were disciplined, these were specifically involved with the Oswald appearance and note. Now, would these actions, this discipline be taken after a hearing?

Mr. Adams. After a hearing?

Mr. Badillo. Yes.

Mr. Adams. No.

Mr. Badillo. They just received a letter that told them they were disciplined? Did someone investigate? Was there a written report?

Mr. Adams. Yes, under our disciplinary proceedures we obtain an explanation from an employee. And that explanation coupled with the Agent in Charge's recommendation, that is

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reviewed back [redacted] FBI Headquarters and memorandum are prepared recommending appropriate action.

Mr. Badillo. Discipline then comes from the Headquarters in Washington?

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Badillo. Was the Attorney General and the FBI Director at that time aware of these disciplinary actions?

Mr. Adams. The Attorney General would not be, because the FBI generally has been delegated the authority to manage its internal personnel matters.

Mr. Badillo. Mr. Chairman, could we get copies of the report indicating the reasons for discipline? I ask that because it may contradict some of the testimony the witnesses made here. But it was a report around that time, and I think it is better evidence of what actually has taken place.

Mr. Edwards. Well, we will discuss that with the Bureau in the days to come.

Mr. Badillo. Now, you say that Mr. Ruby was interviewed nine times from March 11, 1959 and eight other times. Since you are very precise about the times, or rather the letter from Mr. Hoover, was very precise, I assume you have records of those interviews?

Mr. Adams. Yes.

Mr. Badillo. Mr. Chairman, I think we should get the 302 reports, as I believe they are called.

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Mr. Adams. Not in this case.

Mr. Badillo. What were they?

Mr. Adams. They would be just a notation as to the dates and a negative, in this case.

Mr. Badillo. Meaning no report was made?

Mr. Adams. No information; in other words, it was a negative contact. He was contacted for the purpose of obtaining information and --

Mr. Badillo. Could we get copies of that, Mr. Chairman, just so we could see what other notations may have been made.

You make a report only when you get positive information and not when you get negative information?

Mr. Adams. Well, no, if an informant gives us positive and negative information -- I mean, once he has established a pattern of furnishing us worthwhile and substantial information, then he is actually called an informant and converted to an informant's status.

Mr. Badillo. So he didn't get an informant's status?

Mr. Adams. Because he never furnished any information.

Mr. Badillo. So you mentioned on page 14: "A check of the records of the Chicago Police Department disclosed no information concerning this shooting." You have no information concerning a shooting in December of 1939. But the Chicago Tribune has a front-page story here on it. It has a picture of Jack Ruby and says: "Leon Cook, left" a lawyer and

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former Secretary of the Scrap Handlers and Junk Handlers Union was shot before the union offices and Jack Rubenstein, the present Secretary, was seized for questioning."

Mr. Adams. Well, we did come up with the newspaper articles concerning it, and the articles that we had, they indicated that the information that came on the shooting came from him, because was a friend of either the deceased or a friend of the individual who actually committed the shooting.

Mr. Badillo. Yes, but it says that he was seized for questioning by the police department. You say the Chicago Police Department hasn't any record at all of the shooting?

Mr. Adams. That is right.

Mr. Badillo. Or the people who were interviewed for questioning?

Mr. Adams. Well, this was back in 1939, I believe.

Mr. Badillo. You mean that the records are not available?

Mr. Adams. The records today -- I mean a check of the records at the time of the assassination failed to reveal any record of it in the Chicago Police Department, and that is why they had to go to the newspaper morgue to see, in view of the allegation, was there some publicity concerning this. And there was. And that is in the Commission's report.

Mr. Badillo. Is that the normal procedure of police departments that they don't keep records beyond a certain time?

Mr. Adams. I am not familiar with the Chicago Police

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Department.

Mr. Badillo. But I say other than the Chicago Police Department?

Mr. Adams. Some of them do have a practice of destroying records after a period of time if no charges are filed. And I believe in this case the—I don't recall that there were actually charges against him, or—

Oh, charges were placed and dismissed.

Mr. Badillo. My time has expired.

Mr. Edwards. I will yield to you in just a minute, Mr. Dodd.

Will you check and advise us, Mr. Adams. if there is in the Chicago Police Department a police report numbered 55513 for an offense dated 12/9/1939 and a detective report dated 12/8/39? This, according to our information, is the file that Mr. Badillo referred to. And it has been reported to the Committee that there is a tickler on the file that says that the FBI "Is to be notified if anyone asks to examine that file." We would appreciate your advising us if the file does exist and if that tickler is there.

Mr. Adams. Yes.

(The information will be submitted at a later date.)

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Mr. Dodd. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Adams, my first question to you is regarding the letter to Mr. Rankin from Mr. Hoover outlining some 69 documents that the FBI had in its files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Among those documents was apparently a letter or a memorandum of one kind or another informing the FBI offices that the -- I am referring to a letter specifically, which was one of the items not turned over to the Commission, which was a letter from the New Orleans Office to the Bureau, dated November 19, 1963, changing the office of origin of Lee Harvey Oswald's investigation from New Orleans to Dallas. Now, that is two days after this allegation of a telex coming across.

There has been a response in defense of the fact that there was not a telex to the effect that a warning of an assassination was transmitted on November 22nd, presumably after the assassination took place. Is that a fact. Was there a telax on November 22nd, after the assassination took place, warning of the assassination in Dallas.

Mr. Adams. No, what I think you may be referring to is in trying to analysize what could have caused this former clerk to have this impression, sir, we were looking for communications which he might have seen which might have caused him to confuse it with this.

Mr. Dodd. Correct.

Mr. Adams. And there was a teletype that went out Novembe

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22nd to all four Offices using somewhat the same terminology. This was after the President was assassinated. It said: "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. All Offices immediately contact all informants -- security, racial and criminal -- as well as other sources for information bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy. All Offices should immediately establish whereabouts of bombing suspects, all known Klan and hate group members, all known racial extremists, and any other individuals who, on the basis of information available in your files, may possibly have been involved."

Mr. Dodd. This was after the assassination?

Mr. Adams. Right. And this uses similar terminology to what he claims was in the telex, which we can't find.

MR. Dodd. As a matter of operating procedure, would it be a common practice to send a telex to one office or to two offices? In other words, would a warning go out saying: "Beware" to Los Angeles or to San Francisco, "Beware, there may be an assassination attempt," and it not be sent to other offices? Is that possible?

Mr. Adams. Yes. For instance, on President Kennedy's travel, I think we had one once in Tampa, Florida, or Miami, where a threat was in that area where a Klansman was suspected of --

Mr. Dodd. But you wouldn't warn Seattle, Washington, for instance?

Mr. Adams. No, this was directed at particular threat.

In this particular situation, though, sir, the communication which he claims went out, that was directed to "All SACs" and among the inconsistencies in it was that in listing people to be contacted, the supposed teletype said: "militant groups threatening assassinate the President." But, it did not say: "Contact security informants." This would be the first group you would contact of the militant groups.

Mr. Dodd. I understand that, and I understand you wanted to check the other 59 offices, just to make sure something hadn't been sent out. But, in all likelihood -- and I am just assuming here -- but if a message were sent warning of a potential assassination in Dallas, you really wouldn't be sending it to all of your offices throughout the country.

Mr. Adams. Yes, we would. In this case, based on his terminology, it indicated an unknown militant group. Therefore you would check informants in every office that might be able to come up with any information having a bearing on it, because militant groups travel all over the country.

Now, if he had said: "a militant group in Dallas is attempting to" and had a specific group, that would have gone to Dallas. But, with the broad terminology that was in his supposed teletype, that would have gone to all. In fact, the copy he has made available, the precise copy he claims he saw, is directed to all SACs.

Mr. Dodd. You mentioned in the questioning a few moments ago that Mr. Hosty was one of the people who interrogated Lee Harvey Oswald after his apprehension. I understand there were seven other FBI AGents who interviews him for more than five hours. I wonder if you have notes or copies of those interviews or where they tape recordings of those interviews?

Mr. Adams. I am sure every interview that was conducted would have been included in what we call a 302, a report of interview form.

Mr. Dodd. Do you know if you have any of these or not?

Mr. Adams. I am sure we do.

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Chairman, could I request that that information be submitted to the Committee for inspection?

Mr. Edwards. We will discuss it with the Bureau in the days ahead. We have some problems with security and sometimes we have to go over there.

Mr. Dodd. Well, whatever. My time has expired.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Butler?

Mr. Butler. No questions.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Badillo.

Mr. Badillo. No further questions.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Parker?

Mr. Parker. Thank you. Mr. Adams, one matter pertaining to Mr. Williams Walker that was not covered in your prepared statement and which there have been allegations in the press

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is that [illegible]alter was the subject of a polograph examination. Did the Bureau give the polograph examination to him?

Mr. Adams. No, sir. The Dallas Times Herald, the newspaper that he originally contacted upon the resurrection of this story did afford him a polograph examination. According to the Dallas Times Herald, the polograph examination was limited in the questions that he could answer because of an agreement between Mr. Walter and the polograph examiner. And based on the result of that, there were indications of disception on the part of Mr. Walter. However, the examiner concluded the results were inconclusive because of the limited number of questions that could be asked.

Mr. Parker. Is this your information due to the results of that examination having been supplied to the FBI?

Mr. Adams. It was in the Dallas Times Herald newspaper article that their investigative reporters prepared on it. We do not have the actual examiner's report.

Mr. Parker. Mr. Adams, we have prepared a list of questions with regard to the handling -- with regard to the procedures regarding the handling of material which is delivered to FBI offices; some questions in terms of your internal investigation; and some matters concerning FBI rules which are fairly extensive and thorough and which I will not have time to ask you at this point. There are questions also regarding some legal issues with respect to the violation of FBI rules. I

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would like to submit these questions to you and have them answered, either by affidavit or the continuation of the oath under which you are now under. Also, we would like to have furnished to the Subcommittee the names of all the individuals and their titles to which you alluded to in your statement. Also, in addition, we would like a copy of the Bureau's report and summary which was given to the Department of Justice concerning your investigation of the Oswald letter incident. All of that material, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest be turned over to the Subcommittee. And in order to facilitate its being turned over, and also to prctect the individuals involved, I would request that it be deemed Executive Committee material.

Mr. Edwards. So ordered.

(The information will be submitted at a later date.)

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Mr. [redacted] As far as the names are concerned, we will make those available in Executive Session or under Executive protection. As far as the results of our investigation is concerned, this would be a decision decided upon by the Attorney General under his procedures. We will, upon receipt of your request, convey it to him.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Klee.

Mr. Klee. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Adams, to your knowledge, have any other papers, materials or documents given to the FBI ever been destroyed?

Mr. Adams. That is a rather broad question. We do destroy material under our records destruction procedures. We do obtain information that is never actually made a matter of record in the FBI, which is destroyed, like informal notes, reading slips, papers like that. It is very difficult for me to zero in on a specific answer to your question.

Mr. Klee. Well, in the context of the Oswald investigation or anything having to do with Jack Ruby, are there any other papers, material or documents that have been destroyed?

Mr. Adams. Not that I know of.

Mr. Klee. Okay. With respect to the papers, materials, or records that are not made a part of the FBI files or not made a part of the actual records, were there any papers in connection with the Oswald investigation or the Ruby case that were destroyed, to your knowledge? Were there any informal

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materials or papers?

Mr. Adams. Not that I know of. When Agents conduct interviews, they make notes. Then when they dictate the results of those interviews, they destroy those notes. I don't know of any documents that there improperly destroyed.

Mr. Klee. Either documents that are not made a part of the FBI records or files that are other than these insignificant and unsubstantial type of routing slips? I am referring to another context, to perhaps some of the "do not file" types of instructions.

Mr. Adams. Oh, in year's past there was a system where we had pink memorandum and blue memorandum which were to signify that the information included in this memorandum was for informational purposes only and was not to be made a part of the official records of the FBI. It would be like -- it wasn't anything sinister -- it would be like a train commitment, individuals' property records, or it could be background information going up on an "action memorandum." That it was felt for your information "thus-and-so". But it wasn't necessary to include it as a matter of permanent record and --

Mr. Klee. Are there such memorandum pertaining to the Oswald and Ruby cases?

Mr. Adams. Not that I know of; not that I know of personally.

Mr. Klee. Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman, I have

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no further questions.

Mr. Edwards. Mr. Adams, I will refer once more to the address book that Oswald had at his boarding house, and in it was Mr. Hosty's name and the address and phone number and the license number of the FBI car that Mr. Hosty was driving. I refer you to a meeting of the Warren Commission on February 24, 1964, where in Rankin says: "As you recall, we informed you before that the address and telephone number book of Lee Harvey Oswald had in it the name of James Hosty, the FBI Agent, his telephone number; his license; and that it wasn't in the transcription of that information which was furnished to us by the FBI. We have written to the FBI to ask in an official inquiry how this could happen and for them to furnish us all the information concerning that occurrence. We have no received a reply yet."

Later Mr. Hoover did answer to the best of his knowledge as to why it wasn't included in the information. But we have that and we have this very perplexing matter of the Oswald note and then we have developed this morning again that the Jack Ruby information, which for 10 years was really kept secret from the American people, that he was an informer for the FBI and had been reporting to the FBI on at least seven or eight occasions. We have also the fact which is new to me, and I am sure to most people, that were were a number of agents disciplined after the assassination investigation.

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Now, in all the FBI files relating to Lee Harvey Oswald, is there any information whatsoever that he might have been some sort of a government agent or paid by any other governmental agency, such as the CIA?

Mr. Adams. To my knowledge, no. I have not reviewed the entire assassination file. All I can go on is the fact that this allegation was made during the Commission hearings and the Commission specifically addressed itself to that, and in their conclusions they concluded that there was no evidence whatsoever of Oswald ever being an informant or agent of the FBI or CIA or any other governmental agency.

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Chairman, could I ask one point?

Mr. Edwards. Yes.

Mr. Dodd. You know the Warren Commission, you know, looking over the record of the Warren Commission -- and the transcript is alive, fortunately -- but the transcript indicates that an effort was made to purge the record of any mention of the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was a paid informant. I am sure you are familiar with what I am talking about in the record itself.

MR. Adams. No.

Mr. Dodd. Well, there is an effort to exclude that information from the transcript itself; to exclude raising the allegation of the fact that Mr. Oswald was an informant.

Mr. Adams. No, I am not familiar with that. I would have

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to review ... specifically, to see what the issue is. All I am familiar with is the conclusion, which I had occasion to read this morning. I have not read the material submitted to the Commission on this issue.

Mr. Dodd. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Edwards. Are there any further questions? Thank you, then, Mr. Adams.

Mr. Dodd. Mr. Chairman, let me just read to you the following. Mr. Dulles, on page 2444 of the record says: "I think the record ought to be destroyed. Do you think we need a record of this?" And this dialogue just goes back and forth. You are not familiar with that at all?

Mr. Adams. No, I am not. The fact that I am not doesn't mean that I have read it and forgotten it. This investigation took place just a few years before I took over my present responsibilities and I hadn't had any specific responsibilities in connection with the investigation until last year. And I don't think anyone has gone back and reviewed the entire scope of it.

We take allegations from time to time that come up, such as the one, for instance, bums in a boxcar could be the individuals. Then when they come up, we investigate them, and we furnish the results to the Department or, in that case, to the Rockefeller Commission that was going into the CIA and --

Mr. Dodd. I appreciate all that, Mr. Adams. It seems to

WARD & PAUL
410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

me this is a tremendously significant revelation, that is, the fact that they were eight or nine occasions that Mr. Ruby was interviewed by the FBI; of the fact that the revelations of the fact of the letter warning that FBI Agent in Dallas of some extremely hostile activity in the part of Mr. Oswald was destroyed, and so on. These are significant revelations and they involve, as you pointed out in your opening sentence, one of the most tragic incidents of the history of this country. And then we see a record where again efforts are made to purge or not allow certain information to be included in the Warren Commission Report.

I mean these are tremendously significant points. They are painful to the American public, I might add. I don't know of anyone who is dying to see revelations regarding involvement by any governmental agency. But, I think the facts should be made know and --

Mr. Adams. Well, what I have offered to do -- that is to say, I didn't come here prepared to discuss that, because I couldn't possibly come prepared to discuss every aspect of the assassination. But, I will be glad to take your question. I am sure if the issue has been raised before, we have inquired into it and conducted appropriate inquiries. If not, we should conduct one now. I will be glad to inquire into it and furnish you the results.

Mr. Dodd. Thank you.

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410 First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

Mr. Edwards. Thank you, Mr. Adams and Mr. Bassatt.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the Subcommittee recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

6TH DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE
COTTON SUBCOMMITTEE
(RANKING REPUBLICAN)
TOBACCO SUBCOMMITTEE
OILSEEDS AND RICE SUBCOMMITTEE
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY
COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
TASK FORCE ON REFORM

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

November 17, 1975

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Wa

Suite

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U.S.
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Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

A constituent of mine who is teaching a college course on the Kennedy assassination has requested information from me which must come from your office. He has asked for the results of the neutron activation analysis done by the FBI in 1964 on the bullet and bullet fragments taken from the bodies of President Kennedy and Governor Connally. I would very much appreciate receiving that analysis or a summary of it.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

W. Henson Moore
Member of Congress

WHM:sc

REC-57 1434

NOV 18 1975

EXP. PROC.
NOV 18 1975

CORRESPONDENCE

December 3, 1975

REC-57 EX-103 62-109060-7434

Honorable W. Henson Moore
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Moore:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 17th on behalf of a constituent who has requested the results of a neutron activation analysis conducted by the FBI Laboratory in connection with the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information which your constituent desires has been released in response to previous requests under the Freedom of Information Act. The analysis consists of 73 pages and will be sent to your constituent upon payment of duplication costs of 10 cents per page. It is suggested that your constituent send his request for the analysis directly to FBI Headquarters, attention Freedom of Information Act Section, Washington, D. C. 20535, enclosing a check or money order in the amount of $7.30, payable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I trust that the foregoing will aid you in responding to your constituent's request.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Office of Congressional Affairs - Enclosure
1 - Freedom of Information Act Section - Enclosure

NOTE: The analysis desired by Congressman Moore's constituent has been previously released and thus is in the public domain. Reply coordinated with SA John W. Kilty, Laboratory Division, and SA Allen H. McCreight, Freedom of Information Act Section, Files and Communications Division.

WRR:bjy (7)

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

The Attorney General

November 28, 1975

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. R. D. Hampton

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

This is in partial response to SSC letter dated November 18, 1975, requesting access to FBI files concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Attached for your approval and forwarding to the SSC is the original of a memorandum which constitutes a partial reply to referenced communication. A copy of the memorandum is being prepared for your records.

Enclosures (2)

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

(1) 62-109060-
1 - ~~100-120294~~

HDH:dmt
(10)

62-109060-1

NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 19 1975

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

84 DEC 19 1975

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. R. D. Hampton

62-116395

November 28, 1975

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: REQUEST FOR FBI FILES CONCERNING
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Reference is made to SSC letter dated November 18, 1975, Item 12, requesting access to FBI material concerning "CIA's attempts to use former agent Robert Maheu and his private detective, Sam Giancana and other hoodlums, relative to fostering a plot to assassinate Castro," which was furnished to the White House by the FBI.

In accordance with established procedures, Bureau file concerning the above has been reviewed and the pertinent material has been extracted. This material is presently available at FBI Headquarters for review by SSC Staff Members.

1 - The Attorney General
(1) 62-107062-
1 - 105-120807

RDH:dmt
(9)

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO AG

NOTE:
The above-mentioned material is one item of 17 which was requested in referenced SSC letter. Each item will be responded to separately as the material is reviewed and excised.

ENCLOSURE

62-107062-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-106060) DATE: 12/2/75

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas
(OO: DL)

Re HO telephone call to DL, 11/24/75.

On 11/24/75, Sheriff [redacted] Kountze, Texas, advised he had recently arrested [redacted] on local burglary charges. He stated that while questioning Mrs. [redacted] concerning several burglaries, she volunteered certain information about property she stole during a burglary which occurred somewhere in Beaumont, Texas in early 1975. Sheriff [redacted] learned from Mrs. [redacted] that she had stolen three guns, along with other miscellaneous property. Upon sorting out the property, she found two hand drawn maps, one of the Louisiana Tech Campus and another concerning KENNEDY's route in Dallas. While Sheriff [redacted] provided the Louisiana map for review, he indicated that Mrs. [redacted] had been unable to find the Dallas map after talking about it.

Sheriff [redacted] provided the Louisiana Tech Campus map for review and it was found to contain a reference to Interstate Highway 20, as well as other highways apparently in Central Louisiana.

REC-66

Sheriff [redacted] stated that the three weapons stolen by Mrs. [redacted] were a 30-06 Remington rifle, a 32-20 Winchester rifle and a Browning Sweet 16 shotgun. He indicated that Mrs. [redacted] had told him that the rifling had been removed from the barrels of the rifles. Sheriff [redacted] noted that at last report the rifles were being held at the National Pawn Shop at 470 Pearl Street in Beaumont, Texas. He-further noted that Mrs. [redacted] has been released on bond and that her

(2) Bureau (1 - ~~62-106060~~)
(1 - 62-109060)
2-Dallas (89-43)
2-Houston
EDS:mln
(6)

23 DEC 9 1975

DEC 1 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

attorney should be ableto provide information concerning her whereabouts.

In a telephone conversation with the Dallas Office on 11/24/75, SA [redacted] was advised of pertinent details of this matter and indicated that the aforementioned type weapons were not being sought regarding captioned matter.

On 11/24/75, [redacted], Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 67, Kountze, Texas, advised that he represented [redacted] and that she was presently residing at [redacted] in Dayton, Texas, telephone [redacted] Mr. [redacted] stated that based on his handling of her legal matters, he felt that she should be classified as a "nut". He contacted her telephonically, arranged an interview, and told her to cooperate with the FBI investigation.

On 11/24/75, [redacted] was interviewed at her residence and was unable to add any significant information to the account of the burglary given by the Sheriff above. She reiterated however, that she no longer had the "Dallas-KENNEDY route" map and she felt she had detroyed it shortly after the burglary thinking it was of no significance. Searching her memory, she recalled it was a precisely executed work of art, made with drafting tools which did not specify Dallas streets, but only indicated a couple of key points from the KENNEDY investigation.

Mrs. [redacted] is described as follows:

Name [redacted]

Husband

Residence

Race White
Date of birth 1/24/13
Texas drivers license # [redacted]
Height 5'4"
Weight 100

Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown

In view of information received in referenced phone call, Houston is conducting no further investigation unless Dallas sees fit to request same.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/10/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P*)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-41

Re Dallas telephone call to Bureau, 10/9/75.

On 10/9/75, EARL GOLZ, Reporter, Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas, contacted SA DAVID H. ISRAELSON, Dallas, and advised he desired any information in the Dallas FBI files regarding an investigation conducted in 1964 in the captioned matter on an allegation by EUGENE ALDREDGE. GOLZ stated he had learned the FBI had conducted an examination of a mark on the sidewalk by the Texas Schoolbook Depository, which he believed to be a bullet mark. GOLZ advised he desired specifically any FBI Laboratory reports containing the results of examinations of this mark.

GOLZ was advised his request should be directed in writing to the Director, FBI.

REC-41

EX-103 62-109060-7436

For the information of the Bureau, the information requested by GOLZ is contained in Bufile 105-82555, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R. OO: DALLAS", Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 10/8/64, pages 65-68 and Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/27/64, pages 8-14.

2 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
DHI/pc
(4)

cc retained by FOIA Sect. JFK 10/15

21 OCT 13 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-000 (11)

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 2437

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES. 7

SECTION NO.

184

Sec Service

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: December 3, 1975

FROM : H. N. BASSETT

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Assoc. Dir. ✓
Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. ✓
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection ✓
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

Reference is made to memorandum of 11/14/75 from Legal Counsel to Mr. Adams captioned "Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, House Committee on the Judiciary" and the addendum of the Inspection Division, 11/18/75 (attached).

[redacted]

Referenced memorandum set forth results of the inquiry which had been conducted to date which clearly showed discrepancies in Hosty's allegations and it was recommended that Hosty be reinterviewed and confronted with the results of our inquiry. The Director agreed with this recommendation and also stated "Go all the way."

[redacted]

Enclosures — Sent 12-4-75

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall

HNB:bhg
(5)

NOV 18 1976

CONTINUED OVER

As an aside, Mr. Stern advised that he had been sent various news clippings concerning the Oswald visit to the Dallas Office prior to the assassination and the subsequent destruction of the note which Oswald had left. He asked me if I had reviewed Hosty's testimony before the Warren Commission and I told him that I had on two or three occasions. He inquired that in this review had he, Stern, asked any question of Hosty that might have elicited the fact that Oswald had visited the office. I told Mr. Stern that he had not asked any such question. He stated that he felt bad about this because apparently he had fallen down on his job although he agreed that he might not have received a truthful answer had he asked the key question. He further stated that certainly Hosty had had ample opportunity to advise him of that development during the conferences which he had held with Hosty prior to the latter's actual testimony. He asked if I would send him a transcript of any testimony which Hosty may subsequently furnish in which his, Stern's, name is mentioned and I told him that I would be glad to comply with his request.

OBSERVATIONS

[redacted]

Of particular significance is the fact that Hosty in his sworn statement of 11/14/75 specifically stated that upon his return to the Dallas Office following his testimony he noted "My name had been crossed out and former Assistant Special Agent in Charge Kyle Clark had written his name below mine and had initialed it for filing." There is no other way of interpreting this other than a categorical statement on Hosty's part; however, when confronted with the actual serial showing that Clark's name appeared nowhere on it he states, "I had assumed Clark's initials would have been on this serial since this case had been reassigned to Clark sometime after 11/22/63." It is noted that Hosty is due to be interviewed by representatives of the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights on 12/4/75.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That no further inquiry be conducted relative to this particular issue.

2. That the attached communication be forwarded to the Department advising them of Hosty's allegation and the results of our inquiry.

MARYFERRELL FOUNDATION

The Attorney General

December 3, 1975

Director, FBI

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

SECRET

Reference is made to my memoranda of July 29, 1975, and October 1, 1975, captioned as above, which advised you of the results of this Bureau's inquiry concerning an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the FBI office in Dallas sometime prior to the assassination of President Kennedy for the purpose of talking to Special Agent (SA) James P. Hosty, Jr. In the absence of Mr. Hosty, Oswald allegedly left a note which was threatening in nature. This visit and note were not reported following the assassination of President Kennedy by Oswald.

[redacted]

MAILED 7 DEC 4 1975

SI 109 NC 87

SA Hosty, on November 14, 1975, furnished a sworn statement (attached) to SAC Williams in which he advised as follows:

[redacted]

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
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Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

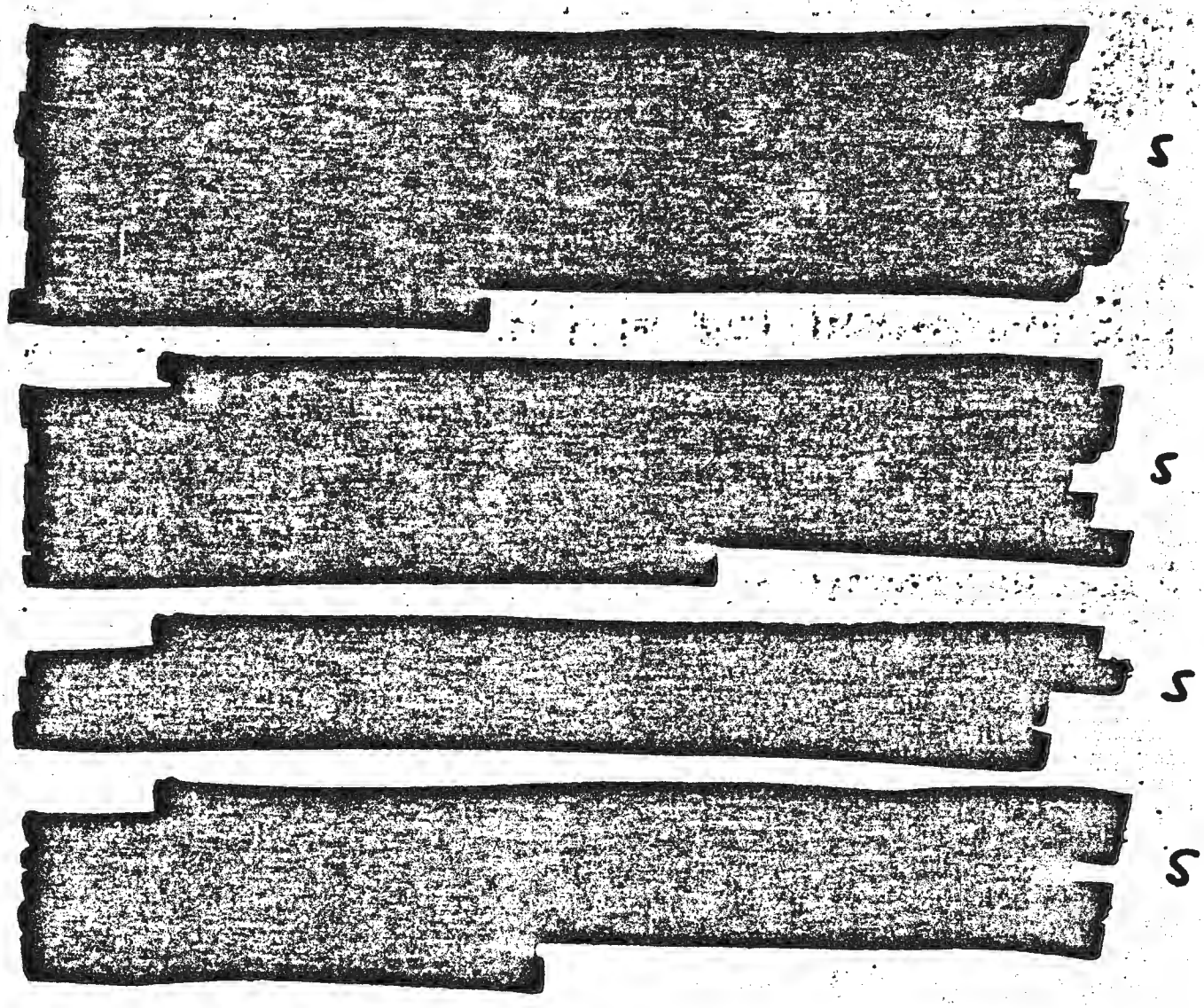
SECRET

1 - Mr. Adams (Sent Separately)
1 - Mr. Mintz (Sent Separately)
1 - Mr. Wannall (Sent Separately)
JAC:jmh
(9)

See Note Page 7.

Classified by 3002
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Date of declassification Indefinite

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920



Upon his return to the Dallas Office following this testimony he had occasion to look in volume I of the Oswald file and noted that both copies of the airtel were then the top serial in this volume. He observed that his name had been crossed out and former Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) Kyle Clark had written his, Clark's, name below Hosty's name and initialed the airtel for filing. He concludes that from the afternoon of November 22, 1963, until sometime in May, 1964, former ASAC Clark had retained the serial in his possession; however, felt that this would be proper in view of the fact the case was reassigned to Clark shortly after the assassination.

The Attorney General

He stated he had not previously furnished this information concerning this particular airtel and its contents because it did not appear to be pertinent to previous inquiries until it became apparent that the House Committee might reopen the entire Oswald case.

Upon being advised of the contents of SA Hosty's sworn statement, the SAC of the Dallas Office was instructed to review pertinent files in his office. It was determined that the Washington Field Office airtel to the Director, two copies to Dallas, dated November 19, 1963, is serial 57 in the Oswald file (Xerox copy attached). A review of this serial determined that SA Hosty's name is crossed out in the block stamp but is initialed for filing by an individual using the initial "H." Former ASAC Clark's name does not appear on this serial, and it is believed highly probable that the initial "H" in this block stamp is that of Supervisor Howe. This determination is based on the following information contained in the Dallas files:

Serial 50 of the Oswald file is a copy of an airtel with two enclosures which the New Orleans Office sent to the Bureau, with copies to Dallas, dated October 24, 1963 (Xerox copies of this serial and the two enclosures, serials 49 and 48, attached). On serial 50 there appears the following handwritten notation: "48 - 49 - 50 c/o to JFH 10/28/63. Obtained from his box and initialed into file to complete file following 11/22/63 H." The interpretation of this written notation is as follows:

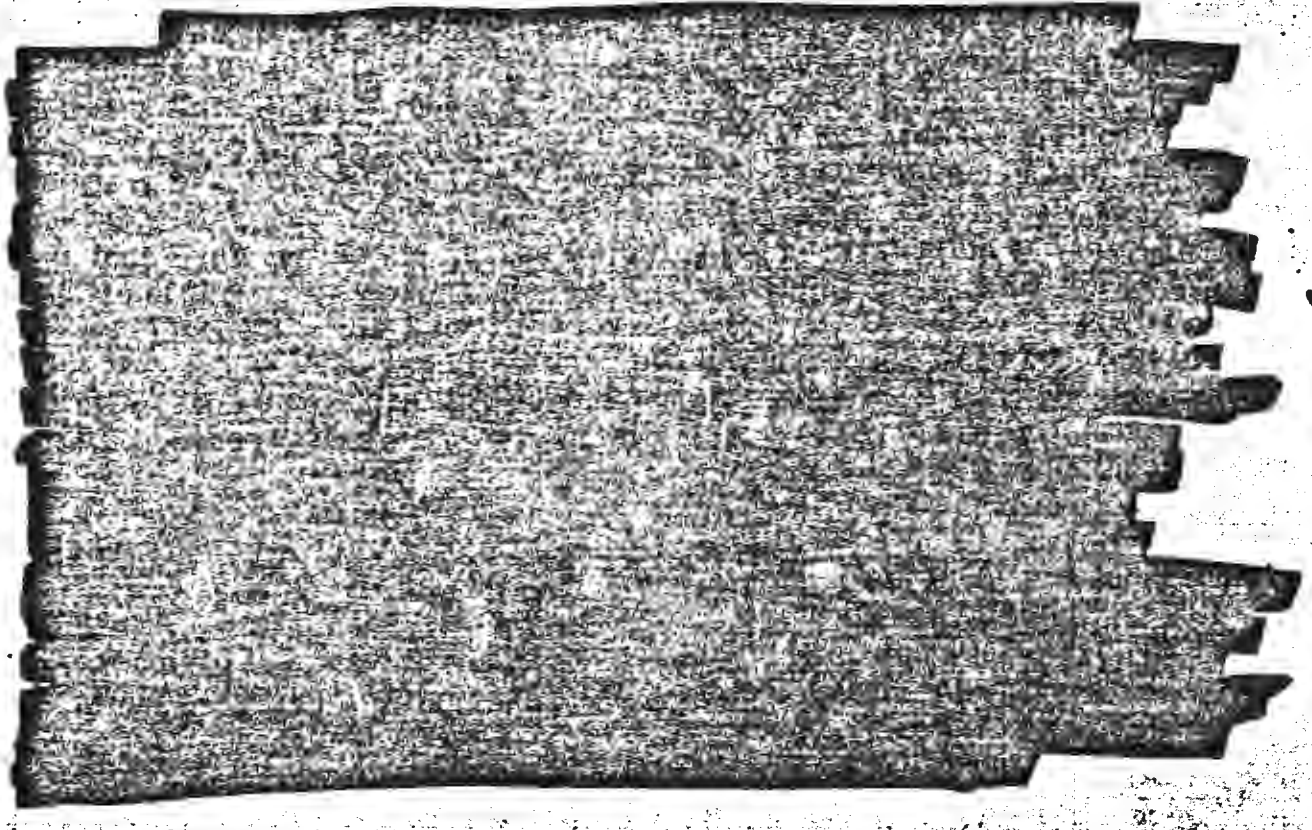
These three serials were charged out to SA Hosty on October 28, 1963, and apparently were still in his workbox the date of, or shortly after, the assassination and initialed into the case file by Supervisor Howe in order to have continuity of an extremely fast-moving case. It is also noted that SA Hosty's name is crossed off on all three of these serials and apparently initialed into the file by Supervisor Howe. While no such written notation appears on the above-mentioned serial 57, it is logical to assume that the same action was taken on this serial in order to get all pertinent material into the Oswald case file. The SAC, Dallas, in furnishing this information, advised that the "H" appearing in these block stamps is not identical to the "H" which SA Hosty used when initialing mail for file.

The SAC, Dallas, has also advised that the Oswald file has been "stripped" which means that duplicate copies of various serials in the file have been destroyed. This is standard operating procedure in our Chief Clerk's Offices in order to conserve space, and when a file is being stripped

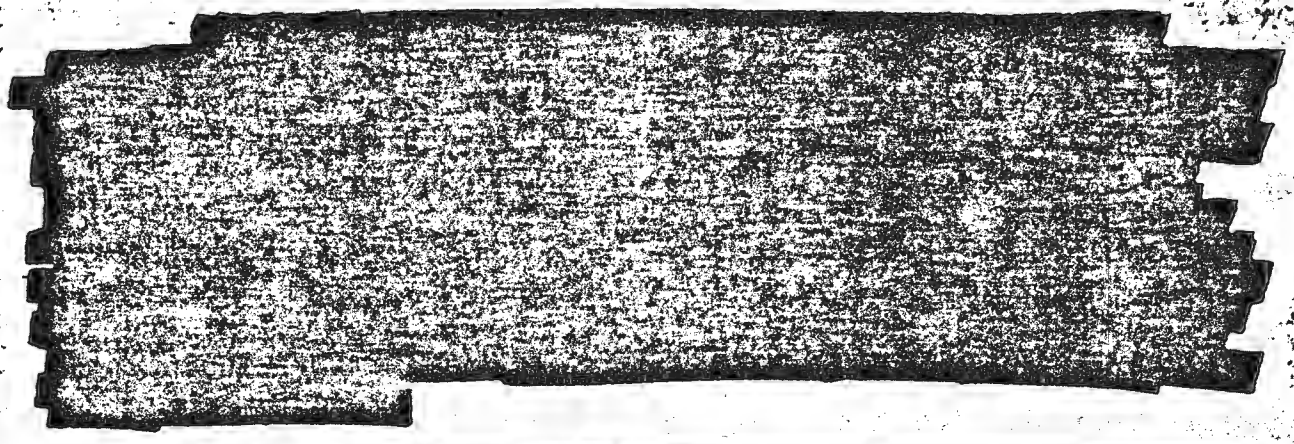
SECRET

and there are duplicate serials available, the action copy is retained in the file. It can only be assumed that the second copy of the airtel in question has been destroyed since it was not located in any other logical file in the Dallas Office, such as the file on Marina Oswald or the assassination file itself. However, under normal operating procedures, when two copies of a communication are received in an office, both copies are block stamped; one is initialed by the supervisor for filing, known as the file copy, and the other copy is routed to the Agent who has the case assigned to him, known as the action copy. We know in this instance that the action copy has been kept since indexing is done from this copy and the one in file shows indexing of a name mentioned in the communication.

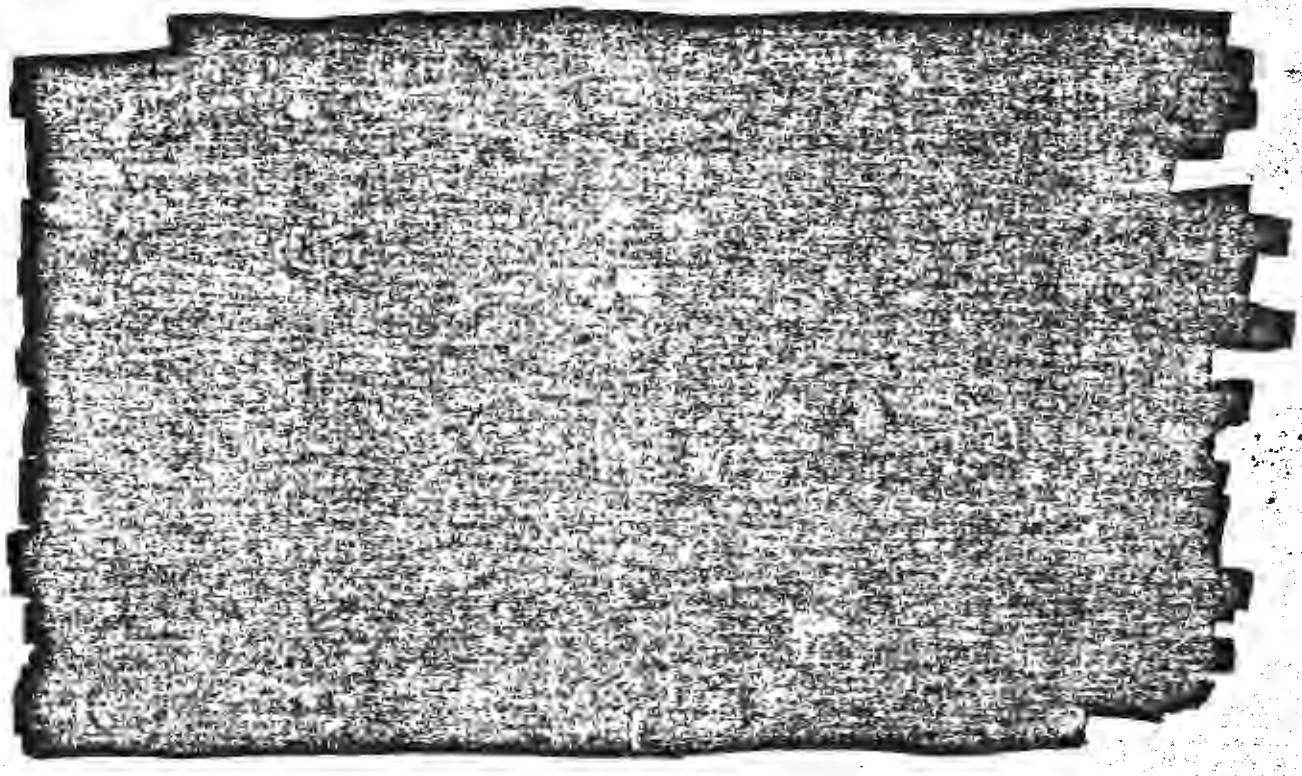
While the Chief Clerk in Dallas could not be positive, it is her definite opinion that after the stripping occurred, the various volumes were consolidated in order to save space. It has been determined that volume I of the Oswald file now contains 174 serials, thus placing serial 57 in the first half of this volume.



The Attorney General



S



S

In conclusion, SA Hosty stated that after reviewing copies of the above-referred-to serials, it appears that serials 48, 49 and 50 were placed in the file as the note indicated, to bring the file up to date. He states it is possible serial 57 was handled in the same manner; however, he still has doubts this was true with serial 57 because he was unable to locate either copy in the file and because of the statement made by Mr. Belmont that he was not to see this airtel.

SECRET

The Attorney General

[redacted] (S)

Enclosures - 6

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 6)

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division (Enclosures - 6)

NOTE: Based on memorandum Bassett to Callahan, dated 12/3/75, captioned as above. HNB:bhg.

SECRET

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 11/26/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10)(C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

(OO: DL)

Re LA airtel to Bureau, 10/23/75, captioned [redacted], FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL, 6 WEST, CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLORIDA;" Bureau nitel (facsimile) to JK, 10/29/75, captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS:" Bureau letter to LA, 11/10/75, captioned, [redacted], FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL, [redacted] CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLORIDA;" DL airtel to JK and LA, 11/4/75, captioned, "KENSALT, OO: LA".

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and five copies of an LHM containing results of interview with [redacted], [redacted] patient at Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida.

Enclosed for Los Angeles are two copies of LHM regarding interview with [redacted]

(2) ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Los Angeles (62-0)(Enc. 2)
(1 - 56-156)
2 - Jacksonville
(1 - 44-793)
RPR:pas
(6)

REC-16 62-109060-4438

EX. 112

DEC 1 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 DEC 17 1975

JK 89-10

Jacksonville indices negative on [redacted]

[redacted]

No copy of enclosed LHM being furnished USA, NDF, Tallahassee, Florida, inasmuch as [redacted] has not furnished any information of value.

No further investigation being conducted regarding this matter by Jacksonville Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. JK 89-10

Jacksonville, Florida
November 26, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

A letter dated October 16, 1975 from [redacted], written entirely in the German language was received by the FBI, Los Angeles, California. The letter was forwarded to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., for translation into English and reads as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] b7-10 11 cc-7 K

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

The envelope is addressed to FBI, 11000 Wilshire, Los Angeles, California 90024. The postmark was affixed at Chattahoochee, Florida, on October 17, 1975, and the envelope bears the following return address:

[redacted]
Florida State Hospital
Chattahoochee, Florida 32324

* * *

October 16, 1975

Dear sirs,

I am writing to you in German because I cannot write English very well. It is also better for security reasons, isn't it? I don't know who will get hold of my letter because I don't have an exact address to which I can make this report. I want to inform you of the following evidence for the purpose of clearing up the Robert Kennedy tragedy - that is, the reason why and the circumstances under which Robert was murdered.

I am under the impression that your office dealt with and conducted the investigations for the prosecution. In 1968, I heard a long conversation in a bar in Manhattan, New York, in which a few men were talking about and amusing themselves with this matter. I didn't know if I should give this information to the prosecutors (FBI). I talked to a man in a high position in the U.S. Government. This man recommended that I not do anything with it because I am not an American citizen and it is possible that the suspicion would arise that I have some connection to the underworld (Mafia), or that I would get into unpleasant trouble with the Immigration Service that would create such a suspicion. Never in my life have I conducted profitable transactions against the law. I was or had been forced to make preparations for bringing (Mafia) narcotics into the U.S.A. from Thailand and Bogotá. I later became acquainted with all of the facts after I had arranged everything.

Now, to come to the point. Why was Robert murdered? This is the primary reason:

In the J. F. Kennedy Administration, Robert was Attorney General. Robert was of the opinion that he was in a position to put an end to the Mafia and that the Organized Crime Section could be used for this purpose. It was public knowledge that Robert, with the help of his brother John serving in the "high command" as President, was in a position to put an end to the Mafia movement.

The Mafia decided to (1) kill the President and (2) to kill Robert also. The two of them were threatening the operations of the entire Mafia movement all over the country. A plan was formulated by the top bosses, as everything is done. I heard how these men were talking: "We" always find the right "hit man" to fulfill a contract. An unidentified man offered Sirhan 20 grand, and another unidentified man was offered 20 grand to "hit" Sirhan right away - that is to shoot Sirhan. Everything didn't go as planned. This is the reason why there is still today an unanswered question: Was there a second gun? Yes, there was. The first gun was that of Sirhan, who "hit" Robert, and the second gun was that of an unidentified "hit man" who had a contract to "hit" Sirhan. Everything happened so fast that no one saw who the unidentified "hit man" was and from what position he shot. The unidentified "hit man" was a perfect underworld "hit man" who knew exactly how and from where he could inconspicuously shoot at the same time that Sirhan was pulling the trigger.

The assassination of J. F. Kennedy was carried out for similiar motives. Yesterday I sent a report and a list of motives to the FBI in Washington. This involved what I gathered from the conversation. I will tell you the names and whereabouts of these gentlemen if you are still interested in a further investigation. I can also produce a witness to whom I said in 1968 that Robert would be murdered because he was running for the Presidency. This person couldn't believe that I would say such things.

I will give you more details if you are interested. Please don't cause me any "difficulties" because I have concealed this information so long.

Until I hear from you, you have my best regards.

Respectfully,

(signed) [redacted]

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE:

A letter dated October 16, 1975, from this same correspondent was received by the Bureau on October 20, 1975. Its content was similiar to that of the communication which is translated above.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN AND TRANSCRIPTION FROM PHONETIC ENGLISH

Envelope, postmarked Chattahoochee, Fla., 10/17/75, is addressed to the FBI Bureau (sic), Washington, D.C.

The return address reads:

[redacted]
Florida State Hospital
Chattahoochee, Florida 32324

October 16, 1975

Gentlemen:

The time has come for me to tell you what I've been keeping to myself for a long time.

I'm writing in the German language because my English isn't that good and, secondly, because there are always nosy people around, looking over my shoulder to see what I'm doing. Everybody here knows that I've something to do with the underworld. I've often been warned to keep my mouth shut, otherwise I would be killed. Well, in 1970 an attempt was made when I was shot twice in my stomach and my life was saved in a hospital. My wife was murdered in 1973, but this was of her own making -- "involvement in a narcotics ring."

From 1965 to 1969 I lived in New York, working as a self-employed builder and interior decorator and making kitchen cabinets. I can't tell you now how I became involved with the underworld (Mafia). Before I do, we'll have to come to a clear understanding on some conditions I have.

TRANSLATED BY:
IHOR MYCHALUS: sdd
October 22, 1975

And now I want to tell you the plain truth about the murders of President J.F. Kennedy and his brother Robert. When I was making new kitchen cabinets for Jaffy, I said to Mrs. Jaffy: "You'll see, Robert will get murdered before he reaches the office of the President." It was inconceivable to her that I would make such a statement. A few weeks later, I was in the "Umberto Claim House" Restaurant located in Manhattan in New York City. Sitting next to my table were some men talking about how everything turned out well with the murders of Robert and John. They talked about how "we" always find the right man for a "hit," meaning a contract for the killing of a person. It's a very interesting case to see and understand everything clearly. They used many Italian words, making it hard for me to understand everything. One of the men with gray hair, not very tall, slender, speaking in a soft voice, said that Oswald had been offered 50 grand to kill J.F. Kennedy and that Jack Ruby was offered 20 grand to kill Oswald right after he had shot John Kennedy. Ruby was at the wrong place to rub out Oswald and consequently was nabbed by the police. Ruby had good connections with the Mafia, as I was able to gather from this conversation. Russia and Rosenko had nothing to do with the assassination of Kennedy.

The assassination of Robert Kennedy was carried out in the same manner. A stranger offered Sirhan 20 grand to assassinate Robert. Another man had been given a contract to kill Sirhan immediately after Robert was assassinated. Investigations showed that many more bullets had been fired than those found on Robert's body. As I recall, five shots had been fired. As a result, a question was raised about the possibility of a second gun. It's "true" that a second gun was to have been used, not to kill Robert but to rub out Sirhan. The "hit" man was paid 20 grand for this job. Sirhan knows well that he had better keep his mouth shut; otherwise he will get killed like all the others.

Before the assassination of Robert Kennedy, I met and talked for hours with the soft-spoken man about all kinds of things, politics and the "Coca Nostra," which means "our family" in Italian. It's interesting what goes on there.

I'm very sorry that I'm only now able to tell you all these things. There are many reasons for this. I had nothing to do with the assassination of the two Kennedy brothers. At the time John Kennedy was murdered I was in Africa. And when Robert Kennedy was killed, I was, as far as I recall, working for Jaffy (I heard the news of his assassination on the radio).

I neither hope nor expect that I'll be "framed" in any way for the assassinations or for withholding this information for such a long time. I always believed that the police would be able to uncover all this by themselves. Today it sounds unbelievable to me how the Mafia can be so clever and crafty in carrying out assassinations.

The James Hoffa case is interesting, don't you think? Why don't you bring in and put behind bars Tony Giacalone, Leonard Schultz and Antony Provenzano? They are the people who knew full well that Hoffa would be killed. Charge them with conspiracy to murder Hoffa. Maybe Sam Barry took him. They know quite well how everything was planned. Because of this threesome it was possible to talk Hoffa into coming to a meeting that never was. Everything was a well-planned trick to get him.

When I'm free next year, I'll take this case and try to solve it, for it has remained a big mystery to date. I've some very good connections in the underworld.

Please don't try to make use of the things I've just told you. Otherwise I'll be forced to stop talking.

I've good contacts all over the United States. I speak English quite well, but I can't write well. Maybe it's better for my own protection to write everything in German. At any rate, I kindly ask you not to tell anybody who told you or how you found out about these circumstances. I want to help you to clear up the case. If you need a sworn statement, please let me know/I'll be happy to oblige you.

and

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

And now I would like to tell you why I'm being held here in the Florida State Hospital. I have been accused of having murdered my wife. The police are still trying to "frame" me for the murder. My case is one of the most interesting cases you have ever heard of. The autopsy showed that no violence had been done to her. No one knows the exact cause of her death. The body was found three days later in one of the septic tanks on the property my wife and I lived on. It belonged to my wife.

[redacted] a Negro, about 50, is responsible for her death. He is the "hit" man. I know that he has killed about 14 people. He had killed his first man in 1960, for which he was convicted and sent to Raiford Prison. He was paroled in 1968.

He was working for me, for my company in 1971 and at that time I found out all about his involvements. He saved my life when a second contract was put out to kill me. His partner had the contract and he asked [redacted] to help him. After Willie had found out that he wanted to kill his boss (me), he didn't like the idea. He set it up so that his partner got killed, and not I. [redacted] did it without letting me know it. After everything was over, he told me what was going on. At that time he also told me that he had had enough time to get rid of his (partner's) car so that the police wouldn't find out about the 8 or 9 murders he had committed together with his partner. In 1971 alone he killed Walter Defreee and the two Homstead girls (the two girls were also connected to a narcotics ring). My wife was at the scene of the incident, a fact I learned in October or November 1972. He, [redacted] is also responsible for the death of his partner. I know he killed several more people during 1971, but I never found out who they were and when they had been killed. He did it with another guy who was also a "hit" man for the Meyer Lansky family and for a big narcotics ring. Several guys from this narcotics ring have been arrested and one of them has also been charged with murder. I found this out on the 20th of September when I was visited by two investigators from Fort Lauderdale, and after I informed them who killed Walter Defreee. They kept asking me if I had something to do with the murder. The Miami police are also trying to frame me for the murder of the two Homstead girls. They told me I knew too much; I had something to do with it. I know that the girls were killed with my gun. [redacted] stole the gun from me. I reported to the police that my gun had been stolen. Anyway I reported it after the girls had already been killed. I never knew exactly when he took it. After I had seen my gun in his car, he told me that he took it on the last day before I sent him home. That was the day or a week before he killed the girls. He only told me to watch out because the gun was hot. The police never found this out from him. They only know it because I told them. They never charged me. They had me in Miami a year ago for questioning. They tried to blame me for the murder. When they arrived at a dead end they wouldn't take my word for it. They frame whoever is the best possibility. That's the psychology (sic) of the Dade County Police Department.

There is also one detective who is involved in a narcotics ring and prostitution. He hates me like nothing else. He threatened my life. If I make a wrong move, he will kill me wherever I am, or he will put me behind bars for the rest of my life. I can't do anything about the Police Department. I don't know what to do.

Me,

If you want to get in touch with/you better hurry. Next week I'll be going before a staff board, and I will pass. My team is now convinced that there is nothing wrong with me. Everything is proving now that I am right.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Please get in touch with me before I leave this place. I don't know what will happen to me in the coming future. As long as I'm alive you can talk to me. You know that a dead body can never tell a story. Now I am ready to talk. I have a strange feeling that something will happen to me. I always had feelings like this in the past. I have been through a lot of hell.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following letter was received by the Dallas Office of the FBI from [redacted] Post Office Box 102, Sneads, Florida, and reads as follows:

MARYFERRELL
FOUNDATION

Freeport
Sweads, Florida 32434

Oct. 18. 1975

Dear Sir!

I like to turn you over Important Information, about the assassination of the Kennedys. I was sam 4 day 1968 with Carlo Gambino at 2230 Ocean Parkway Brooklyn together he is about 70 years old. He told me that Robert get hit" killed before he runs for President it will happen when he campaign and so far? Lather on, after he was death I overheard a conversation between Carlo Gambino, Joe Bananno sen, Joe Colombo sen. and a guy from Texas and Illinois the are described, were talkin how well "we" sett everything up and it worked" out and so far! I reead several days ago, that still a Investigation is going about. Im can be involft? The Soviet have nothing to do in the Kennedy murder. It was a inside job from the Mafia. Way and so far I tell you in Person when you still interested what is all about. you have to let me know at about address when you like to see me. I let you know me

-11-

you can get a hold of me.
Or, when you need a sworn statement
I send it to you, notorized, what
ever is convinient for you.
When you write me back, send me
a document ruled out from the Court
that I dont get charged for holding
back exact evidence in both murders
Case's. I had a lot of reasons why?
I. The safety of my life.
II. The killed my wife several years ago
Since the richard me I am ready
to talk and tell you exactly
how it was put up, and so far.
I have nothing to do in the Murders.
I will tell you a little more about
other involvements. At the time when
the kil J. F. Kennedy I was working
in Africa. When the killed Robert
I was working at New York. I am
a Building Contractor.
Please hold everything secret
that never enything leaks thru
the news.
with kindest regards, I am.
Sincerely

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 13, 1975, [redacted] also known as [redacted], patient, Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida, was contacted at the hospital and Earle acknowledged having written several letters to the FBI in various cities concerning information regarding the "Assassination of John and Robert Kennedy."

It was noted [redacted] has an accent and limited proficiency in the English language.

[redacted] advised he was born February 22, 1936 in Germany and immigraged to the United States in 1965. [redacted] advised he remains a German citizen. [redacted] advised he is a skilled cabinet maker, has been married four times, the last marriage to [redacted], who died May 6, 1973 in Dade County, Florida, "Killed by the Mafia". [redacted] said she was "Used by the Mafia - she was a whore". It was observed [redacted] is a white male, and he stated he is 6' tall and weighs 220 pounds. [redacted] advised he has been taken off his tranquilizer medication for about a month.

[redacted] advised he became associated with the "Mafia or LCN" after coming to the United States but did not become a member.

[redacted] advised that "In the Summer of 1968, Carlo Gambino, 2230 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, New York told me any Kennedy who runs for president will get killed". [redacted] advised he was doing cabinet work for Gambino at the time but was at a loss as to explaining why Gambino would tell him that.

[redacted] stated that on an unrecalled date, Carlo Gambino, Joe Banano, Joe Colombo and several others were seated in the Umberto Clam House, an Italian restaurant in New York City, discussing the killing of the Kennedys.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

[redacted] stated he was seated nearby with some friends, however, he did not hear everything that was said.

[redacted] digressed to the subject concerning the death of his wife, stating that it could not be ascertained how his wife died and consequently did not understand how he could be accused of murdering her. Eierle exhibited a letter from his attorney, [redacted] Miami, Florida, in which [redacted] stated he was unable to form a defense for [redacted] as he had received approximately eleven different versions from [redacted] concerning the circumstances of his [redacted] wife's death. [redacted] pointed out in the letter that [redacted] lived next door to a police officer who observed [redacted] working around the septic tank in Eierle's yard about the time of the disappearance of [redacted]s wife whose body was located a few days later in the septic tank in a badly decomposed state; consequently, the cause of death could not be determined.

[redacted] was unable to furnish any more information than that set out in the letter he has written and believes he is being "framed by the Dade County Police Department for following instructions from the 'Mafia'".

[redacted] furnished a signed statement authorizing release of information from his record at Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida.

On November 13, 1975, [redacted] Clinical Social Worker, Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida, advised [redacted] was committed by the Circuit Court, Dade County, Florida, November 15, 1973 as incompetent to stand trial on a charge of murder in the first degree. [redacted] stated [redacted] was admitted

to Florida State Hospital on December 18, 1973. [redacted] advised [redacted] had previous commitments to South Florida State Hospital, Hollywood, Florida, from September 14, 1972 to January 26, 1973; October 31, 1973 to November 14, 1973; and November 16, 1973 to December 17, 1973.

[redacted] advised that in October, 1975, [redacted] appeared before the General Evaluation Staff at Florida State Hospital which consists of three psychiatrists, two psychologists, and two social workers who were unanimous in agreement that [redacted] be continued in hospitalization and not released. [redacted] advised that the record diagnosis [redacted] as being schizophrenic - chronic paranoid type.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is obsessed with thoughts of his connections with the "Mafia" who will sometime in the future help [redacted] to escape from the hospital.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: DEC 1 1 1975

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18158) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Re: NH airtel to Bureau dated 10/31/75; Cincinnati letter to NH 11/14/75, captioned, "[redacted], BRIDGEPORT, CONN., INFORMATION CONCERNING."

Enclosed herewith are 5 copies for the Bureau and 1 for Cincinnati of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy of this LHM is being forwarded to U.S. Secret Service at New Haven, Conn.

For the info of the Bureau, the postcard postmarked Sept. 22, 1975, from [redacted], which is set forth in the LHM, was furnished to the Anchorage Office by [redacted], Alaska Co-ordinator for U.S. Senator MIKE GRAVEL, Federal Building, Anchorage, Alaska. This postcard was similar in language to the one which was forwarded to the Bureau with Pittsburgh airtel dated 10/3/75.

The investigation referred to in the LHM as being conducted in November 1961 was handled by former Special Agent [redacted]

The interview of [redacted] on October 10, 1975 was conducted by SA [redacted]

EC-57 1 - [redacted] -7439

ENCLOSURE EX-115

7 DEC 15 1975

2-Bureau (encls. 5)
1-Cincinnati (62-2758) (encl. 1)
1-New Haven
LSG:rac
(4)

1-AD 264
1-DOJ (Rec'd)
1T
12/22/75-167

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The source referred to in the LHM is [redacted], Fairfield Hills Hospital, Newtown, Conn., who is a long established source.

In view of the content of the enclosed LHM and a recent contact with [redacted] was not reinterviewed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Haven, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
NH 100-18158

DEC 11 1975

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On November 12, 1975, [redacted] an employee of the office of United States Senator ROBERT TAFT, JR. of Ohio, made available a postcard addressed to Senator TAFT at Cincinnati, Ohio from [redacted], Connecticut. Information on this postcard is as follows:

Sept. 24/75

Dear Sen. TAFT,

It appears as though all investigation have failed miserably, as to the death plot of Pres. JOHN F. KENNEDY. When and if the U.S. Senate desires to clear up the mystery of the death of Pres. KENNEDY, you may call on me. I have this information. Surely I owe these vital statistics to our country. I am ready and willing to deliver the goods. This "info" may be able to thwart future planned assassinations.

[redacted]

A review of information previously conducted concerning WEINSCHENK reflects the following information:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-1439

Sources whose identities are concealed herein have furnished reliable information in the past except where otherwise noted.

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On September 24, 1975, [redacted], Bridgeport, Connecticut, sent to Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH in Elkins, West Virginia, a postcard in which [redacted] stated as follows:

"Sept. 24/75

"Dear Sen. RANDOLPH:

It appears as though all investigation have failed miserably, as far as the plot and death of Pres. JOHN KENNEDY. Wen and if the U.S. Senate desires to clear up the mystery of the death of Pres. KENNEDY, you may call on me. I have this informa - tion. Surely I owe these vital statistics to our country. I am ready and willing to deliver the goods. This "info" may be able to thwart future planned assassinations.

[redacted]

On September 24, 1975, [redacted] sent another copy of the same postcard to Senator MIKE GRAVEL, Federal Building, Anchorage, Alaska. Both of these postcards were furnished to the FBI.

On October 7, 1975, [redacted] sent to Senator RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER (of Pennsylvania) in Washington, D.C. a letter, a copy of which [redacted] furnished on October 10, 1975 to the FBI in which [redacted] stated in part:

> "It appears as though the investigations on the death of President KENNEDY are reaching the stage of unsolved murder, at least so far they are waning badly.
>
> "I do not know how to make it any clearer than I have done so far. You may be assured that I am not playing games with the Federal Government when I tell you I have the whole story, ready to testify to any investigating committee you wish.
>
> "About three months before Pres. JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated I wrote him a letter requesting a meeting with him. I had the information that he was a marked man. At the time I did not know if the "info" was as accurate as it turned out.
>
> "President KENNEDY and ABIE RIBICOFF had numerous arguements over me, including fisticuffs. Pres. KENNEDY wanted to hear me out and ABIE wouldn't have it no how. Pres. KENNEDY held off because he didn't want to damage the whole Democrat party. RIBICOFF fought so hard against me all because he knew that I was so welled informed about the plot to kill KENNEDY.

In the letter [redacted] accused Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF of being the "#1 U.S. Communist" and the source of all security leaks from the Senate. The letter concluded that:

"If you gentlemen in Washington don't care to consume my knowledge then there is only one conclusion for me to come to and that is there must be more Communists in Washington, than there is Americans."

On October 10, 1975, [redacted] informed an agent of the FBI that he had the whole story on the assassination of President KENNEDY and was promptly asked to furnish it. [redacted] stated as follows:

At either Belmont or the Aqueduct Race Track in 1963 he met a man who was an agent for Senator RIBICOFF of Connecticut, whom he described as the leader of the Communists in Connecticut. The man tried to get [redacted] to join the Communist Party promising it would make him, [redacted], a millionaire. At the race track the agent of Senator RIBICOFF told [redacted] that they were going to get rid of President KENNEDY by poisoning him, sabotaging his plane or shooting him with a long distance rifle. He did not know the identity of the man he alleged was Senator RIBICOFF's agent, however, he described the man as 55-60 years old with dark hair, not tall and not short who weighed about 175 pounds and used glasses when he was looking at the track sheet. He never saw the man again and has no idea where he might be. He was unable to furnish any basis whatsoever for his statement that Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF was a Communist or that the man was the Senator's agent. He claimed he was very friendly with President KENNEDY but admitted he had never even met the President.

He stated that at one time he was wrongly arrested and held prisoner for 127 days at Fairfield Hills Hospital (FHH), a Connecticut State mental institution at Newtown, Connecticut.

It is to be noted that on November 19, 1961, an advertisement captioned, "Here Is Another One For the F.B.I. Files" appeared on page 47 of the Bridgeport Sunday Herald, a weekly newspaper then published at Bridgeport.

It alleged that an attorney who was a former FBI agent and who was then serving as a judge (in Bridgeport) was a crook who had falsified a paper and then blackmailed "F.W." out of $600. The name of the attorney was not given but the advertisement said it would be furnished on request. The advertisement was signed. "F.W." and was inserted by the Best Welding Company, Bridgeport.

Investigation in November 1961 disclosed that [redacted] is the owner of the [redacted] Bridgeport, Connecticut. [redacted] Bridgeport, stated that [redacted] is a definite psychopathic case who has caused trouble to law enforcement officials in the past and is a former mental patient at Fairfield Hills Hospital, Newtown, Connecticut.

On October 10, 1975, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised [redacted] was confined to Fairfield Hills Hopital from March 15, 1954 to July 19, 1954 and was diagnosed as paranoid reaction.

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 12/1/75

FROM : ADIC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

HE

For the information of the Bureau, on 11/19/75, [redacted] advised HUGH MC DONALD, Director of Security, Hollywood Park Racetrack and former captain with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office (LASO) had this week released his book entitled, "Appointment in Dallas". [redacted] stated that MC DONALD has been making press releases publicizing his book in which he claims someone other than OSWALD was responsible for the assassination of President KENNEDY. He identifies this other person as SOL and claims to have interviewed this individual, SOL, in Mexico City.

REC- 45

EX-111

7440X

1 DEC 4 1975

2 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles

LSH/jah
(4)

56 FEB 09 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-110

FBI

Date: 12/1/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
(OO: DL)

REC-60

Re DL airtel to Bu, 11/13/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and two copies of an LHM.

Two copies of the LHM are being forwarded to the Dallas Division for their information.

It is noted that this information also provided to the Bureau and Dallas under caption UNSUBS, Texas Department of Corrections, Ellis Unit, Huntsville, Texas; [redacted] - VICTIM, CR, (OO: HO), Houston file #44-4991.

No leads being set forth for Dallas, as [redacted] could not provide specific information on further details of his allegation, nor actual verification of information previously provided to [redacted] Special Agent, IRS, Ft. Worth, Texas.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Houston

EJH:vlm
(5)

REC-60 44-10260-7440

5 DEC 4 1975

Sent _____ M Per _____

U.S. Government Printing Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

December 1, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-116060-7440

FBI — 2115 (Rev. 11-21-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription December 1, 1975

[redacted] Inmate, Ellis Unit, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas, was contacted at his place of incarceration. He was immediately advised as to the identity of the interviewing agent as well as to the nature of the inquiry at hand. He was advised that any information he might furnish can be used in a court of law. He declined to furnish a signed statement but did agree to provide the following oral information: [redacted]

It is noted that at the onset of this interview [redacted] stated that he did not wish to be interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but only that this agent forward a letter prepared by him dated November 24, 1975, to [redacted], care of Time Magazine, Incorporated, 541 North Fairbanks Court, Chicago, Illinois, zip code 60611. It was explained to [redacted] that due to Texas Department of Corrections and Bureau policy it would be impossible to handle this request. It was also explained to him that a copy of this letter would be forwarded to the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., with his permission. At which time he provided said copy and which is attached hereto. [redacted] explained that several years ago he attempted to "sell this story" to Life, Time, Look, and other magazines but was unsuccessful. He again reiterated that concerning information about LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which is contained in his letter, that he wished a writer or reporter from Time Magazine to interview him concerning this matter.

[redacted] was questioned as to the events surrounding his alleged contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD to which he replied the details were sketchy in his mind but as stated to the Internal Revenue Service Officer [redacted] OSWALD did, in fact, contact him before the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, further that he recognized the individual who visited him to be OSWALD after viewing television news programs concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and connecting this individual with the man who visited him in his home in Irving, Texas. [redacted] did also explain that OSWALD did not identify himself by name upon his visit to [redacted]'s home, that he; [redacted], had had

DL 89-43

Interviewed on 11/26/75 at Huntsville, Texas File # HO 62-2115

by SA EDGAR J. HARTUNG:vlm Date dictated 11/28/75

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GPO : 1975 O - 569-819

no prior contact with OSWALD, nor any future contact with him after this brief contact. He cannot provide a description of this individual he alleged to be OSWALD nor could he provide any further specific details other than to state that this individual inquired from him as to two people who would help him assassinate the president at a price of $50,000 each. BLANKENSHIP related that he told this individual that he did not want to become involved in this kind of an affair and that "OSWALD departed and did not contact him again." [redacted] was questioned as to what law enforcement officials he did forward this information to which he replied Sheriff BILL DECKER of Dallas County, Texas who is now deceased. He stated that apparently DECKER did not tell any other individuals of their conversation. At this point [redacted] again stated that he would prefer to provide this information to some non-law enforcement individual preferably the newspaper media or perhaps a magazine writer.

In addition [redacted] did provide the following limited information:

He stated that he has not received proper medical attention at the Texas Department of Corrections and therefore is "in fear of dying." He also stated that the Texas Department of Corrections officials have constantly threatened his life on many occasions, but as yet have caused him no physical harm. [redacted] advised that he wants this information known to the Bureau.

He also stated that he requests a copy of the Bureau's report concerning its entire investigation into this matter and also acknowledgment from U. S. Department of Justice that they received his letter dated November 24, 1975, which outlines his allegations. The Bureau's jurisdiction in civil rights matters was explained to [redacted] and he was also advised that should he have any further questions concerning this matter that he may wish to write directly to the U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. [redacted] was advised to contact the proper Texas Department of Corrections officials and notify them of his fear for his life. It was also explained to him that the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall notify the proper Texas Department of Corrections officials of his concern for his safety.

He could provide no further information concerning this matter but did, however, provide the following description of himself:

Name	[redacted]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	Blum, Texas
Height	5'8½"
Weight	175
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Account Number	[redacted]
Texas Department of Corrections number	[redacted]
	Currently serving 50 year term for robbery
Peculiarities	Speaks with severe speech impediment, as one is barely able to comprehend his oral conversation

Chicago, Ill. - 60611

Re: President John F. Kennedy's death

Dear [redacted]

As the owner of [illegible] Plumbing Co[illegible] in Irving, Texas (Dallas County) I w[illegible] (MONEY) once between the underworld [illegible] local city, county and state politicians.

In 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald came to [illegible] me asking if I was open for $50,000 [illegible] kill President John Kennedy.

I was reasonably upset at the [illegible], I declined his offer. Then after Mr. Ruby [illegible] I told the late Dallas County [illegible] Decker about Oswald's offer; but Mr. Decker told me to keep it to myself or [illegible] may kill me too.

In May, 1965, I saw Texas Ranger [redacted] and [redacted] Assistant District Attorney [redacted] in Tarrant County (Ft. Worth) District Attorney [redacted], [redacted] were in love [illegible] [redacted].

[illegible] living with the knowledge of [illegible] that [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In March, 1968, I was severely
beaten by Tarrant County Sheriff's
Deputies and Rangers [illegible]
[illegible] and jailed [illegible]
in the Tarrant County jail, beca-
use of their illegal actions.
As a result of these beatings, I
was unable to appear at any of my
hearings and, as a result, I am nearly blin
in my left eye and my hearing is bad.
As a result of my trial in Tarrant County, I was tri
tried in May, 1968, I was forced to wea
in the entire trial a disguise & attorney who
tried to make me look like I was insan
so no one would believe me and the the
I would. I was denied any witnesses
to prove my innocence at my trial,
the State granted immunity to two
prosecution witnesses in return for their testimo
against me. Also, six extraneous offense
were entered into evidence at my trial
and upon all of this I was found guilty
and sentenced to 99 years in prison.
In September, 1968, I was brought to
trial in Dallas, Texas, where I was denied
any witnesses to prove my innocence as
was not allowed to testify in my own
behalf, before being found guilty. Upon this
I was given 200 years in prison, but the
case was reversed by the appeals court in
[illegible]
County in September, 1973.
[illegible]
[illegible] David C. Carpenter [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] I am now serving my time
[illegible]
[illegible]

I had been very satisfied with my current standard and I felt I was die suddenly, so I decided to make one last attempt to contact someone and tell him about my plight.

Man kind has been to the moon and other great feats, but he remains ignorant, selfish, greedy and corrupt to his fellow man.

As is evident in this letter, I am not very articulate.

I have not gone into detail about the events I mentioned, because I am sick and not able to do much writing, but if you are interested in what I say, then please have your attorney contact me, as no one else can visit me.

The cry all over America has been for the people to become involved, and I became involved, and as a result, I lost my freedom, family, health and almost lost my life.

I loved President Kennedy more than any president we have ever had, and I felt he got involved for his country and as a result it cost him his life. So I figured I could escape involvement for him, and because I did, they nearly beat me to death and took my freedom.

I have spent many years since trying to educate myself, and after May, 1976, I [illegible] Degree, if I live that long.

My [illegible]

[illegible]

Sincerely -

[redacted]

CC:

Encl -

7

FBI

Date: 12/9/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Director's airtel to Denver, 11/24/75.

On 12/5/75, attempts were made to contact [redacted] at [redacted], Clearwater, Florida.

It was determined at that time that she had moved.

On 5/75, Mr. LYMAN PARSONS, U. S. Post Office, Clearwater, Florida, advised that his office had a forwarding address for [redacted] effective 10/23/75. This showed her address to be forwarded to:

[redacted]
Denver, Colorado, 80239

62-109060-744

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (Info)
2 - Denver
1 - New Orleans (Info)
1 - Tampa
WGD:egs
(8)

EX-115

5 DEC 1 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1966 O - 245-000 (12)

LEADS:

DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will locate and interview [redacted] as set out in Director airtel, 11/24/75, for Tampa.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher

December 8, 1975

1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Moore

RLG-60 62-10?163-7442

[redacted]
University of Wisconsin - Platteville
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818

Dear [redacted]

The letter of November 13, 1975, from you and [redacted] to the President, has been referred to me through the Attorney General for reply.

Over the years since the tragic assassination of President John F. Kennedy, there have been numerous charges concerning the investigation conducted and the conclusions of the Warren Commission. This is only natural considering the nature of the crime and the vast amount of information developed regarding it. There is much room for individual interpretation of the facts and seemingly related incidents.

MAILED 5
DEC 10 1975
FBI

In the interest of thoroughness and justice, this Bureau continues to conduct inquiries into pertinent new allegations and information regarding this matter. Thus far there have been no factual developments which would reasonably cause doubts as to the conclusions of the Warren Commission.

1 - Mr. Richard D. Parsons BY LIAISON
Associate Director and Counsel
Domestic Counsel
The White House

(Encs. 3; original White House referral, copy of incoming letter and envelope)

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

(Encs. 4; copy of White House referral, incoming letter and envelope, and Service Request Slip)

WEN:cjl (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2 . . .

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

[redacted]

As I am sure you are aware, several Congressional committees are studying certain aspects of this investigation. We welcome such inquiries and are cooperating to the fullest extent with the committees.

I am sure that everyone shares your concern for a conclusive resolution of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: In 11/13/75 letter to the President, Student Senate representatives of the University of Wisconsin - Platteville demand better answer to President Kennedy's death. White House referred the letter for reply to Attorney General on 11/21/75. Department of Justice sent it to the FBI on 12/1/75. Received by Criminal Section, GID, on 12/4/75.

MARY FERRELL

Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

REFERRAL

To: The Honorable Edward H. Levi
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

Date: November 21

NOV 24
DEPT. O

ACTION REQUESTED

___ Draft reply for:
___ President's signature.
___ Undersigned's signature.

___ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

x
x Direct reply.

___ Furnish information copy.

___ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.

___ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

___ For your information.

___ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 72 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

14 DEC 3 1975

REMARKS:

Student representatives [redacted] discuss recent presentation by [redacted] regarding assassinations; demand better answer with respect to President Kennedy's death.

Description:

x Letter: ___ Telegram: Other:

To: The President
From: [redacted] and [redacted], Student Senate, The University of Wisconsin-Platteville, Platteville, Wisconsin 53818
Date: 11-13-75
Subject:

[redacted]
12-x-75

By direction of the President: NOV 21 1975

Richard D. Parsons
Associate Director and Counsel
Domestic Council

RECEIVED THE ATTORNEY GENERAL NOV 24 1975

let to RDP from [redacted]
1 - Parsons (encs 3)
1 - ARG, CD 4 encs
WEN: yl
12/5/75

1 ENCLOSURE

(Department or Agency copy)

11-26

The University of Wisconsin-Platteville
PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN 53818

STUDENT SENATE

November 13, 1975

Dear President Ford:

On November 4, 1975, Robert Metz, representing an organization out of Boston looking into the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the attempted assassination of Governor George Wallace, spoke to an audience of at least 1,500 people, made up of students and townspeople, on the possibilities of a conspiracy and cover-up of the killing of President Kennedy. His presentation of slides and oral expertise left most of the crowd in a state of shock and amazement.

It is in the opinion of the University of Wisconsin-Platteville's Student Senate, from the evidence shown, that the Warren Commission made a rushed judgement, that they were not supplied with truthful evidence given to them by the FBI, that the Commission did not carefully study key witnesses, that the strange number of deaths connected to the assassination seems to lead to some type of cover-up, and that the evidence now known to the American public warrants a new investigation into the killing.

Therefore, it is our wish as representatives of our students and as citizens of this country to want and to demand a better answer to that ugly scene in Dallas twelve years ago. We are concerned, like millions of other fellow Americans, as to whom is running this country--the people, or special interest groups. We await your reply!

Respectfully,

University of Wisconsin-Platteville

[redacted]
Student Senate President

[redacted]
Student Senator

(744)

The attached correspondence was sent to the Bureau by the Department of Justice.

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT

Priority Nitel

DEC 10

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI

Date: 12/10/75

Time: Transmitted -

Initials -

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception ☒ Other Letter to Attorney General From [redacted]

Special handling instructions: Writer appears to be identical with subject of [redacted]. Los Angeles contact writer to determine if he possesses any information of value. Set out leads for Chicago re [redacted] if deemed necessary after interview of writer. [redacted] is possibly a biochemical doctor at VA Hospital in Hines, Illinois. (1964 information). Submit LHM.

Approved:

[redacted]

[redacted]
San Luis Obispo, Calif.

November 28, 1975

Mr. Edward Levi
United States Attorney General

Dear Mr. Levi;

After viewing a recent inquiry conducted by a national news agency, I t
that there was a lot of material left out, for one reason or another, to hel
concern the facts of the John Kennedy assassination.

Recently, there was a murder in Chicago. Sam Giancana was killed to kee
him from talking to anyone about his part involving him with factions of the
Castro power structure and any involvement of the C.I.A. with that group. I
have a name: [redacted] Check this name with arrest records in Oak Park
Illinois. She was an associate of Gaicana and a gun connection for him and
other members of organized crime in that area. That name will produce some
results that have never been brought out but I might add, don't let the age
that investigates this information be connected with the C.I.A. OR the F.B.I.

I sincerely hope the information will help bring new light to the inves
gation into the killing of John Kennedy. I also hope that this information
has reached hands that can be trusted and not suppressed, as has so much oth
material. I cannot trust the F.B.I. or the C.I.A. so that is why I have
chosen you. In this case, criminals are allowed to investigate themselves
and the results are obvious.

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD A
Dep. AD I
Asst. Dir.:
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Ext. Affair
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Inspection
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Laboratory
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Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone R
Director Sec

EXP. PROC.
DEC 5 1975

Respectfully,

[redacted]

7443
REC-37 - 69-101060-2

15 DEC 5 1975

CORRESPONDENCE

57 DEC 29 1975

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 09 1975

TELETYPE

NR004 PX PLAIN

138AM DECEMBER 9, 1975 NITEL GLN

TO DIRECTOR

DALLAS

LOS ANGELES

FROM PHOENIX 89-42 (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

ON DECEMBER 8, 1975, [redacted] PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

IN EARLY OCTOBER, 1963, HE, ALONG WITH SEVERAL CO-WORKERS, VISITED RIVER BOTTOM BAR AT ABOUT 50 AVENUE AND RIVER BOTTOM, PHOENIX, FOR A BEER AFTER WORK. WHILE THERE, [redacted] OBSERVED AND HEARD AN INDIVIDUAL AT THE BAR WHO SAID "THAT SON OF A BITCH RED-HEADED KENNEDY BASTARD. WE GOT IT FIXED. WHEN HE GETS TO DALLAS, WE GOT HIM." [redacted] HAD NEVER SEEN THIS INDIVIDUAL BEFORE BUT CLAIMS HE HAS OBSERVED THIS SAME INDIVIDUAL IN MOVIES OF ASSASSINATION WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWN ON TELEVISION [redacted]

REC-15 62-109260

[redacted] DESCRIBES INDIVIDUAL AT TIME HE OBSERVED HIM AT BAR AS ABOUT 41 OR 42 YEARS OF AGE, WHITE MALE, TEXAN (BY VOICE AND DRESS), 6' TO 6'1", 200 POUNDS, HAVING RUDDY

END PAGE ONE

DEC 3 1975

Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

COMPLEXION. HE WAS DRESSED IN WESTERN-TYPE PANTS AND COWBOY-TYPE STETSON HAT.

WITH [redacted] IN BAR WAS A [redacted] (PHONETIC) WHO WAS FOREMAN WITH JOHNSON WESTERN GUNITE OF GARDENA, CALIFORNIA, AND PHOENIX, ARIZONA. HE BELIEVES [redacted] STILL RESIDES IN PHOENIX. ALSO BELIEVED PRESENT WAS [redacted] WHO WAS FROM CALIFORNIA AND WAS GUNNER WITH JOHNSON WESTERN GUNITE. ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL ALLEGEDLY PRESENT IS DECEASED. [redacted] TOLD NO ONE ELSE OF THIS WITH EXCEPTION OF HIS WIFE, [redacted]

LOS ANGELES AT GARDENA, CALIFORNIA, CONTACT JOHNSON WESTERN GUNITE AND OBTAIN ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted] WHICH WOULD INDICATE POSSIBLE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] AND LOCATE AND INTERVIEW IN DETAIL RE ABOVE.

PHOENIX AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA: 1. WILL REINTERVIEW IN DETAIL [redacted] AND ALSO INTERVIEW SEPARATELY, AND AT THE SAME TIME, HIS WIFE [redacted] CONCERNING HER RECOLLECTION OF REMARKS OF [redacted] CONCERNING THIS MATTER. 2. WILL LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [redacted] (PHONETIC), REPORTEDLY A RESIDENT OF PHOENIX, CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE ABOVE.

END

FERRELL

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 12/9/75

FROM : D. W. Moore, Jr.

SUBJECT: JOHN J. MC CRORY
KDFW - TV
DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

On referral from the Director's Office, Deputy Assistant Director Homer A. Boynton talked to John J. McCrory on December 3, 1975. McCrory advised that television station KDFW-TV had received from an anonymous contributor an employment application for Lee Harvey Oswald at the Bevilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio. McCrory indicated that there was something significant about this employment application but he declined to discuss details. He stated that Station KDFW-TV was going to announce on its evening news, 12/3/75, that it had this employment application. McCrory stated that the television station felt that the employment application of Oswald was important because its existence was mentioned nowhere in the Warren Commission report, although the FBI had obtained the application a few days after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November, 1963.

The Dallas Office was immediately contacted and subsequently advised that the employment application had been obtained by the Bureau and subsequently included in a report which had been furnished to the Warren Commission. McCrory was immediately advised of the foregoing and he stated that in view of the fact that the information had been furnished to the Warren Commission the television station would not go with the story on its evening news. McCrory stated that he would furnish the FBI with the proposed text of their evening news announcement, as well as a copy of the employment application, both of which are attached hereto.

RECOMMENDATION

For information.

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Campbell
HMB:asg (6)

REC-69 100-[illegible]-7445

21 DEC 17 1975

File
6-1111 62-109060

5 DEC 24 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Eyewitness News has obtained a job application that reveals some activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in the days prior to the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas. The application had not been made public before.

The application was made with a Dallas company a few weeks before the assassination. It is unique in that it apparently is mentioned nowhere in the Warren Commission Report, although the FBI purportedly picked it up from the company a few days after the assassination.

The signature on the application appears similar to Oswald's signature on documents taken from the Warren Commission Report. Channel 4 Eyewitness News authorized a Dallas handwriting expert to compare the signatures, but he was unable to render a conclusive opinion because of the poor quality of the documents. However, present-day employees of the company in question say it is common knowledge among them that Oswald did make the application a few weeks before the assassination.

Eyewitness News obtained the new document from a source who wishes to remain anonymous. There is no startling new information in it, but there are some unusual things about it.

For one, it fails to mention the two Oswald children. Under the category of dependents, Oswald mentioned only his wife Marina.

Oswald also misrepresents his military service, claiming he was in the service from 1959 to 1962. Actually, the Marines discharged him in 1959, and he was in the Soviet Union until 1962.

Oswald's application is also vague about his previous employers. He does mention two, but he omits his whereabouts during the late spring and early summer of 1963.

It was during that time that he lived and worked in New Orleans, where he campaigned for the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." He also traveled to Mexico during that period, ostensibly seeking a visa for a trip to Cuba.

Oswald returned to Dallas in October of 1963, went to work at the Texas Schoolbook Depository on October 16th and according to our source, made this newly-discovered employment application about two weeks before the assassination. The application itself is undated. The company is located in an industrial district -- away from downtown Dallas, but relatively close to the Trade Mart where President Kennedy was to speak during his Dallas visit.

Our source says the name Oswald meant nothing at the time the applciation was made -- only later when he was arrested and named as the assassin. He had been denied the job, the application filed as a matter of

routine and according to our source, forgotten about until after the assassination when FBI agents showed up and asked for the application.

The document apparently was not made public before now and did not turn up in the Warren Commission Report sections on Oswald's biography and employment. The Report does mention several other Oswald attempts to find employment in Dallas, and Marina Oswald's testimony before the Commission was that her husband was looking for another job after he went to work at the Schoolbook Depository.

The Report also contains a Dallas street map taken from Oswald's apartment. A mark had been made on the map in the area of the company in question, and some questions about the mark were put to witnesses before the Commission.

An FBI source says the document was submitted to the Warren Commission during its investigation, but the source says that all documents submitted were not published in the final Warren Commission Report.

A B C D

THE DEVILBISS COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO

Position Applied For | 2nd Choice | Date

PERSONAL HISTORY

1. Full Name Oswald (Last) Lee (First) Harvey (Middle) Social Security No. 4[illegible]
2. Address 2515 W. 5TH ST. City and State Irving Texas
3. Last Previous Address None Telephone No. BL 5-1625
4. Color Hair Brown Color Eyes Gr[illegible]
5. Age 23 Date of birth [illegible] 19 33
6. Single ☐ Married ☑ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Widowed ☐
No. of Dependents 2 Height 5' 9" Weight 140
7. Do you own home, rent or board? Rent Do you own an automobile? no Year Make
8. Have you any physical handicap or disability? (If so, State What) none
9. What physicians have you consulted within the last ten years and for what? (Give details) None
10. Citizen of this country? yes Do you have final naturalization or derivative papers?
Serial No. Place Issued Date
What was method of obtaining citizenship?
11. What was your maiden name?
12. Husband's full name Where is husband employed?
13. Give Names, Address and Relationship of Husband, Wife, Minor dependent Children.
OSWALD MARINA wife
1.
Have you ever been employed by The DeVilbiss Co.? (Explain) no
15. Can you accept a position temporarily? Yes If not, how soon?
Should you have a local address during leave of more than two weeks, be sure to give it on page 2 of this application.

ENCLOSURE (4) [illegible]

TYPE	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	NO. YRS ATTENDED	YEAR GRADUATED	COURSE TAKEN
GRADE SCHOOL	Rifle Hgh	9		Gen
HIGH SCHOOL	Arlington Heights	3		Gen
BUSINESS SCHOOL				
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY				
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL				
SPECIAL TRAINING				

17. EXPERIENCE

LIST YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN EACH TRADE

TRADE	OPERATE	OFFICE	TECH
MACHINIST	DRILL PRESS	TYPING	DRAFTSMAN
TOOL AND DIEMAKER	SHAPER	STENOGRAPHY	ENGINEER
SET-UP MAN	PLANER	RECEPTION	DESIGNER
DIE SINKER	ENGINE LATHE	PAYROLL	
TOOL GRINDER	TURRET LATHE	TOOL DESIGN	
MILLWRIGHT	PUNCH PRESS	PRODUCTION CONTROL	
INSPECTOR		ACCOUNTING	

DO YOU USE MICROMETER? DO YOU READ BLUEPRINTS?

WHAT TOOLS DO YOU OWN?

REMARKS: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MACHINES YOU SET UP OR OPERATE YEARS AT TRADES, ETC.:

(Questions 18 & 19 to be answered only by applicants for Export and Clerical Departments.)

18. What foreign languages do you speak and how well?

19. What foreign languages do you read and how well?

20. Military service from 1957 to 1962 What country U.S.A.

21. Hobbies

22. [illegible] in case of emergency? wife

Name

Address Conroe

Company Lone R - Park Co from Apr to Sept as Stock C
MONTH AND YEAR MONTH AND YEAR POSITION

Name and Position of Superior Tom Mooney Rate of Pay 150

Duties stock inventory sold

Company Address 201 N. E. Vault St. Ft. Worth, T

Reason for leaving or desiring to leave seasonal

Company Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall from Oct to April as Photogra
MONTH AND YEAR MONTH AND YEAR POSITION

Name and Position of Superior John Jaggers Rate of Pay 4 W

Duties Photographer

Company Address 522 Browder St., Dallas, Texas

Reason for leaving or desiring to leave cut in working force

Company military service from to as
MONTH AND YEAR MONTH AND YEAR POSITION

Name and Position of Superior Rate of Pay

Duties

Company Address

Reason for leaving or desiring to leave

Company from to as
MONTH AND YEAR MONTH AND YEAR POSITION

Name and Position of Superior Rate of Pay

Duties

Company Address

Reason for leaving or desiring to leave

Company from to as
MONTH AND YEAR MONTH AND YEAR POSITION

Name and Position of Superior Rate of Pay

Duties

Company Address

Reason for leaving or desiring to leave

24. Have you ever been discharged? No If so by whom?

For what reasons?

DO NOT USE RELATIVES' POLICE EMPLOYERS.

Name Mr. R. Davis

Street 2517 W. 5th St. Business Housewife

City and State Irving, Texas How long known? 1 yrs.

Name Mrs. M. Blalock

Street 621 Marsalis St. Business Retired

City and State Dallas, Texas How long known? 1 yr

Name George DeMoss Hendshilt

Street 621 Quicksey St. Business Engineer

City and State Dallas, Texas How long known? 1 yr

27. PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOY WITH WHOM YOU ARE ACQUAINTED

Name Friend or business acquaintance?

Position How long have you known?

Name Friend or business acquaintance?

Position How long have you known?

Name Friend or business acquaintance?

Position How long have you known?

28. RELATIVES IN OUR EMPLOY

NAME	POSITION

29. Have you ever been refused a Fidelity Bond? no

30. I hereby certify that the statements made in this questionnaire are true to the best of my knowledge; however, I agre company may investigate them and that if one or more are found to be false, it shall constitute sufficient grounds for m I agree to abide by all the company rules and regulations.

FORM CO-100 Applicant's signature Lee R. Davis

HERO COPY HERO COPY HERO COPY

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7446

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

184

4A

REFERRAL

NR 012 LA PLAIN

DEC 13 1975

10:58 PM NITEL 12-12-75 BDW TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR

DALLAS

PHOENIX (89-42)

FROM LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; NOVEMBER 22, 1963;
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE PHOENIX NITEL, DECEMBER 9, 1975.

[redacted], GARDENA, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED JOHNSON WESTERN GUNITE COMPANY (JWGC) CHANGED HANDS IN 1974 AND HAS ENTIRELY NEW OWNERS, MANAGERS AND MOSTLY NEW EMPLOYEES. MAIN OFFICE THIS COMPANY IS LOCATED AT 739 DOUGLAS AVENUE, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, AND [redacted] ADVISES GARDENA ADDRESS SERVES ONLY AS A TELEPHONE ANSWERING SERVICE. SHE STATES CURRENT PERSONNEL ROSTER, HOWEVER, FAILS TO LIST NAME [redacted] FX-112 REC-31 7447

[redacted], TELEPHONE [redacted] SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF BOARD, JWGC, STATES HE DOES NOT RECALL NAME OF [redacted] AND HAS NO AVAILABLE RECORDS TO VERIFY [redacted] EMPLOYMENT.

57 DEC 21 1975

Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

[redacted] NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA, [redacted] FORMER PRESIDENT, JWGC, STATES NAME OF [redacted] VAGUELY FAMILIAR AND OF OPINION HE MAY HAVE WORKED FOR JWGC YEARS AGO IN ARIZONA.

INQUIRY GUNITE UNION LOCAL 345, 1926 WEST COMPTON, GARDENA, REFLECTS THAT ONE [redacted] WAS A MEMBER OF THIS LOCAL FROM MARCH 1967 UNTIL JUNE 1969 WHEN HE WAS SUSPENDED. RECORDS INDICATED THIS [redacted] IN 1969 RESIDED AT [redacted], NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA, WAS BORN [redacted] AND HAD [redacted]

RECORDS DIVISION OF DRIVER'S LICENSES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, REFLECT THAT ONE [redacted], TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA, HELD CALIFORNIA DRIVER'S LICENSE EFFECTIVE IN 1966 WHICH INDICATED THIS INDIVIDUAL TO HAVE BEEN BORN [redacted], 5'7", 140, BROWN HAIR, BROWN EYES. NO CURRENT DRIVER'S LICENSE FOR [redacted] NO RECORD DEPARTMENT MOTOR VEHICLES, ANY VEHICLES REGISTERED TO [redacted] IN STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

NO CCH ON [redacted].

RECORDS GARDENA, CALIFORNIA, PD NEGATIVE ON [redacted]

ADDRESS OF [redacted]'S ADDRESS OF [redacted] AND NO [redacted] CURRENTLY RESIDING THAT ADDRESS.

RY FERR

PHOENIX REQUESTED IN INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] AND [redacted] TO ENDEAVOR TO ASCERTAIN FURTHER IDENTIFYING INFO AND MORE RECENT ADDRESS FOR [redacted] NOTING THAT [redacted] MAY POSSIBLY STILL BE WORKING IN ARIZONA.

LOS ANGELES WILL HOLD INVESTIGATION IN ABEYANCE.

END

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 25 1975

TELETYPE

NR 004 LA PLAIN

7:14PM WITEL 11-25-75 JHS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BUREAU FACSIMILE TO LOS ANGELES DATED NOVEMBER 24, 1975. RE: [redacted]

SA [redacted], WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THIS DIVISION SINCE AUGUST 22, 1955, HAS REVIEWED PERTINENT LETTER AND ENCLOSURES. HE REPORTS NO KNOWLEDGE OR RECOLLECTION OF ANY INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED INCLUDING [redacted] AND [redacted]. HE DOES NOT RECALL EVER WORKING ON ASSASSINATION AND DID NOT MAKE THE ALLEGED STATEMENT REGARDING " MR. X ".

END

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

EX-112 REC-42 62-109060-7448

15 DEC 16 1975

FEB 13 1976

FEB 13 1976

5-5 JAN 14 1976

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. MINTZ

DATE: November 21, 1975

FROM : H. N. BASSETT HNB

SUBJECT: SENSTUDY
(INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY)

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

On 11/21/75 retired Bureau official James R. Malley telephonically advised that he had been earlier alerted by Mr. Paul Daly of the Office of Legal Counsel that he, Malley, would be receiving a request by the Senate Select Committee for Intelligence Activities concerning an interview with regard to Malley's involvement in the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. (Mr. Malley at the time was Inspector - Number One Man, General Investigative Division, and had the responsibility of liaison between the FBI and the Warren Commission.)

Malley advised that he has now received a telephone call from a Mr. Wallich (phonetic) of the staff of the Senate Select Committee who stated he desired to interview Malley on Tuesday, 11/25/75, and requested that Malley advise Wallich on Monday as to a convenient time for the interview.

Malley stated that Mr. Daly had earlier indicated that the Office of Legal Counsel would desire to talk with him prior to any interview of Malley by the Committee. Malley stated Daly was on leave today and he wanted to insure that the Bureau was aware of this requested interview by the Senate Select Committee. Malley was advised that Inspector Hotis would be in touch with him to make arrangements concerning this matter. Malley indicated that he would be available most any time this coming weekend or on Monday morning, 11/24/75, for consultation.

DEC 10 1975

RECOMMENDED ACTION

That Inspector Hotis make telephonic contact with James R. Malley, telephone number [redacted] concerning this matter.

11/22/75 by phd

62-107162-

1 - Mr. Gallagher (Mr. Cooke)
1 - Mr. Wannall (Mr. Cregar)

NOT RECORDED
16 DEC 18 1975

84 DEC 31 1975

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: November 24, 1975

FROM : J. E. O'Connell

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall

Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

During my absence from the office on 11/20/75, former Inspector James R. Malley telephonically contacted the office and furnished the following information to I. Gaynelle Eggleston, Administrative Assistant:

Mr. Malley received a telephone call yesterday, 11/19/75, from Supervisor Paul V. Daly of the Legal Counsel Division advising him that he would be receiving a telephone call concerning the Warren Commission. Mr. Malley in contemplating this case advised there is one item he would appreciate knowing before talking to members of the Committee. He stated if his memory is correct, he was called back from Dallas on 12/12/63 and recalls either on 12/13 or 14/63 he and Mr. Belmont were called to the Director's Office and were told in very definite terms that they were to make certain everything they had went to the Warren Commission. Mr. Malley stated he would like to know whether either he or Mr. Belmont put a memorandum in the file to that effect possibly on 12/13 or 14/63, and if there is such a memorandum in the file, he would like to know so he will have some backup material. He stated he does not know how much material has been given by the Bureau to the Committee.

7 DEC 2 1975

I had Bill Nettles do some research on this. He located the memorandum referred to by Mr. Malley which is a memorandum from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Tolson dated 12/26/63, wherein he instructed

CONTINUED - OVER

JEO'C:cwb (INITIALS OR SHORTHAND)
(9)

NOT RECORDED
170 DEC 9 1975

ORIGINAL FILED IN

84 DEC 11 1975

Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley that all reports pertaining to the assassination be transmitted to Mr. Rankin. Mr. Nettles further advised me that the memorandum referred to by Mr. Malley has already been furnished to the Committee.

I discussed this matter with Mr. Mintz and he advised me that in returning Mr. Malley's call it would be sufficient to advise Mr. Malley that his recollection of the matter was entirely correct.

At 2:10 p.m., 11/20/75, I telephonically contacted Mr. Malley and advised him as set forth above. He thanked me for the information and wanted to know who dictated the memorandum. I advised him that Director Hoover had dictated the memorandum.

ACTION: The above is submitted for information.

62-109060-7449

CHANGED TO

62-116887-2

FEB 17 1976

MARY FERRELL

FBI LABORATORY

CADIGAN
~~LAB FILE~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (89-75) January 12, 1976

From: Director, FBI

EX-110 FBI FILE NO. REC-25 62-109060 - 7450

LAB. NO. D-751216099 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Examination requested by: Washington Field Office

Reference: Airtel, 12/15/75

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (3) (Item 1, 2 Lab report)

MAILED 8 JAN 12 1976 FBI

JCC/hmw
(4)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 17 1976

FBI
LABORATORY

- LAB FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (89-75) January 12, 1976

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. D-751216099 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Specimens received 12/15/75

Item 1 Envelope and letter dated 12/6/75, written by [redacted] and sent to DAVID SCHOUMAKER, ABC News, American Broadcasting Station, New York, New York

Result of examination:

The handwriting contained in Item 1 was not identified with any of the unidentified handwriting previously submitted in this case or with any of the material in the Anonymous Letter File.

Item 1 was photographed and is returned herewith.

JCC:haw
(4)

Recorded
12-17-75
hmw

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO LAB FILE
CADIGAN
12-15-75

Laboratory Work Sheet

TO: SAC, Washington Field Office (89-75)

Re: Assassination
ASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060 - 74

LAB. NO. D-751216099 AX

YOUR NO.

Examination by: Cadigan

Examination requested by: Washington Field Office

Reference: Airtel, 12/15/75

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: 12/15/75

Item I Original, letter dated 12/6/75, written by [redacted] and sent to DAVID SCHOUMAKER, ABC News, American Broadcasting Station, New York, New York

P.F.L. + return

K-800 ... D219 → D276 pkg - 710
D1 → D44 " - "
J1 → J10 " - "
D165 → D187 " - "
D53 → 107 " - "
D87 → 216 " - "

Laboratory
1-12-76
JCC/hlw

DEC 1

FBI

Date: 12/15/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: LABORATORY DIVISION,
DOCUMENT SECTION

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re: WFO nitel dated 12/12/75.

Enclosed for the Laboratory Division, Document Section is the original letter written by [redacted], Littleton, New Hampshire dated December 6, 1975 and sent to DAVID SCHOUMAKER, ABC News, American Broadcasting Station, New York, New York.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

Compare handwriting of subject, [redacted] with handwriting of unknown subjects who have made threats to assassinate the President, and when completed forward to WFO.

EX 103 REC 51 62-109060-7450

DEC 19 1975

2-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-WFO
RJG:ldf
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

"COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB"

Recorded
12-17-75
hmw

LAB FILE
CADIGAN
12-15-75

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (89-75)

Re: ASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060 -7452

LAB. NO. D-751216099 AX

YOUR NO.

Examination by:

Examination requested by: Washington Field Office

Reference: Airtel, 12/15/75

Examination requested: Document

Specimens received: 12/15/75

Q1 Original letter dated 12/6/75, written by [redacted] and sent to DAVID SCHOUMAKER, ABC News, American Broadcasting Station, New York, New York

Littleton N.H. 0356

Mr. David Schoumaker
ABC News
American Broadcasting Station
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Schoumaker,

I watch you on television quite often and heard you were investigating the Assassination of John F. Kennedy as I have a story to tell you.

I joined the Marine Corps at 16 years of age, Dec. 1947 in Hartford, Conn. I was sentenced in 1948 to 9 years and a Dishonorable Discharge I was discharged in March 1950 at the Naval Prison in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. I re-enlisted in July 1950 at Newark, New Jersey. I went to Korea with the 1st Cavalry Division and stayed until April 1951 and was discharged with an Undesirable Discharge. I re-enlisted again in the Marine Corps in 1951 and wanted to go to Korea and went to Boot Camp and they threw me out at Charleston South Carolina with no discharge.

In 1952, I met [redacted] in Springfield Mass. Through him, I met Senator Kennedy in the last part of 1952 and 1953. Kennedy and I became good friends and I went to Washington and talked to him about my discharges.

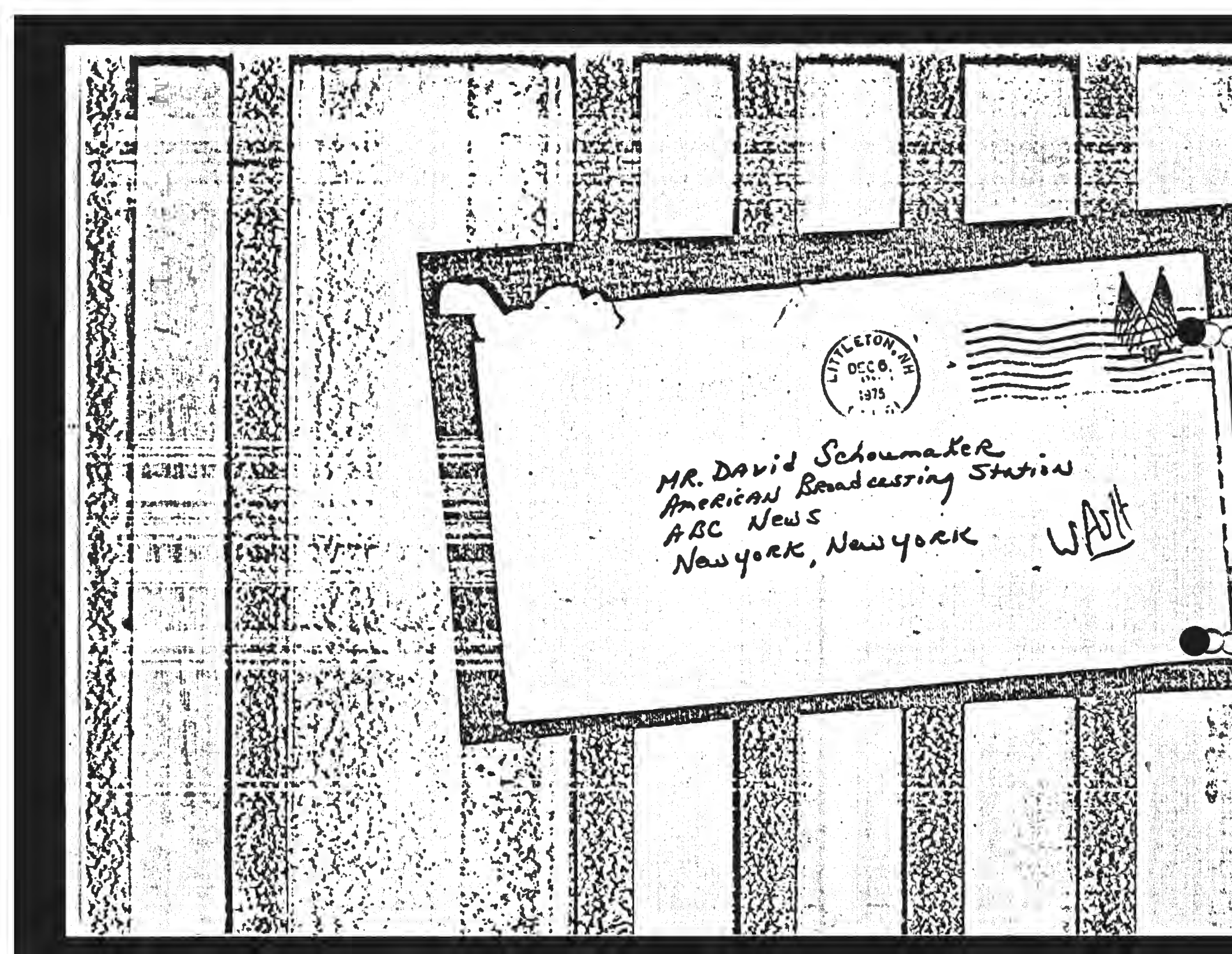
R

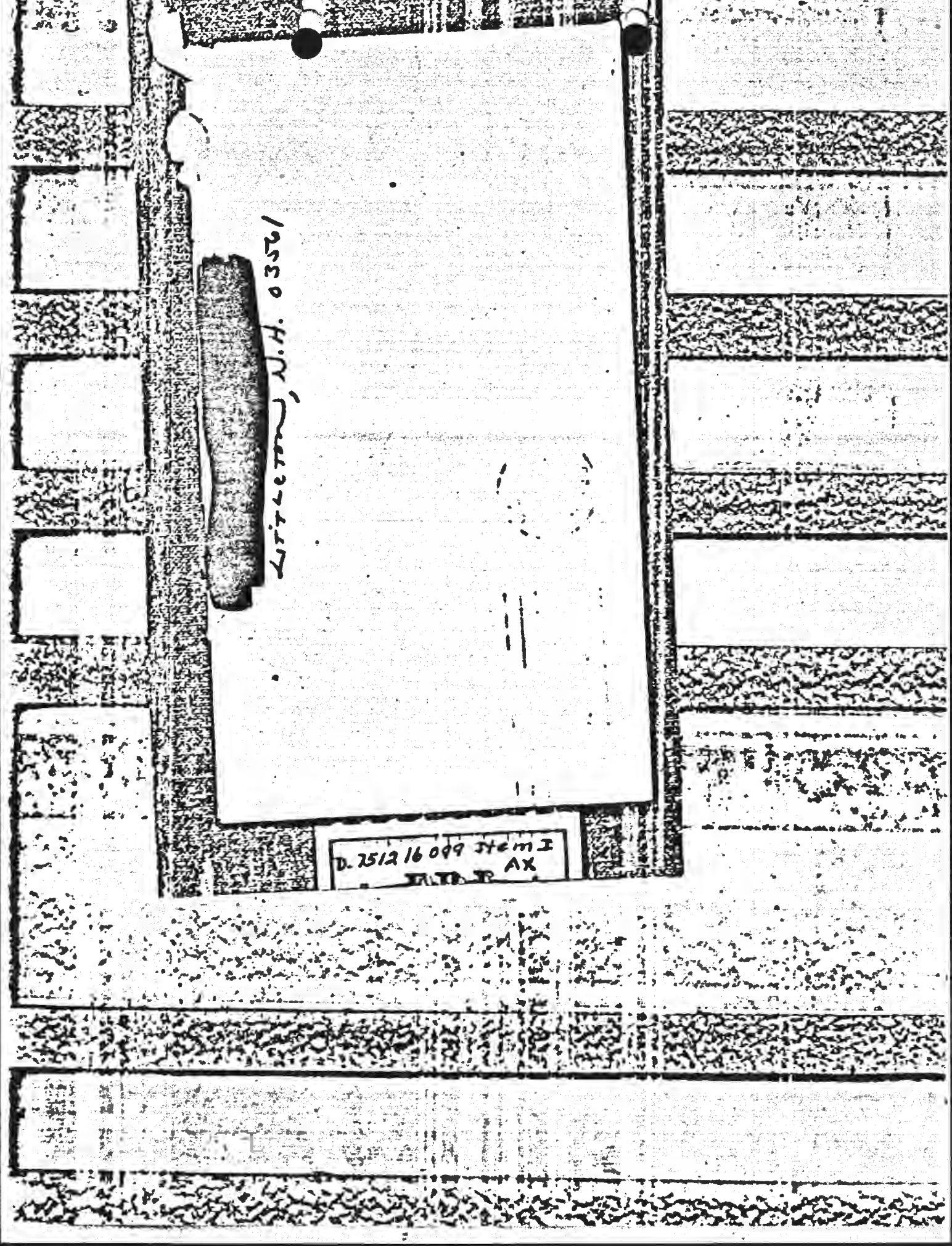
I still have 2 letters from him.
In 1953, I went to Viet Nam and joined the
French Foreign Legion and got thrown out
there because I couldn't take orders.
In 1955, I was working at the Reddy Ke
Resort in California. A couple guys got in
touch with me one night, took me out to
supper and made me a proposition to assas
John F. Kennedy. I don't know who these 2
men were, but to me, it was either the
C.I.A. or F.B.I. The reason I tell you that is
because they knew my whole past history,
word for word, and I don't know how they wo
have my records without getting access to the
It always seemed strange to me that Lee
Harvey Oswald had the same type of duties
and that is why I am writing this letter.
Now, do you think this story should be told
or should I forget about it? I have never
told this story to anyone else.
I am going back to Alaska in a couple wee
therefore, if you want to get in touch with me, it should
be done as soon as possible.
With Kind Regards, I am,
Sincerely Yours,
[redacted]
P.S. my telephone # is: [redacted]

D. 5/12/1999 Stamp

P.S. I have more to tell you, but let's see what happens with this.

EXHIBIT 1 DOE 3126


LITTLETON, NH
DEC 6
1975
MR. David Schoumaker
American Broadcasting Station
ABC News
New York, New York
WAsh


Littleton, N.H. 03561
D. 2512 16 049 Item I
AX

FBI

Date: 12/3/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVERMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Dallas telcall to the Bureau, 12/3/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a letter from J. GORDON SHANKLIN, former Special Agent in Charge, Dallas, Division, requesting legal representation while in Washington, D. C., on 12/5/75, for interview by staff members of the House Committee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

EX-112

REC-60 62-109060-7451

DEC 5 1975

ENCLOSURE

(3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas
GLG:daf
(4)

LEGAL COUNSEL

Approved: JAN 8 1976 Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 348-000 (12)

JOHNSON, GUTHRIE, BILLINGS, NASH & SHANKLIN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
1410 REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201

SEARCY LEE JOHNSON
ROBERT LEE GUTHRIE
WILLIAM F. BILLINGS
THOMAS G. NASH, JR.
GORDON SHANKLIN
DWIGHT I. PORTER
SCOTT H. BUSH
RICK W. HIGHTOWER

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 214
741-2464

December 2, 1975

Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I have been requested to appear in Washington, D.C. on December 5, 1975 for an interview by Staff Members of the House Committee on Civil and Constitutional Rights concerning the FBI's investigation into the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy.

Since this interview involves matters that arose while I was Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Field Division, I respectfully request that a Department of Justice attorney be appointed to represent me during this interview.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Gordon Shanklin

JGS/gh

FOUNDATION

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 12/15/75

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (89-41) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-115

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) copies of a self-explanatory LHM.

REC-115

REC 67

7432

2 - Bureau (Enc.-4)
1 - Oklahoma City
GEP:mbs
(3)

DEC 22 1975

FIVE - DEAR LEE

EIGHT

Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
December 15, 1975

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

On December 12, 1975, Special Agent [redacted] received a message to call collect, phone #202/225-9751, on the morning of December 15, 1975, for Tim Oliphant (phonetic). This call was returned the morning of December 15, 1975, and the telephone number was for the Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, D. C. The operator advised the calling party was out of the office and had gone to FBI Headquarters.

[redacted], Chief of Police, Ardmore, Oklahoma, Police Department, advised December 15, 1975, that on December 12, 1975, he received a telephone call from Tim Oliphant, Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, D. C. Oliphant advised [redacted] that the committee had received information that a former police officer, Darrell Edward McMillan, had stopped a woman at Ardmore, Oklahoma, the night before President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated. This woman was hysterical and told McMillan that something bad was going to happen to the President in Dallas, Texas, the following day.

McMillan also stated that he made his report on this incident to the Ardmore Police Department. [redacted] advised that a search of his records were negative on such a report.

[redacted] also advised that he, [redacted] was Chief of Detectives at the time the above alleged incident took place, and he does not recall any such incident. Further, other members of the Police Department, who were working at that time, do not recall any such incident.

[redacted] stated that McMillan was employed by the Ardmore Police Department June 17, 1963 to November 16, 1967, at which time he was forced to resign from the Department for [redacted] He later worked as City Marshal, Cyril, Oklahoma, where he was charged with [redacted] and dismissed. Disposition of charges is unknown. Lindsay furnished the above information to Oliphant.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-752

McMillan is currently residing at Gainesville, Texas, phone [redacted]

On December 15, 1975, [redacted] TV Station, Dallas, Texas, phone [redacted] telephonically contacted Special Agent [redacted] and stated McMillan had telephonically contacted him and furnished substantially the same information as above except McMillan claimed he had furnished a copy of his report to Special Agent [redacted] of the Ardmore Resident Agency. Mr. Sirkin was advised that Special Agent [redacted] was not transferred to Oklahoma until 1965 and that no further comment would be made and/or further inquiries were referred to the Special Agent in Charge of the Oklahoma City Division.

McMillan was the subject of a Civil Rights investigation in the Oklahoma City Division in August, 1970, in which he was accused of hitting [redacted] on the head with a blackjack when [redacted] resisted arrest. Upon completion of the investigation, Assistant U. S. Attorney, Western District of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, advised that the case had no prosecutive merit, and therefore the case was closed.

No record of the incident mentioned by McMillan could be located in Oklahoma City records. The agent assigned to Ardmore at that time was [redacted] Senior Resident Agent, now deceased.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 12/16/75

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (89-42) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Phoenix teletype to Director, 12/9/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM setting forth investigation within the Phoenix Division.

Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for the information of Dallas. One copy of the LHM is enclosed for Los Angeles due to outstanding investigation in that office.

It should be noted that [redacted] requested that his statement be kept confidential and not be released outside the FBI. Therefore, [redacted] has been assigned Symbol T-1. His date of birth is October 14, 1925, and he resides at [redacted] Phoenix, Arizona.

For information, efforts to locate [redacted] mentioned in statement of [redacted] have been negative to date and his present whereabouts is unknown. Due to limited nature of information [redacted] could provide, no further efforts to locate [redacted] will be conducted UACB.

One copy of the LHM has been furnished to Secret Service, Phoenix.

62-109060-7453

ST 112

FBI 112

DEC 19 1975

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles (89-75) (Enc. 1) (Info)
2 - Phoenix
(1 - 66-937)

JLW/mcf
(7)

7FEB6 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
December 16, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 8, 1975 T-1 was interviewed by the FBI on a matter unrelated to captioned subject, and subsequently provided information contained in the attached FD-302 and signed statement. Also enclosed are interviews of [redacted] and [redacted]

Extensive efforts to locate [redacted] have been negative to date and his present whereabouts is unknown.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7453

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/9/75

T-1 was advised the identity of the interviewing agent and provided the following information:

In early October, 1963, T-1, along with several co-workers of the Johnson Western Gunite Company (JWGC), stopped at the end of the day after work at a bar which he believed to be called the River Bottom Bar or Salt River Bar located at about 50th Avenue and River Bottom, Phoenix, Arizona. They had been working on a tri-city sewer project. While in the bar having a drink, T-1 observed and heard an individual who was standing at the bar who said, "That son of a bitch, red-headed KENNEDY bastard. We got it fixed. When he gets to Dallas, we got him." T-1 commented to one of the individuals with him, [redacted], that such remarks should not be made about the President of the United States. T-1 stated the above remarks were as near as he can now recall and he particularly remembers the "red-headed" portion of the remark because until that time he had not thought of KENNEDY as being red headed.

T-1 thought little more of this incident until the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY when he was working at the County Jail in Phoenix doing construction work with JWGC. After he heard the news of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he commented to [redacted] that it appeared the individual at the bar may have had something after all.

T-1 stated he had never seen the individual who made this remark prior to the occasion that the remark was made, and he has never seen him since in person. He believes, however, he has seen him on a number of occasions during the showing on television of the "home movies" which were taken during the time of the assassination. The individual he feels is the same one he heard to make this remark is standing in the crowd in the movies and was dressed as he was when he was in the bar.

T-1 described the individual in the bar as he

Interviewed on 12/8/75 at Phoenix, Arizona File # Phoenix 89-42

by SA [redacted] /mkm/mcf Date dictated 12/9/75

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

observed him in October, 1963, as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	About 41 or 42 years
Height	6' - 6' 1"
Weight	About 200 pounds
Complexion	Ruddy
Dress	Cowboy hat, western-type shirt, and western-type pants with slash pockets
Characteristics	Texan, based on speech and dress

T-1 additionally advised he had observed in the parking area of the bar a Lincoln automobile which he assumed to belong to the individual at the bar, but he did not observe him in the automobile. This car had Texas plates.

T-1 advised he recalls with him in the bar were [redacted], who was a foreman with JWGC, and also an individual named [redacted] who is from California but was in Phoenix working for JWGC. He has not seen [redacted] for a number of years and believes he has returned to his home somewhere in California. Another individual who was present was an employee of JWGC named JERRY O'REILLY, who is now deceased. T-1 STATED [redacted] heard the individual's remarks and he discussed with him these remarks as indicated above on the day of the shooting. He believes he mentioned to him seeing the individual on television.

He is sure [redacted] heard the remarks at the bar and believes he spoke with him about these remarks at the time of the assassination. In addition to these two individuals, he also spoke with [redacted], an employee of the First National Bank of Arizona. Other than these individuals, T-1 stated he has not discussed this matter with anyone else.

T-1 advised the reason for not bringing this matter to someone's attention previously was that shortly

ERRELL

after the shooting, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was arrested and he seemed to be the one who had been involved in the assassination. It is only recently since there is talk of re-opening the investigation, that incident has been "working on his mind," and that he feels there may be some substance to this incident.

T-1 stated he is currently self-employed in the mining business and is Secretary-Treasurer of a ranch corporation.

"December 10, 1975 (Wednesday)

"I, T-1, voluntarily provide the following statement to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]

"In early October, 1963, I, along with 7 or 8 co-workers of the Johnson Western Gunite Company (JWGC) (then based in Phoenix, now their home office is in Gardena, California) stopped at the end of the day after work at a bar which he believed to be called the River Bottom Bar or Salt River Bar located at about 51st Ave. or 91st Ave. and the Salt River bed, west of Phoenix, Arizona. They had been working on a Tri-city sewer project. While in the bar having a drink, T-1 observed and heard an individual talking to two unrecalled persons at the bar. The individual, who was about 20-25 feet away said in a loud voice, 'That son of a bitch, red-headed KENNEDY bastard. We got it fixed; when he gets to Dallas, we got him.' These words are as close as he can recall and could be slightly varied, but the text is basically the same. T-1 commented to one of his co-workers, [redacted], that such remarks should not be made about the President of the United States. He also remarked to another co-worker, [redacted] who was a strong supporter of KENNEDY, that the individual was talking bad about KENNEDY and [redacted] should punch the individual in the nose. [redacted] T-1 commented, said the individual was too big or he would punch him. T-1 particularly remembers the 'red-haired' portion of the remark because until that time he had not thought of KENNEDY as being red-haired.

"T-1 thought little more of this incident until the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY when he was working at the county jail in Phoenix doing construction work with JWGC. After he heard the news of the assassination, he commented to [redacted] that it appeared the individual at the bar may have been telling the truth.

"T-1 had never seen the individual who made the remark prior to the occasion at the bar and he has never seen him since in person. He believes, however, he has seen him on a number of occasions during the showing on television of the 'home movies' which were taken during the

time of the assassination. The individual he feels is the same one he heard to make this remark is standing in the crowd in the movies and was dressed as he was when he was in the bar. T-1 said this individual fit the image of the typical tall, stereotype, bully Texan and he is not sure the person seen in the news reels is the same person he saw in the bar in Phoenix, but he generally appeared to be the same person.

"T-1 described the individual in the bar as he observed him in October, 1963, as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	35-40
Height	6' to 6' 1"
Weight	About 200
Build	Heavy, not excessively fat
Complexion	Ruddy
Scars or marks	None observed
Peculiarities	Texas accent
Dress	Tall cowboy hat, western type long-sleeve shirt, western-type pants with slash pockets

"T-1 observed that when he exited the bar parking lot, he observed a Lincoln automobile, light color, possibly cream color, with Texas license, that he assumed belonged to the individual, although he did not see him in the car at any time.

Others with T-1 in the bar who also worked for JWGC were [redacted], who was a foreman with JWGC, and [redacted] who is from California but was in Phoenix working for JWGC. He has not seen [redacted] in years and believes he is back in California. Also present was JERRY O'REILLY, now deceased. T-1 is sure that [redacted] and [redacted] both heard the statement of the individual as both discussed the remarks with him, T-1, later at the time of the assassination. In addition to these two persons, he also talked to [redacted] now an employee of the First National Bank of Arizona currently Chief Auditor Inspector working in Tucson, Arizona on the merge of the Southern Arizona Bank with First National. He also mentioned the conversation to his first wife, who is now deceased.

MARY FERRELL

"T-1 has not brought this to the FBI's attention previously because LEE HARVEY OSWALD was arrested shortly after the assassination and he seemed to be the only person involved. Only recently since the re-opening of the KENNEDY Assassination Case has he felt there is possible substance to the statement at the bar in 1963. This has 'worked on his mind' for some time and felt it was time he told someone of the incident.

"I have read this statement thoroughly, including this page and 7 others and find the facts to be true to the best of my recollection. I have provided the statement voluntarily and have not been coerced or threatened in any manner whatsoever.

"Signed T-1

"Witnesses:

" [redacted] SA, FBI, Phoenix, Arizona
Special Agent, FBI, Phoenix, Az.
"12/10/75.

"I prefer this statement be kept confidential and not be released outside the FBI.

"Initialed T-1."

MARY FERRELL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/11/75

1 By: Applied 1130

[redacted] Phoenix, Arizona, was interviewed at the First National Bank, Wilmot Branch, 6360 East 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona. [redacted] advised she is a staff officer and senior associate auditor for the First National Bank and that her home office is in Phoenix. She has been employed by the bank for 15 years.

She advised that she is the fiancee of [redacted] of the same address and has been going with him for five years. She first met [redacted] approximately six years ago as a customer of the First National Bank. She stated that [redacted] is truthful and honest and has a "fantastic memory" for names of people and places as well as dates. She advised that [redacted] is a gunite specialist but because of health problems has not been working lately.

She advised that approximately two years ago [redacted] mentioned an incident which occurred in 1963 just prior to the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY. He told her that he was at a bar on South Central Avenue in Phoenix when he met a "big Texan" who said something to the effect that if that "red-headed S.O.B." (KENNEDY) ever came to Texas "we will get him." She could not recall any of the details of [redacted] conversation with her regarding this matter and he never mentioned it again until several days ago when he mentioned that he had been interviewed by the FBI with respect to this matter.

[redacted] advised that she had no recollection of [redacted] ever telling her that he had had any subsequent encounter with the individual from the bar. She specifically had no recollection of his mentioning having seen this individual on TV.

Interviewed on 12/11/75 at Tucson, Arizona File # Phoenix 89-42

by SA [redacted] III/gle Date dictated 12/11/75

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/10/75

1

[redacted], Phoenix, Arizona, telephone number [redacted], was interviewed at a construction site where he is employed by Phoenix Gunite, Inc., as a supervisor. He was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and provided the following information:

In 1963, he was employed as a foreman with Johnson Western Gunite Company, and worked for this company on the construction of a Tri-City sewer project outside of Phoenix. In November, 1963, at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was working for Johnson Western on a construction project at the Phoenix Jail. Working for him along with others at this time, were [redacted] and [redacted].

[redacted] advised he does not recall having been in the River Bottom Bar with the above-named individuals, but it is possible he may have stopped in this or another bar with them to have a beer.

[redacted] stated he recalls at no time hearing anyone comment prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY concerning the likelihood of anything happening to President KENNEDY when he was to go to Dallas or anywhere else. If any such comment were made which he might have heard shortly before the time of the assassination, he is certain he would have recalled it when he heard of the assassination. He stated that he was very shocked when he heard of the shooting of President KENNEDY and reiterated that he would have recalled any comments or discussions preceding this event relating to any actions adverse to the safety of the President.

[redacted] stated that neither before, at the time of, nor following the assassination of President KENNEDY does he recall [redacted] making any comments to him regarding any prior threats of KENNEDY's life or relating to KENNEDY's safety or stating that he [redacted] had heard any such remarks nor that he recognized anyone who had supposedly made any such remarks in any films or reports relating to the assassination.

Interviewed on 12/10/75 at Tempe, Arizona File # Phoenix 89-42

by SA [redacted] lmc Date dictated 12/10/75

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] stated that a great deal of what [redacted] says he would just "let go in one ear and out the other". [redacted] is the type of person, [redacted] stated, who tends to exaggerate things and to tell wild stories. He always claims to be "the best" at anything he does notmatter what it might be. An example of this was when he employed [redacted] it was as a mixer (of the gunite concrete used in the gunite processing). [redacted] considered himself to be the greatest mixer in the world. [redacted] always felt he knew more about everything than anyone else. [redacted] stated he would place little credence in what [redacted] has to say insofar as his stories go. He is inclined to relate all sorts of wild stories.

The last time he spoke with [redacted] was several years ago when [redacted] called him at Christmas time to wish him Christmas greetings. [redacted] was intoxicated at the time and he could not make much sense out of what [redacted] said, but [redacted] did advise him that his "wife [redacted] had died.

[redacted] advised that JERRY O'REILLY is deceased.

[redacted] stated that he has not seen [redacted] for many years as [redacted] returned to California following completion of the Johnson Western projects in the Phoenix area; however, [redacted] called him he believes from Seattle, Washington a few years ago concerning some gunite equipment and it is [redacted]s recollection that [redacted] was planning to go into the gunite business with another individual in the Seattle area.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Walsh

DATE: 12/11/75

FROM : J. J. McDermott

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
ARCHIVES DOCUMENTS
1975 FIVE YEAR DOCUMENT REVIEW

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir. —
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

As set up by law, the Archives documents furnished to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy were to be reviewed every five years to determine which of them in possession of Archives could be made public.

During the interim of the review of 1970 and this current year, the amendments to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) have become effective and are interpreted to take precedent in this review.

Archives has referred to the FBI a list of documents in their possession, furnished to the Warren Commission by the FBI which are up for review in 1975. These documents are being reviewed under the purview of the amended FOIA, with the results of this review to be furnished to Archives.

There are approximately 300 documents, consisting of approximately 1,600 pages, which are the subject of this review. In late October, 1975, representatives of the Committee on Government Operations, Government Information and Individual Rights Subcommittee were advised all efforts would be made by the FBI to finish review and processing these documents by 12/15/75, and the results thereof made known to Archives on that date. This informal deadline was agreed upon by the representatives of the Subcommittee.

At the time this date was chosen the complete Project Unit of the FOIPA Section was involved in the Rosenberg, et al., case with a U. S. District Court imposed deadline of 11/15/75 and therefore, 12/15/75 appeared to be a quite reasonable date. However, the personnel committment to the see references review associated with the Rosenberg case simply took more time to complete than was orginally contemplated.

1 - Mr. Walsh
1 - Data Processing Section
1 - Mr. Powers
JJM:law (4)

RECORDED

CONTINUED - OVER

5 DEC 9 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

J. J. McDermott to Mr. Walsh memo
Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Our commitment in the Rosenberg case now necessitates that certain clerical support personnel work overtime hours if we are to meet the 12/15/75 deadline in the President Kennedy Assassination case.

This overtime will be followed closely to insure that it is absolutely necessary and only essential personnel necessary to complete the project will be utilized.

RECOMMENDATION:

That authorization be granted to the FOIPA Section, Files and Communications Division, for that overtime necessary to comply with the release date agreed upon in this case.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7455

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1.

SECTION NO.

184

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 12/8/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Secty

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (80-423)

CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS
REGARDING LEE HARVY OSWALD INVESTIGATION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER

Re San Juan teletype 11/24/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a xerox of a letter and its two enclosures directed by GREG ROBERTS, Post Office Box 8491, North Hollywood, California 91608, to WARREN C. DEBRUEYS as SAC, San Juan Office. GREG ROBERTS characterized himself as a free-lance newswriter-photographer.

Blatant bias is apparent in ROBERTS' statement in the letter indicating that various Federal officials interviewed on the CBS Documentary were lying and his conclusion that I probably was lying.

One of the enclosed news articles promotes the argument that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was an informant of the FBI and reports as fact that which was probably first espoused as a theory by JAMES GARRISON, former District Attorney for Orleans Parish, Louisiana and/or MARK LANE, in one of his books, namely: that "when OSWALD moved from New Orleans to Dallas, I moved with him." That misrepresentation has undoubtedly been published in various articles aside from MARK LANE's book. It is designed to nurture the erroneous contention that OSWALD was an informant for the FBI.

(3 - Bureau (Enc. 3) ENCLOSURE
2 - San Juan

RLC 66 62-109060-7456

WCD:mjb
(5)

CC returned to OLC for info 12/15/75 ir

1E DEC 11 1975

16224

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PERS. REC. UNIT

RESEARCH SECTION

57 JAN 13 1976

That statement, which, as stated, evolved as a theory espoused by GARRISON, and cited frequently as factual, coupled with the outright lie uttered by ORESTES PENA on the CBS Documentary that he saw me in company with OSWALD, form, in my opinion, the basis for the growing suspicion that OSWALD was an FBI informant. The CBS Documentary failed to dispel that false supposition; rather, it may well have created further doubt in that regard and, accordingly, it could well be that the documentary may tend to perpetuate the lie.

If such allegations are permitted to persist without strong refutation, they will in time acquire an aura of truth and, as such, grossly and adversely affect that Bureau's reputation and provide a false basis for historical evaluation of various Government institutions. In short, it could seriously damage our national prestige.

I believe that the first allegation is easily refuted through Bureau records. In essence, Bureau records should be able to prove that I did not move to Dallas from New Orleans with OSWALD. The second allegation which is a statement by ORESTES PENA that he saw me with OSWALD can be successfully attacked from two approaches. First, he was interviewed in 1964 by a Staff Investigator of the Warren Commission. It is almost certain he made no such allegation at that time. If that assumption be true, it would have been a serious omission in testimony he gave as it would have been by far the most important evidence he could have given. His comments under oath before a Congressional Committee would be an important basis for evaluating his story. He should likewise be made to provide a bill of particulars, as to where, when and how he saw me with OSWALD.

For the sake of the Bureau's reputation as my own, and to insure the public is made aware of the gross perversions of the truth, I would urge that I be permitted to testify under oath before an appropriate Congressional Committee.

It would be well for the Bureau to insure that CBS provides, as promised by their representative BRUCE HULL, a full copy of the transcript of HULL's interview of me for the CBS Documentary. I would like to have a copy of same for my personal records.

Considering the substance of this communication, I would ask that the Director review this personally and that his personal consideration be given to the request set forth herein.

Ca. 9160[illegible]
Nov. 29, 1975

Warren C. DeBrueys
FBI Agent In Charge
San Juanx, Puerto Rico Office
Pan Am Bldg.
255 Ponce de Leon Ave.
San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00917

Dear Mr. DeBrueys?

I am a Los Angeles based freelance newswriter-photographer, and since Nov. 22, 1963, a critic of the official assertion that President John F. Kennedy was killed by one person.

For sometime, I have been interested x in ascertaining your exact relationship with Lee Harvey Oswald, the identified assassin of Pres. Kennedy by the Warren Commission, Dallasx police, FBI, Secret Service, etc.

I am attaching an article from last June, in which you can see my estimation that Lee Oswald reported as an informant of the FBI to you, then attached to the Bureau's hush-hush Counterintelligence Division No. 5.

Maybe I was wrong: perhaps Oswald reported to the Dallas Red squad (Agent Hosty) as well as to you.

The CBS News special of Wednesday, Nov. 26th, flushed you out of the shadows and into TV sets across the nation.

Among those telling lies on the program were David Belin, William Colby, David Phillips, and probably you as well.

I have never liked the way the U.S. officials went about lying and covering up Pres. Kennedy's death.

I read about you in THE KENNEDY CONSPIRACY, OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS, and in a couple of other books.

In the Robert Kennedy assassination, we find the same thing. The same agencies lying to the public.

Did J. Egar Hoover order both Kennedy's deaths, and King's as well?

It's a thought that is beginning to look truer and truer every day.

If you would like to give yourx side of the story, I would at least print it.

Signed:
Greg Roberts

cc

[illegible] 12-19000 - 745

[illegible] INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
DEC 1975
FBI — SAN JUAN

G. ROBERTS
PO BOX 8491
NORTH HOLLYWOOD
CALIF USA 91608

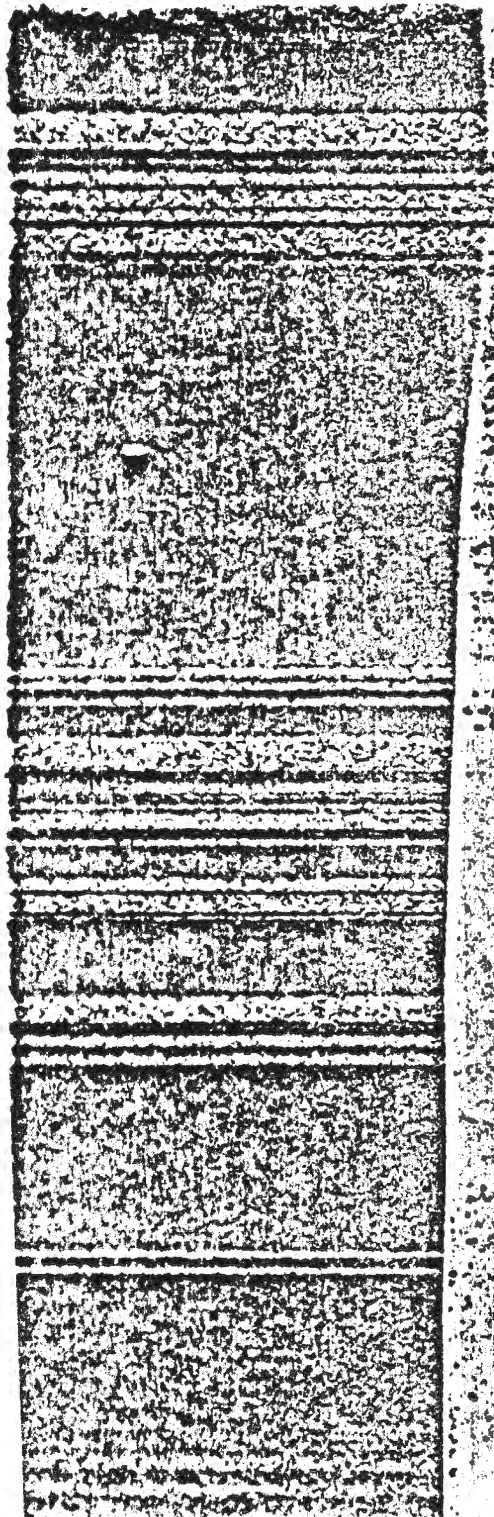
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE. C.A. 913
NOV 30 2PM

TO: MR. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
PAN AM BLDG.
255 Ponce de Leon Avenue
SAN JUAN
PUERTO RICO 00917

personal
confidential

FIRST CLASS

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-7456



...own benefit, voted amply insensitive to the needs of the American worker who supports it with his taxes.

Today it is difficult to find leaders who ... of the forces that have ... such as the ... the bureaucracy, the ... Establishment and [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

As Ronald Reagan Announces Republican Presidential Candidacy

'Squeaky' Fan Fakes Assassination Attempt

by Greg Roberts

President Gerald Ford, who was never elected by the people to be either Vice President or President of the United States, got some real competition within his own party last week as former California Governor Ronald Reagan announced that he would be seeking Mr. Ford's job.

Ronald Reagan, the former movie actor turned conservative politician and often dubbed as "Mickey Mouse" by many of his critics, danced his way right into the Presidential limelight in Washington D.C. last Thursday, Nov. 20th.

Having our former acting Governor Reagan now racing him all the way to the Republican National Convention, slated to debut in Kansas City during the summer of 1976, was a rotten picture nightmare that Jerry Ford would just as soon skip and drive right on by.

Ford, of course, was plotted by former President Richard ("Tricky Dick") Nixon to be Vice President in 1973 after corrupt former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned during the Watergate scandal. When Tricky Dick Nixon also resigned, in 1974, Ford officially drove into the White House.

President Ford, on the other hand, is not the corruption filled political figure that Nixon was and is, but his foreign and domestic policies are still very similar to Nixon's.

Ronald Reagan's proposed domestic programs are presumably worse than Ford's are, while Reagan's foreign policy couldn't be any worse than that of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's.

"In my opinion, the root of these (foreign and domestic) problems lie right here in Washington D.C.," said Reagan, with his wife Nancy Reagan at his side.

"Our nation's capital has become the seat of a 'buddy' system that functions for its own benefit, increasingly insensitive to the needs of the American worker who supports it with his taxes.

"Today it is difficult to find leaders who are independent of the forces that have



harassment and intimidation directed against a Presidential candidate and for assaulting a federal officer, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Intelligence Division is attempting to ascertain if Calvin acted with or in concert with others to simulate the Reagan attempt with a "toy" gun or is part and parcel to some other assassination related conspiracy.

W. Raymond Wannall, an Asst. FBI Director in command of the FBI's Counterintelligence Division in Washington D.C., could not be reached for a comment as to whether or not he believes that Calvin is connected with the Manson Family, or any spin-off thereof such as the Sandra Good instituted People's Court of Retribution (assassins).

Ironically, just as "Squeaky" Fromme gave President Ford a tremendous boost in popularity (after all, anybody she would want to kill can't be all bad and must be doing something right), so has Mike Calvin similarly built up extra campaign publicity and support for Reagan.

If one was going to dabble into a little assassination conspiracy speculation, one might almost conclude that the present-day gang bang group of Presidential gunslingers might even be secretly controlled or directed by manipulators building sympathy and support for politicians like Ford, Reagan and Rockefeller.

Sara J. Moore, nee Kuhn, for example, who fired the gunshot at or near President Ford in San Francisco on Sept. 22nd, was taken in the right gun collector by Special Agent Charles Seranat of the Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (ATF) station unit in the Bay Area.

Coincidentally, that stunt gave the gun control forces more ammunition, and the ATF stands to become a real secret police gestapo if increased federal gun control gets thrown.

In addition to the cry for more gun control (people control), Sara Moore Kuhn also helped build up more support for President Ford.

Oh well, maybe Reagan will strap on a six-gun, like he used to in the movies depicting the wild, wild west, and fire back at the next "hit" person from the CIA already waiting for him, most likely, somewhere out there on the road.

Even if Reagan doesn't get a chance to shoot back, he hopefully shall continue to be luckier than the late President Kennedy, who was shot in Dallas almost 12 years to the day that Reagan could have perished in Miami. JFK was shot by an assassin on the grassy knoll on Nov. 22, 1963.)

In any case, as long as Ronald Reagan is alive and able to challenge President Ford, both Republicans and the American public as a whole can count on having and maintaining some controversy, if not a choice.

Let's hope that it stays that way.

A freelance writer, Greg Roberts welcomes letters at P.O. Box 8491, North Hollywood, Ca 91603.

Vince Bugliosi Charges D.A. with RFK Murder Cover-Up After Probing Photos of LAPD

Reagan's Sirhan 'Oil Pull'

Both in major speeches and at side room workshops, primarily left-of-center viewpoints of U.S. intelligence operations were given.

In addition to Donald Freed, the other speakers on hand included, but were not limited to these individuals:

—Author/attorney Mark Lane, whose book "Rush To Judgment" contributed greatly to the rejection of the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the 1963 Dallas assassination of President Kennedy.

—Reportedly, a former CIA intelligence Division analyst named George O'Toole, who recently completed work on a book claiming that psychological stress evaluations of tape recordings of Oswald and other JFK assassination figures "prove" that Oswald was innocent of having had any JFK murder involvement.

—Professor Morris J. Starsky, a leading member of the Trotskyist oriented Socialist Worker's Party, the subject of admitted harassment from the FBI, who said that capitalism often uses the police and intelligence agencies to conspire for corporate profit's sake.

—Author Peter Dale Scott, whose books include "The Politics of Escalation In Vietnam" and "The War Conspiracy", who spoke out on the military/industrial complex.

—Art Kunkin, a major developer of the alternative press in Los Angeles who has written a book on former President Nixon's ties to organized crime.

Pseudonymous Winslow Peck, a former employee of the Pentagon's code cracking National Security Agency who presented pictures of people whom he identified as top CIA officials stationed in London.

—Robert Meeropol (Rosenberg), one of two sons of convicted Soviet atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, whom he contends were victims of an FBI frame-up.

—Researcher Mae Brussell and Elmer Davis, a black ex-convict wrongly and falsely accused by Beverly Hills Police and subsequently convicted of burglarizing the offices of Dr. Lewis Fielding, the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg during the Labor Day weekend in 1971.

—Actress Jane Fonda and her husband, activist Thomas E. Hayden, who is presently preparing to oppose U.S Senator John Tunney in the upcoming California Democratic primary race for Tunney's Senate seat.

Also on hand for the Conspiracy Conference, at one time or another, were other activists like Ramparts Magazine contributor Banning Garrett, Bob [illegible] tactics such as writing anonymous but inflammatory letters about Starsky's supposed revolutionary communist zeal to members of the Arizona University Board of Regents, the FBI offices in Washington D.C. and Phoenix engineered Starsky's dismissal as an Arizona University professor.

When recently reached for a comment about COINTELPRO operations directed against the SWP and Starsky, former Los Angeles FBI Special Agent in Charge, William G. Simon, of the Simon & Sheridan law firm in Los Angeles, declined to comment, other than to say he did not remember the COINTELPRO operations.

Wesley G. Grapp, the next FBI chief in Los Angeles, now an official with Flying Tiger, could not be reached for a comment.

Agent Richard Wolfe, a media affairs officer for the present-day FBI office in Los Angeles, recently declined to discuss the documents that Starsky and the other SWP members have in their possession, except to note that the matter is still under litigation. Indeed, as Starsky said, the SWP is still attempting to obtain access to other FBI reports pertaining to other COINTELPRO operations conducted against the SWP by the FBI.

Otherwise a Van Nuys based JFK assassination researcher named Fred Newcomb once photographically proved that the famous photographs of Lee Oswald sporting a rifle, pistol and a copies of the Trotskyist newspaper "The Militant" and the CP's "Daily Worker", were composite fakes.

Lee Oswald's face, but not his chin, were superimposed over an imposter's body, who in turn impersonated Oswald, preparing the incriminating photos.

In any case, the SWP is currently trying to ascertain if the decision to include its newspaper, "The Militant", into Oswald's supposed reading list and the incriminating photographs, was really part of the Hoover led COINTELPRO program.

"Mixing up our paper with the CP's national publication is something an FBI agent would do," one of Starsky's comrades said.

Author Mark Lane, speaking at the Conspiracy Conference, noted that Lee Oswald may have actually worked as an FBI undercover informant upon his return from the USSR in 1962.

A recently declassified transcript of the executive committee of the Warren Commission conducted on January 22, 1964, indicates that the Warren panel members, especially former CIA Director Allen Dulles and Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin, were not very interested in [illegible] likely reported to the Intelligence Division of the U.S. Secret Service about any plots directed against the life of President Kennedy.

While recently attending the admittedly dull Betty Ford reception at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel on May 19th, a U.S. Secret Service agent active in their local Intelligence Division asked this reporter if Pete R. Noyes had attended the Conspiracy Conference.

Pete Noyes' book, "A Legacy Of Doubt: A Study Of Mafia Involvement In The Kennedy Assassinations", was on sale at the Conspiracy Conference, but the brave author of that book was not.

This reporter wondered why a member of the Secret Service's local but elite Intelligence Division is so interested in Pete Noyes, at least more so than most of the other speakers.

It occurred to me that perhaps Noyes knows something at out Oswald's ties to the Secret Service and Oswald's probable reporting on David Ferrie and Jack Ruby before the JFK assassination to the Secret Service, and that the Secret Service would prefer that Oswald's likely ties to their agency not come out now, if ever.

Both David Ferrie and Jack Ruby had strong ties to organized crime, and Ferrie was an outspoken foe of President Kennedy; David Ferrie also knew Lee Oswald very well, and Ferrie was well-known to the FBI and Secret Service agents in New Orleans, Houston and Dallas.

Otherwise, while speaking at the Conspiracy Conference, actress Jane Fonda quoted from a recently released FBI report date l June 7, 1973, in which the FBI in Los Angeles answered a Secret Service request of information from the FBI in an SS memo dated June 5, 1973.

Jane Fonda said that the SS had asked the L.A. FBI to find out the exact time that her baby was born and to ascertain why it was born prematurely at six months.

The SS apparently was being misused by the Nixon White House, at that time, to spy on Jane Fonda at least indirectly, as did the CIA and the FBI, mostly through direct means, both for Nixon and themselves as well.

Also speaking at UCLA on Saturday night, May 17th, was activist Tom Hayden, who congratulated the victory of the Vietnamese people over the forces of imperialism in Southeast Asia.

"We have won! We have finally won!" Tom Hayden said.

Overall, the Conspiracy Conference centered its focus on past and present-day U.S. intelligence activities, and partly concentrated on Lee Oswald's [illegible] to do and what [illegible] the California Democratic Presidential Primary election contest of June 4, 1968.

He was assassinated on June 5, 1968 at about 12:31 a.m. in that famous hotel kitchen pantry. He later died on June 6, 1968.

The California Adult Authority made its historic ruling at San Quentin State Prison near Sacramento last Tuesday, May 20th.

Taking the action in Issue Sirhan B. Sirhan a parole date was Adult Authority board members James Hoover and Manuel Quevedo. They were supported by Adult Authority chairman Raymond Procunier, vice-chairman Raymond Brown and staff member Gene Luttrell.

"The Adult Authority basically had no other choice in the matter," said Philip Guthrie, chief of the State Department of Corrections.

Guthrie noted that under the new guidelines pertaining to State Prison inmates recently established and approved under the administration of Governor Edmond G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., the Adult Authority must now set specific parole dates for as many State Prison inmates as possible.

"Provided that Sirhan Sirhan does not initiate any trouble or acts of violence between now and 1986, he will be paroled then," Guthrie said. "I am also glad that our Adult Authority board members acted in accordance with the law and did not try to dodge the issue or in any other way act to deprive Sirhan Sirhan or any other inmate of his or her constitutional rights, at least as officials of the State of California have seen fit to so interpret them," Guthrie added.

Reaction to the 1986 parole date set for Sirhan Sirhan was swift and came into newsrooms hard, hot and heavy.

State Treasurer Jess Unruh, who was with RFK when he was murdered at the Ambassador Hotel that morning and who acted at the time to prevent Sirhan Sirhan from becoming another dead Oswald, described the parole decision in very unkind terms.

"It is an act that is at the height of asininity," Jess Unruh said. "I am hereby encouraging Governor Brown to immediately fire Hoover, Quevedo and Luttrell," Jess Unruh also stated.

Jerry Brown will most likely not fire the Adult Authority board members or the staff special supervisor. They were only following Governor Brown's overall instructions, as Guthrie already pointed out both to the press and to Jess Unruh.

However, at the same time, Jess Unruh gave both the FBI and the U.S. Secret Service, and every other person concerned with humanity, something to think about when Unruh pointed out, last Wednesday, May 21st, "The Adult Authority decision could become an open [illegible] and [illegible] projects were either expanded or begun altogether, and with some new members and undercover agents recruited.

On the national level, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley has directed agents in Dallas, New Orleans, and Los Angeles to start rechecking certain aspects of the JFK assassination.

In the Los Angeles FBI office, [illegible] recently [illegible], Special Agent Ed Burch is [illegible] investigative forces.

And, at the C.I.A. Secret Service office, a member of their elite Intelligence Division no longer chuckle when someone asks them if they will be on the lookout for any suspicious CIA activity in connection with Presidential trips and [illegible].

"If the Central Intelligence Agency like any other group, plans or attempts to implement any acts of [illegible] wards the President of the United [illegible] or anyone else in our protective [illegible] tion, then we will do our best to be there and stop them," a Secret Service intelligence officer confided on May 19th.

Not all the Secret Service agents, of course, see the CIA as a potential threat to the President, but they now at least are willing to listen to anyone having hard-core evidence (Robert Powis, Agent in Charge, 213/688-4850).

Yet, despite these both private and official conspiracy assassination avenues which have recently come about, powerful liberal members of Congress such as California Senator Alan Cranston and Northern Indiana Congressman Phillip Burton, a Bay Area Congressman, are blocking [illegible] JFK-RFK assassination probe which could be initiated by [illegible] House Senate select investigative committee.

So, we urge all readers to write their elected representatives in Congress and ask them "What are you going to do to have the [illegible] on the assassination of [illegible] reopened."

It is not good enough to wait for Teddy Kennedy to ask for a new investigation.

He probably is not in a position to act, and the longer we wait, the sooner it will be before he is also shot by a lone assassin or a group.

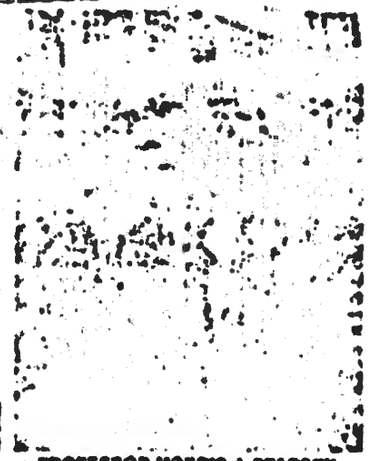
Sorry if labor unions and Alan Cranston, but we think that activism against assassination now is more important than your institutional hang-ups about conspiracy theories.

And then, assuming that he is not killed in prison (he was just transferred to the safer Soledad complex), 31 year old Sirhan Sirhan may know that he may one day get out of jail.

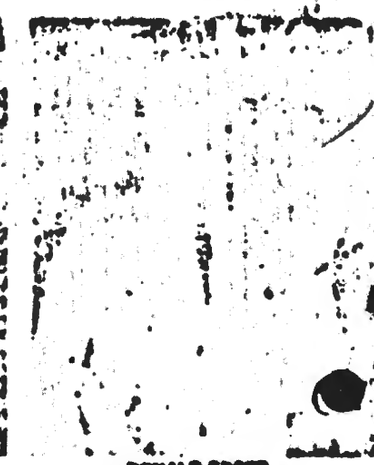
But, at the same time, too many liberal Congressmen are blocking the movement to ascertain who really killed JFK and RFK.

If you were granted an opportunity to do something for your country, you have

U.S. Investigators And Intelligence Experts To Probed At 3-Day UCLA Conspiracy Conference



PROFESSOR MORRIS J. STARSKY



DONALD FREED

by Greg Roberts

The present and past activities and purposes of practically every federal law enforcement and intelligence agency of the United States Government was carefully examined and discussed at a "Conspiracy In America" conference, held at UCLA May 16th-18th.

And while there may or may not have been any "agents" in attendance at the Conspiracy Conference, held in and around the Moore Hall auditorium at the Westwood campus, their past politically oriented infiltration tactics and progress was certainly an issue.

In addition to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the U.S. Secret Service and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were also scrutinized, amongst many others.

Donald Freed, the author of "The Glass House Tapes", which is about the Los Angeles Police Department, organized the Conspiracy Conference. At one point during the affair, he referred to the "dreaded" Criminal Conspiracy Section (CCS) of the LAPD, which he says does much more than merely investigate local bombing cases.

Both in major speeches and at side room workshops, primarily left-of-center viewpoints of U.S. intelligence operations were given.

Bobby Kennedy murder.

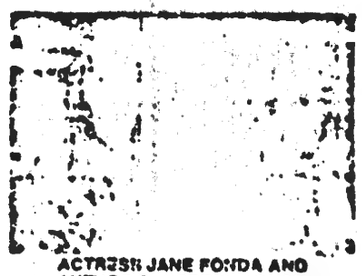
As for some of the Conspiracy Conference highlights, this reporter was impressed with a Xeroxed copy file of censored FBI reports which the SWP obtained as a result of a costly Freedom of Information lawsuit with the government.

Most of the FBI reports were labeled "Disruption Program" and had been carried out as part of COINTELPRO, the official name of J. Edgar Hoover's campaign to break-up the U.S. Communist Party, the Socialist Worker's Party, white hate groups, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and countless other militant groups.

If the FBI had not intended to put these and other protest groups out of business, it certainly appears to have tried its best to undermine any effectiveness they might have otherwise had if the FBI had not been systematically harassing them.

Many of the FBI documents that Starsky and the other SWP members had on display at their literature table at the Conspiracy Conference, pertained to COINTELPRO operations performed during the early sixties, which had been carried out against the New York and Los Angeles branches of the SWP and the Young Socialist's Alliance (YSA), the SWP's youth affiliate.

During the late sixties, Starsky himself was a COINTELPRO victim. Using tactics such as writing anonymous but inflammatory letters about Starsky's supposed revolutionary communist zeal to members of the Arizona University



ACTRESS JANE FONDA AND AUTHOR ROBERT C. COHEN

Attorney General Waggonner Carr and former Dallas D.A. Henry Wade, himself a former FBI agent.

From what this reporter can tell, if Oswald had been an undercover FBI informant, he evidently reported to "floating" special FBI agent Warren C. DeBrueys of the FBI's hush-hush counterintelligence Division 5, and not to the onetime Dallas FBI Red Squad agent named James P. Hosty Jr.

At that time, 1962-1963, Warren C. DeBrueys was the FBI case agent in charge of anti-Castro activities involving both Cuban exiles and militant "patriotic" Americans. And when Oswald moved from New Orleans to Dallas, Warren C. DeBrueys moved with him.

But if Lee Oswald was a super-agent who served the CIA and Military Intelligence in the USSR, and the FBI in New Orleans and Dallas, then he would have likely reported to the Intelligence Division of the U.S. Secret Service about any plots directed against the life of President Kennedy.

Sirhan Parole Date In 1986 Set As Congressman Phillip Burton Blocks New JFK, RFK Death Probe

by Greg Roberts

Incarcerated and miserable Sirhan B. Sirhan, the man whom Los Angeles District Attorney Joseph P. Busch Jr. says is the actual and only killer of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, has been granted a State Prison parole date of February 23, 1986 by the California Adult Authority.

Senator Robert Kennedy was assassinated at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles shortly after claiming victory in the California Democratic Presidential Primary election contest of June 4, 1968.

He was assassinated on June 5, 1968

16 years and nine months in prison," Busch explained.

Meanwhile, as Teddy Kennedy may now have come one step closer to the day that he is assassinated, as Jess Unruh pointed out the struggle to smash the conspiracy syndicates who slaughtered Presid[illegible] John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, and perhaps Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and came close to [illegible] Alabama Governor George Wallace, is continuing.

For example, at a Conspiracy Conference held at UCLA May 15th-18th, anti-assassination organizing projects were either examined or begun altogether, and with some new members and undercover [illegible] recruited.

12-18-75

CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS REGARDING LEE HARVY OSWALD INVESTIGATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER

By airtel 12-8-75, SAC deBrueys, San Juan, requested Director personally consider his request to testify before appropriate Congressional committee to dispel persistent but false allegations that JFK assassin Lee Harvey Oswald was FBI informant under the direction (implied) of deBrueys. SAC enclosed letter to him from free-lance writer Greg Roberts who alleges that various Federal officials interviewed in CBS documentary were lying as probably was deBrueys concerning Oswald and the assassination investigation. deBrueys noted that false allegations concerning him stem from assertions of New Orleans barkeep Orestes Pena who claims he once saw deBrueys with Oswald and the assertion of long-time FBI-JFK assassination critic Mark Lane that when Oswald moved from Dallas to New Orleans so did deBrueys. SAC believes these allegations can be easily refuted through Bureau and Warren Commission records, as well as interrogation, under oath, of Pena by a Congressional committee.

WFC:dss

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 24 1975

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Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

SJ 286

NR 002 SJ PLAIN

9:11 PM NITEL 11-24-75 JC

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAN JUAN (80-423)

ATTENTION: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER.

REFERENCE SAN JUAN NITEL, NOVEMBER 4, 1975.

AS CBS DOCUMENTARY WILL LIKELY ENGENDER OTHER INQUIRY OF ME FROM VARIOUS MEMBERS OF NEWS MEDIA, REQUEST HEADQUARTERS CLARIFY IF RELEASE FROM SECRECY COMMITMENTS MADE TO ME BY ATTORY GENERAL REGARDING NEW ORLEANS ASPECTS OF ASSASSINATION WAS TO BE RESTRICTED TO CBS INTERVIEW OR WHETHER IT INCLUDES ANY CURRENT OR FUTURE PRESS INQUIRY. I AM OF OPINION TO LIMIT IT TO CBS WOULD SHOW PREFERENTIAL STATUS TO THAT NETWORK AND PRECLUDE PERTINENT COMMENTS SHOULD CBS DOCUMENTARY BE SLANTED AND PREJUDICIAL TO BASIC TRUTHS. BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL RESPONSE.

END.

62-109060-7457

EX-113

REC-2

17 DEC 3 1975

PERS. REC. UNIT

CORRESPONDENCE

PLAINTEXT TELETYPE URGENT

11-25-75

TO SAC SAN JUAN

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

EX-114 REC-2 62-107060-7451

CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER.

REFERENCE YOUR NITEL 11-24-75. IN THE EVENT YOU RECEIVE ANY INQUIRIES FROM THE MEDIA CONCERNING YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE CBS DOCUMENTARY CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, YOU ARE RELEASED FROM YOUR SECRECY COMMITMENTS IN ORDER TO RESPOND TO ANY INQUIRIES. YOU SHOULD NOT VOLUNTEER ANY STATEMENTS TO THE MEDIA BUT IT WILL BE PERMISSIBLE TO ANSWER INQUIRIES. OF COURSE, YOUR COMMENTS SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS ASPECTS OF THE ASSASSINATION.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 25 1975

TELETYPE

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Campbell
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

Assoc. Dir. ____
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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

NOTE: SAC deBrueys was interviewed by CBS in connection with the New Orleans aspects of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. He was released from his secrecy commitments for this interview and inquired as to whether the release pertained to queries from the media that might be generated by the airing of this documentary. This reply has been coordinated with Assistant Director Mintz.

TBC:nb (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC. 11 1975

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NR 001 LR PLAIN

2316 PM URGENT 12/11/75 SUM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

MOBILE (89-23)

FROM LITTLE ROCK (89-21)(P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DID
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RALF M. MOORE, COMMONLY KNOWN AS JUNIOR MOORE, OWNER-OPERATOR OF A POOL HALL IN OLIVEVILLE, ARK., FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON DECEMBER 10, 1975:

TWO, THREE, OR FOUR DAYS BEFORE JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS SHOT IN DALLAS, TEXAS, MOORE STATED HE WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED BY SA JIM AMBROSE OF THE MOBILE OFFICE (APPARENTLY SA JAMES W. AMBROSE) WHO REQUESTED MOORE TO COME TO THE MOBILE FBI OFFICE. MOORE STATED HE LEFT HIS PLACE OF BUSINESS, A POOL HALL IN MOBILE, ALABAMA, WITH A BRYON K. SALTER, ALSO KNOWN AS RED. ACCORDING TO MOORE, SALTER IS A LEGITIMATE BUSINESSMAN WHO PLACED BETS WITH MOORE.

EX. 112 REC'D 62-109060-7458

22 DEC 17 1975

ON ARRIVAL AT THE FBI OFFICE, SALTER WENT TO, HE BELIEVES, THE AZALEA CAFE WHILE MOORE WENT TO THE FBI OFFICE.

MOORE WAS MET AT THE FBI OFFICE BY SA AMBROSE. ACCORDING TO MOORE, AMBROSE SHOWED MOORE SEVERAL PHOTOGRAPHS

6-MM

ASKING EACH TIME IF MOORE KNEW THE INDIVIDUAL AND EACH TIME MOORE STATED HE DID NOT KNOW THAT PERSON. AFTER BEING SHOWN SEVERAL PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROSE SHOWED MOORE A LARGER PHOTOGRAPH ASKING IF MOORE KNEW THIS PERSON, AND THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS IDENTIFIED BY AMBROSE AS BEING LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MOORE STATED HE TOLD AMBROSE HE DID NOT KNOW OSWALD. ACCORDING TO MOORE AT THE TIME AMBROSE WAS SHOWING THE PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD, AMBROSE MADE A STATEMENT SOMETHING TO THE EFFECT THAT CONTACT WITH OSWALD HAD BEEN LOST, THAT OSWALD WAS FROM NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, AND THEY WERE TRYING TO LOCATE OSWALD AS KENNEDY WAS GOING TO DALLAS, TEXAS, IN A FEW DAYS AND THEY WERE GOING TO PLACE OSWALD UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

AFTER LEAVING THE FBI OFFICE, MOORE TOLD RED SALTER ABOUT BEING QUESTIONED ABOUT A LEE HARVEY OSWALD. BOTH MOORE AND RED KNEW A LEONARD OSWALD IN MOBILE AND BOTH WONDERED IF LEE WAS RELATED TO LEONARD.

MOORE STATED FOLLOWING KENNEDY'S DEATH RED SALTER TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED HIM AND TOLD HIM THAT THE NAME OF THE MAN WHO KILLED KENNEDY WAS THE SAME NAME THAT THE FBI

HAD QUESTIONED MOORE ABOUT TWO, THREE, OR FOUR DAYS BEFORE KENNEDY'S DEATH.

MOORE STATED THAT HE HAD NOT PUT THE TWO NAMES TOGETHER PRIOR TO BEING CALLED BY SALTER.

MOORE STATED THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH AFTER THE SHOOTING OF KENNEDY HE SAW SA AMBROSE, AND AMBROSE DENIED TALKING TO MOORE ABOUT OSWALD AND DENIED SHOWING MOORE A PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD.

MOORE STATED THAT A BILL APPLING WAS THE MANAGER OR OWNER OF THE ESQUIRE HOUSE, A STRIP JOINT, IN MOBILE, ALABAMA, AND THAT JACK RUBY KNEW APPLING AND RUBY HAD BEEN IN MOBILE ASSOCIATED IN SOME WAY WITH APPLING.

MOORE WAS QUESTIONED AS TO WHY HE WAITED UNTIL THIS DATE TO REPORT THE INFORMATION AND HIS ANSWER WAS THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT TO DO FOLLOWING AMBROSE'S DENIAL OF TALKING TO HIM ABOUT OSWALD. MOORE STATED THAT THE INCIDENT WAS RECALLED BY HIM AFTER HE SAW A TELEVISION PROGRAM ENTITLED "AMERICAN ASSASSINS" ABOUT ONE MONTH AGO.

MOORE IS A KNOWN [redacted] IN BLYTHEVILLE, ARK., AND WAS

POSSIBLY A [redacted] MOORE HAS BEEN IN OLYMPEVILLE, ARKANSAS, APPROXIMATELY 5 YEARS, COMING TO OLYMPEVILLE FROM MOBILE, ALABAMA.

[redacted]

UACB, MOBILE CONTACT SALTER AND DETERMINE IF SALTER HAD A CONVERSATION WITH MOORE ABOUT OSWALD PRIOR TO KENNEDY'S DEATH.

THIS INFORMATION IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU FOR ANY OTHER ACTION THEY MAY DEEM APPROPRIATE.

END

DLS FBIHQ ACK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 12/29/75

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)(RUC)

REC-18

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, AT DALLAS, TEXAS

(OO: DALLAS)

Re HO let to Bureau, 12/2/75; Bureau telephone call to HO, 12/15/75.

On 12/19/75, Hardin County Sheriff [redacted] Kountze, Texas, provided for review a copy of a signed statement made by burglary suspect [redacted]. Sheriff [redacted] pointed out that while the statement contained directions to a house on Hazel Street in Beaumont, Texas, where [redacted] stole some guns, a burglary report was never received in that vicinity. Consequently, no charges have been filed against [redacted] for the Hazel Street burglary, although she is currently being handled by the Hardin County Sheriff's Office on other offenses.

Acting upon directions given in the statement, the residence was tentatively identified as being at 2006 Hazel Street in Beaumont, Texas.

On 12/19/75, [redacted], a Deputy United States Marshal known to reside at 2070 Hazel, was interviewed. Mr. [redacted] stated that nextdoor to his apartment complex was a large house having the address 2006 Hazel. Upon reviewing the descriptive information contained in [redacted] statement, Mr. [redacted] stated that she was referring to his nextdoor neighbors. Mr. [redacted] further indicated that this residence was torn down during the Summer months of 1975, and that it had been a "hippie haven" prior to its destruction. Mr. [redacted] advised that students and other "hippie-type" individuals were constantly moving in and out of the large house by the carload over a period of many months. He stated that while he was

(2)-Bureau
2-Dallas
1-Houston

EDS:cjb
(5)

REC-18 62-109060-7459

17 DEC 31 1975

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

unaware of the names of the people living in the residence, he thought that the Beaumont City Police might have their names since there were several drug raids at the residence.

On 12/19/75, [redacted], Secretary, Beaumont Police Department, Detective Bureau, advised that no burglaries have been reported in or near the 2000 block of Hazel Street in early 1975.

On 12/19/75, [redacted], Special Services Division, Beaumont Police Department, advised that a review of office files failed to disclose any drug raids in the vicinity of 2006 Hazel Street.

In view of the findings above, Houston is terminating investigation on a UACB basis.

Airtel

12/9/75

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Wannall

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Re Houston airtels and LHMs, 11/13/75 and 12/1/75.

FBIHQ files contain no information identifiable with allegation of [redacted] regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

Dallas analyze information furnished by [redacted] to determine if there is any logical investigation which may be conducted to resolve the allegation. Consideration should be given to pursuing [redacted] alleged "syndicate ties" through (FNU) [redacted] and mental condition.

MAILED 14 DEC 1975 FBI

1 - Houston (For information)
WEN:nlc (10)

NOTE: [redacted] is confined to a Texas Department of Corrections unit at Huntsville, Texas, serving 50 years for robbery. He claims Lee Harvey Oswald came to him in 1963 in Irving, Texas, looking for two people to help him assassinate President Kennedy for $50,000 each. He declined to assist and never saw Oswald again. [redacted] reportedly had a nervous breakdown in 1967. He claims to have tried to sell this story to several magazines in past years with no success. He also made several Civil Rights allegations which are being handled separately.

(1) - 1070-0-7460

REC-29

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MAIL ROOM [3] 1975 TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

GPO : 1975

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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7-14 PM IMMEDIATE DECEMBER 11, 1975 VFP

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

DALLAS (89-43)

LITTLE ROCK (89-21)

OMAHA

FROM MOBILE (89-25) 8 PAGES

JFK

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE LITTLE ROCK TEL DECEMBER 11, 1975.

FOR INFORMATION OF DALLAS AND OMAHA, LITTLE ROCK DIVISION ADVISED THAT NAIF M. MOORE, AKA JUNIOR, OWNER-OPERATOR OF A POOL HALL, BLYTHEVILLE, ARK., ON DECEMBER 10, 1975, ADVISED THAT A FEW DAYS PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION MOORE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY SA JAMES W. AMBROSE OF THE MOBILE OFFICE OF THE FBI AT THE MOBILE FBI OFFICE. ALLEGEDLY AMBROSE SHOWED MOORE SEVERAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND THEREAFTER A LARGER PHOTOGRAPH WAS SHOWN TO HIM WHICH AMBROSE IDENTIFIED AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MOORE TOLD AMBROSE HE DID NOT KNOW OSWALD AND MOORE STATES THAT HE RECALLED AMBROSE SHOWED HIM THE PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD AND MADE A STATEMENT SOMETHING TO THE EFFECT THAT CONTACT WITH OSWALD HAD BEEN LOST, THAT OSWALD WAS FROM NEW ORLEANS, LA.

REC 25 62-117060-7461

DEC 17 1975

Supv. Jerry Mohr,
Dallas Telephone
Called Detective
59 JAN 16 1976 Ambrose

6-M

Pers. Rec. Unit

MARY FI

AND THEY WERE TRYING TO LOCATE OSWALD AS KENNEDY WAS GOING TO DALLAS, TEXAS, IN A FEW DAYS AND THEY WERE GOING TO PLACE OSWALD UNDER SURVEILLANCE. MOORE STATES ONE MONTH AFTER THE SHOOTING OF KENNEDY HE SAW SA AMBROSE AND AMBROSE DENIED TALKING TO MOORE ABOUT OSWALD AND DENIED SHOWING MOORE A PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD.

MOORE ADVISED THAT SUBSTANTIATING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO HIS VISIT TO THE FBI OFFICE COULD BE OBTAINED FROM ONE BYRON K. SALTER, AKA RED, MOBILE, ALA. MOORE POINTS OUT SALTER DID NOT ACCOMPANY HIM DURING HIS CONVERSATION WITH AMBROSE BUT TRAVELLED TO THE FBI OFFICE WITH HIM AND MET HIM AFTER HE LEFT AMBROSE AT WHICH TIME MOORE HAD INFORMED SALTER THE FBI HAD QUESTIONED HIM ABOUT A LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MOORE ALLEGES THAT ABOUT A MONTH LATER SALTER TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED HIM AND REMINDED HIM THAT THE NAME OF THE MAN WHO KILLED KENNEDY WAS THE SAME NAME AS THE MAN THE FBI HAD QUESTIONED HIM ABOUT A FEW DAYS BEFORE KENNEDY'S DEATH.

MOORE FURTHER STATES THAT A BILL APPLING WAS THE MANAGER OR OWNER OF THE ESQUIRE HOUSE, A SIRIP JOINT IN MOBILE, ALA.. AND THAT JACK RUBY KNEW APPLING AND THAT RUBY HAD BEEN IN

MOBILE IN SOME WAY ASSOCIATED WITH APPLING. MOORE ALSO STATED HE WAS BRINGING THIS TO THE ATTENTION OF THE FBI AT THIS TIME AS HIS MEMORY WAS REFRESHED AFTER VIEWING THE TELEVISION PROGRAM "AMERICAN ASSASSINS" ABOUT ONE MONTH AGO. HE WAS QUESTIONED AS TO WHY HE HAD WAITED UNTIL THIS DATE TO REPORT THE INFORMATION AND HIS ANSWER WAS THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHAT TO DO FOLLOIWING AMBROSE'S DENIAL OF TALKING TO HIM ABOUT OSWALD.

[redacted]

[redacted] AS HE WAS MOVING TO ARKANSAS AND DID NOT DESIRE TO BE CONTACTED BY THE FBI IN THE FUTURE. MOORE WHILE IN MOBILE WAS A PROFESSIONAL [redacted] AND HAD NO OTHER GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT. [redacted]

HE WOULD HAVE BEEN KNOWLEDGEABLE OF LEONARD JAMES OSWALT (REPEAT OSWALT), AKA JOHN OSWALD, WHOM MOORE ALSO REFERS TO AS LEONARD OSWALD, WHO WAS ALSO A [redacted] AND WAS MOBILE

[redacted] ON THE DATE OF HIS CONTACT NOVEMBER 20,1963 BY SA JAMES W. AMBROSE HE WAS SHOWN PHOTOGRAPHS OF THREE INDIVIDUALS AND WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ANYONE OF THESE PERSONS. PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWN WERE THOSE OF [redacted] AND [redacted] WHO WERE [SUBJECT TO A [redacted] INVESTIGATION IN THE MOBILE DIVISION] HE WAS NOT SHOWN ANY PHOTOGRAPHS AS RECORDED ON FD-209S [ON THE OTHER CONTACTS INDICATED ABOVE FOR NOVEMBER ,1963]

IT IS TO BE NOTED SA JAMES W. AMBROSE WAS ASSIGNED AS THE PRINCIPAL AGENT HANDLING [redacted] IN NOVEMBER 1963] ON NOVEMBER 26,1963 MOORE WAS CONTACTED FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF DETERMINING IF HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH JACK RUBY. HE DENIED ANY PERSONAL KNOWNLEDGE OF RUBY, HOWEVER, STATED HE HAD HEARD A

LOT OF LOOSE TALK AMONG HIS ASSOCIATES INDICATING THAT MOST PEOPLE FELT THAT RUBY'S KILLING OSWALD WAS COMPLETELY ILLOGICAL. ON A SUBSEQUENT CONTACT ON THE SAME DAY, HE RECONTACTED THE CONTACTING AGENT ADVISING THAT EH HAD DEVELOPED INFORMATION THROUGH SUGAR KANE, A STRIPPER AT A LOCAL NIGHTCLUB, THAT TWO INDIVIDUALS IN MOBILE HAD APPARENTLY KNOWN RUBY AS A STRONG ARM MAN AND THIEF IN NEW ORLEANS TEN YEARS PREVIOUSLY. MOORE STATED ALSO HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM AN UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL THAT RUBY HAD WORKED AT A JOINT IN PHENIX CITY, ALA., FOR SEVERAL YEARS PRIOR TO GOING TO DALLAS, TEXAS, AND FURTHER THAT A LOCAL M USICIAN HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO APPEAR IN RUBY'S PLACE IN DALLAS, TEXAS. MOORE STATED THAT IT WAS THE GENERAL CONCENSUS THAT RUBY WAS A FRONT FOR OTHER PEOPLE IN THE PLACES IN DALLAS AND THAT HE WAS NOT THE OWNER OF THEM AND HE WAS A MUSCLEMAN, NOT AN EMOTIONAL INDIVIDUAL AND NOT THE TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL WHO WOULD GET INTENTIONALLY INVOLVED WITH THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT. MOORE MADE ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO RUMORS AROUND MOBILE INDICATING RUBY'S MURDER OF OSWALD WAS DONE WITH CONSENT OF

FOUNDATION

LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES BECAUSE AUTHORITIES COULD NOT PROVE OSWALD ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY. [redacted]

[redacted] IN MOBILE FROM DALLAS, TEXAS AND INDICATED TO MOORES ASSOCAITES THAT HE KNEW RUBY IN DALLAS. MOORE'S [redacted] FILE ALSO DISCLOSES THAT HE HAD FURNISHED INFORMATION ON LEONARD OSWALD (REPEAT OSWALD), HOWEVER, THIS WAS IN OCTOBER, 1954.

CONCERNING BILL APPLING, SUPRA. HE WAS INTERVIEWED NOVEMBER 27,1963 AND DENIED HAVING EVER KNOWN JACK RUBY AND DID NOT KNOW ANYBODY WHO KNEW RUBY.

SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION BY MOBILE DIVISION IDENTIFIED THE SNUFFY REFERRED TO BY MOORE AS JOHNNY PHILLIPS WHO WAS INTERVIEWED DECEMBER 3,1963 AND DENIED KNOWING JACK RUBY.

INVESTIGATION BY MOBILE DIVISION CONCERNING JACK GANIS FAILED TO IDENTIFY THIS INDIVIDUAL IN PHENIX CITY, ALA., HOWEVER, ONE JACK GANNUS WAS LOCATED IN PENSACOLA, FLA., WHO HAD SUBSEQUENTLY MOVED TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND ALL OFFICES, SA JAMES W. AMBROSE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE MOBILE

DIVISION TO [redacted] IN DECEMBER, 1963 AND THEREAFTER REASSIGNED TO THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION. HE SUBSEQUENTLY RESIGNED AND BECAME A STOCK BROKER IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA, WHERE IT IS BELIEVED HE IS STILL RESIDING.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT MOBILE DIVISION FILES DO NOT CONTAIN ANY PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND IN CONTACTS WITH THE OLDER AGENTS OF THE MOBILE DIVISION WHO HANDLED THE INVESTIGATIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE ASSASSINATION AND INCLUDING THE AGENT HANDLING MOORE AFTER AMBROSE'S TRANSFER, THERE NEVER HAVE BEEN ANY PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN THE MOBILE DIVISION.

IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING, IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THE MOBILE DIVISION SHOULD INTERVIEW BYRON K. SALTER, AKA RED, AS IT APPEARS THAT MOORE'S ALLEGATIONS ARE UNFOUNDED AND TO INTERVIEW SALTER MIGHT LAY SOME CREDENCE TO MOORE'S ALLEGATIONS. THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MOORE AS SET FORTH IN REFERENCEED COMMUNICATION CANNOT BE FOUND AS HAVING BEEN ALLUDED TO OR FURNISED ON ANY PRIOR OCASION IN ANY INVESTIGATIVE OR INFORMANT FILE IN THE MOBILE DIVISION.

MOBILE DIVISION WOULD RECOMMEND TO THE BUREAU CONSIDERATION BE AFFORDED TO INTERVIEWING FORMER SA JAMES W. AMBROSE IN ORDER TO FULLY CLARIFY THIS MATTER.

END

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 12/31/75

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (89-21) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Investigation in captioned matter was based on a telephone call to the Little Rock Office, 6:24 p.m., 11/22/75, during which the anonymous caller advised he had been at one of JACK RUBY's restaurants in Dallas, Texas, the night before the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY. The caller stated he had talked with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at this time and that OSWALD had stated "there are three of us." No additional information was given by this caller, who it was learned had given the telephone operator a false telephone number when placing the call. The operator determined the true number from which the call originated was [redacted]

A review of the Johnson Magnolia City Directory, 1975 Edition, published by the Johnson Publishing Company, Loveland, Colorado, disclosed that telephone number [redacted] is subscribed to by [redacted] Magnolia, Arkansas. This directory lists [redacted] wife as [redacted].

No listing for [redacted] is contained in the current Southwestern Bell Telephone Directory for Magnolia.

On 12/3/75, [redacted], [redacted] Magnolia, Arkansas, advised SA A. J. C. UNDERHILL, JR., that he has never rented space to anyone named [redacted]. [redacted] advised he believed the address of [redacted] was a mailbox address for [redacted]

(2) - Bureau
1 - Little Rock
AJCU/smf
(3)

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LR 89-21

Telephone inquiry at telephone number [redacted] for [redacted] was answered by a female identifying herself as [redacted] This female advised that she was a resident of the [redacted]

[redacted] and his wife, [redacted], were contacted 12/3/75, at their trailer. [redacted], who advised he had been ill with the flu, stated he was not familiar with any person named [redacted] and did not believe that any stranger had had access to his telephone on the evening of 11/22/75. [redacted] denied having made any telephone call to the Little Rock Office of the FBI and stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

Contact with [redacted] Columbia County Criminal Investigation Division, Magnolia, Arkansas, on 12/3/75, disclosed that [redacted] is suspected of being an alcoholic, and is well known to the police department.

On 12/3/75, [redacted], Service Assistant, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 400 N. Washington, Magnolia, Arkansas, advised that company records indicated that telephone number [redacted] has been assigned to [redacted] for more than one year. [redacted] identified [redacted], Chief Operator, as the individual who had been on duty the night of 11/22/75. [redacted] when contacted 12/3/75, stated one of her operators had reported the situation concerning a telephone call to the FBI Office at Little Rock from telephone number [redacted]. The operator had identified [redacted] as the individual who made this call. Identification was based on prior experience in handling calls from [redacted] while he was seemingly intoxicated, and by identification of the telephone number of origin.

LR 89-21

[redacted] was recontacted, 12/3/75, and it was explained that investigation to identify the caller was for the purpose of determining the truth and extent of information the caller had tried to make available to the FBI. At this time, [redacted] stated he had been discussing with his wife the Agent's prior visit and they had come to the conclusion that he, [redacted] "could" have placed the call while intoxicated. He advised that he had an alcohol problem and was not responsible for his actions after he had been drinking heavily. He noted that on Saturday, 11/22/75, he had been drinking quite heavily and as a result of reading about KENNEDY's assassination in the newspapers and hearing about it on the television, he may have fantasized the situation reported by the caller. [redacted] stated if he had in fact made the call it had been only because of his drinking and not because the information given had any basis in fact. He averred that he had been in Dallas, Texas, at the time of KENNEDY's death to attend special classes given by Borg-Warner, his employer at that time. He stated, however, that he was never acquainted with either RUBY or OSWALD, and had no information of any kind concerning the assassination.

[redacted] was advised that his explanation of events was understood but that he should be particularly careful to make certain no repetition of the situation occurred.

A description of [redacted] as obtained during interview from observation and information furnished by him is as follows:

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Address	[redacted] Magnolia, Arkansas
Date of Birth	December 3, 1926

PLR Columbia County, Ark.

LR 89-21

Place of Birth	Columbia County, Arkansas
Height	6'1"
Weight	210
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Florid
Wife	[redacted]
Occupation	Unemployed, used car salesman, accountant

Inasmuch as [redacted] possessed no real information concerning the assassination of former President KENNEDY, no further investigation in this matter is contemplated.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 12/31/75

FROM : H. N. BASSETT

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
(LEE HARVEY OSWALD NOTE TO FBI)

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise that a detailed review has been made of the testimony of four current and former Dallas Office employees before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary (Edwards Committee), conducted on December 11 and 12, 1975. These employees, namely, Nannie Lee Fenner (clerical employee); J. Gordon Shanklin (former SAC, retired); SA James P. Hosty (now assigned Kansas City Office); and SA Kenneth C. Howe (now assigned San Diego Office) were called to testify concerning the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to the FBI Office on an unknown date prior to the assassination of President Kennedy on 11/22/63, at which time Oswald left a note with Mrs. Fenner for SA Hosty.

This matter of Oswald's visit and note was investigated by the Inspection Division and the results of this inquiry were furnished to the Attorney General. Mr. J. B. Adams testified before the Edwards Committee concerning this inquiry on 10/21/75 and the testimony of the four cited individuals was a follow-up to this earlier testimony.

Fenner's Testimony

A review of Fenner's testimony on 12/11/75 generally followed that of her affidavits furnished under oath with the only major new information being that she testified that Oswald was still in the office when she took the note to then ASAC Kyle Clark. She testified that she immediately took the note to the ASAC in the event the contents were of sufficient importance that he would want to have Oswald detained. On her interview by the Inspection Staff she never mentioned this development to us.

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When asked as to whether she had ever discussed the Oswald note and visit with anyone else in the FBI (other than Helen May, ASAC Clark, and

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1 - Messrs. Adams, Mintz, Walsh (Woodward), Wannall

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SA Hosty) Mrs. Fenner stated that she had not done so until after Joe Schott (now retired SA out of the Dallas Office) wrote his book, "No Left Turns" in 1975, at which time she discussed the matter with SA Ural Horton (now retired). Our inquiry clearly established that Fenner mentioned this matter on several occasions to personnel in the Dallas Office prior to 1975. It is interesting to note that during the testimony Mrs. Fenner was not asked concerning her statement to us that she had been instructed by Supervisor Howe sometime after the assassination to forget the Oswald letter. In fact, during the testimony Mrs. Fenner, after testifying that ASAC Clark told her to forget the note, was then asked if this was the only conversation she had with anybody in the immediate time frame following the assassination and according to the transcript she responded by nodding her head in the affirmative.

Mrs. Fenner testified that she was interviewed on two occasions by the Inspection Division on the 15th of July relating she was placed under oath immediately after admitting she had received this Oswald note. This is erroneous inasmuch as Mrs. Fenner was not placed under oath until the second interview on that date when she furnished the sworn statement.

In her testimony Mrs. Fenner advised that she and her husband were watching television on Sunday morning, 11/24/63, and observed Oswald being moved from the city jail and she stated to her husband, "Oh my God, that's the man who brought the letter to the office." In her affidavit to us Mrs. Fenner stated she initially identified Oswald from newspaper photographs as being the person who delivered the note for SA Hosty.

Shanklin's Testimony

Shanklin appeared before the Committee immediately after Mrs. Fenner and furnished a long opening statement in which he recited circumstances in the Dallas Office at the time of the assassination and immediately thereafter and unequivocally stated he has no recollection of hearing of Oswald's visit to the office or of the note prior to learning of this information in July of 1975. He stated he had no recollection of ever seeing the note and no recollection of discussing the note or Oswald's visit with anyone at the time prior to July, 1975. He stated that if, as Mrs. Fenner alleged, the note contained a threat to blow up the Dallas Field Office or any threat of violence and it had been brought to his attention he would remember it to this day. He was vigorously questioned by all Congressmen in attendance and Congressman Drinan was very forceful in attempting to pin Shanklin down to yes or no answers concerning these events.

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Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Hosty's Testimony

Hosty testified on 12/12/75, the day after Mrs. Fenner and Shanklin appeared. The initial questioning pertained to his assignment of the Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald cases and investigation he performed prior to Kennedy's assassination. Hosty also testified concerning his activities on 11/22/63, including his interview of Oswald on that date. Hosty's testimony closely followed that of his affidavits furnished to us during the course of our inquiry and contained no deviation as to his recollection concerning the Oswald note.

In response to a question, Hosty stated that when he testified before the Warren Commission, he was instructed before testifying that he was only to answer questions that were asked of him and he was not to expand or elaborate in any manner. According to Hosty, he was given these instructions by Shanklin, Dallas Agent Supervisor Gemberling and former Assistant to the Director Belmont. Hosty continued by explanation that any law enforcement officer, in testifying, is to stick to first-hand knowledge and not volunteer anything. According to Hosty, he was specifically instructed not to discuss FBI policy and if any such questions were asked by the Commission, he was to defer to Mr. Belmont. Hosty continued that with regard to his current testimony, he was instructed to tell everything and to hold back in no manner, shape or form.

The Committee members asked many questions of Hosty concerning the disciplinary action taken against him as well as others, both in the field and at Headquarters. Concerning his own disciplinary action, Hosty testified that he did not think his discipline was justified and explained that he responded by memorandum dated 12/6/63 to the SAC in answering the 16 questions then Assistant Director James Gale (Inspection Division) had telephoned to the SAC on 12/5/63. According to Hosty, he answered those questions applicable to himself in his memorandum. He continued that on 12/8/63 Supervisor Howe came out of Shanklin's office, obviously perturbed and upset, and handed both copies of Hosty's memorandum to Hosty and told him to keep these as he "might need these some day." Hosty testified he did keep the memorandum of 12/6/63.

Hosty testified approximately five or six years ago while assigned to the Kansas City Office, his personnel file was left unattended on his supervisor's desk and he perused his file as he was curious as to why he had been censured. He stated in his file he found a memorandum from the Agent in

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Charge (Shanklin) to Headquarters in which the SAC set forth answers to the questions propounded by Assistant Director Gale. According to Hosty, both his answers and those of Howe were set forth and at the end of the memorandum was an addendum by Mr. Shanklin. According to Hosty, two of the answers attributable to him were not the answers that he gave in his 12/6/63 memorandum to the SAC. He advised the SAC's memorandum to the Bureau stated that "I felt maybe I was wrong and should have done it differently." Hosty testified that he did not make such a statement and his letter of censure was based upon these false and changed answers. Hosty continued that his disciplinary action "had to do with administrative handling of my interviewing Marina Oswald in November of 1963 and my placing a memorandum in the file opposed to writing a letter to FBIHQ" in May of 1963. Hosty was asked if he had appealed his disciplinary action prior to discussing this matter with Director Kelley in 1973 and replied in the negative stating that he felt it would have been useless. In response to why he felt it would have been useless, Hosty said because it was obvious that the people he would have to appeal to were the ones that were responsible for the change. Concerning Hosty's 12/6/63 memorandum setting forth his response to Mr. Gale's questions, he advised that his attorney had two copies of his memorandum which were turned over to the Committee. Hosty further testified that each one of the copies had some corrections and additions in handwriting, Supervisor Howe writing on one of the copies and he, Hosty, making minor changes on the other copy.

During the questioning relating to the disciplinary action, Hosty stated that he felt he and Howe were penalized more than all the others who were censured and further commented that it was a normal procedure for Washington to focus the blame for some failure away from itself and onto some Agent out in the field. It should be noted during this questioning about the disciplinary action Hosty stated that Congressman Edwards wanted to bring up the disciplinary phase of the matter.

Hosty also testified that while assigned to the Kansas City Office, then SAC Carl Dissley, just prior to Dissley's retirement, told Hosty that he had recommended to the Bureau that Hosty be considered for promotion to the position of relief supervisor and according to Dissley, Hosty had been turned down for the reason that there was a stop on Hosty's file from Mr. Tolson. In subsequent questioning Hosty clarified this by stating that SAC Dissley did not make his recommendation in writing to Headquarters but he made a telephone inquiry to see if it was feasible to submit a written request, and when Dissley was advised in the negative, no written record was made.

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Hosty testified concerning the disciplinary action that in October, 1973, he orally brought this matter to the attention of Mr. Kelley and on his instructions reduced the matter to writing and sent the material personally to Mr. Kelley. He continued that about five weeks later he received a letter from Mr. Kelley which stated in essence that the action was taken under Director Hoover and he himself could do nothing about that previous action taken by another person. Hosty also related that he had presented his original answers to Gale's questions as an attachment to his letter of explanation to Mr. Kelley. Hosty did state that approximately eight months after bringing this to Mr. Kelley's attention he was given a small promotion which was the first favorable personnel action he had received since November, 1963. (Hosty received a quality within-grade increase on 4/10/75.)

Howe's Testimony

Howe's testimony on 12/12/75 immediately followed that of Hosty. His testimony closely followed that previously furnished to the Bureau with one notable change. Howe had advised us that following the assassination of President Kennedy he had learned from Fenner that Oswald had been to the Dallas Office and left a note for Hosty. However, he told us he had no distinct recollection of having gone to SAC Shanklin with this information. In his testimony before the Committee, Howe stated after learning of this information from Fenner he reported same to Shanklin.

Howe was questioned extensively concerning the disciplinary action meted out by the Bureau as well as the handling of the response to Gale's 16 questions as referred to above. Concerning the answering of these questions, Howe related that he and Hosty sat down together and answered the questions in rough draft form to the best of their ability and then they took the answers in to Shanklin's office where the proposed responses were discussed with both Shanklin and Jim Malley (Inspector James R. Malley who was on special assignment in Dallas at the time). According to Howe, he and Hosty went over the responses with Shanklin and Malley and there were some changes that they suggested as to how certain responses could be worded a little bit differently. Howe states he does not recall giving the rough draft copy with noted changes to Hosty but pointed out that Hosty was present when the changes were made. Howe also pointed out he and Hosty jointly prepared their responses to the questions and Howe stated he was satisfied with the changes that were made. Howe also testified that he had no knowledge that the answers prepared by Hosty and himself were changed without their knowledge.

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Howe was asked if it was a practice at that time in the FBI that whenever there was a possibility the Bureau might be criticized for some failure or alleged failure whether a scapegoat was made of some Agent in the field in order to get the focus away from Washington. In response Howe stated the Bureau is all one organization and a dereliction of an Agent is a reflection against the FBI as a whole and that is the reason derelictions of specific Agents were subject to disciplinary action because the dereliction reflected on the Bureau. Howe continued that Mr. Hoover was a strict disciplinarian and considered anything that happened to the Bureau as a reflection upon the Bureau itself. Howe pointed out that people at Headquarters were disciplined and given letters of censure the same as a street Agent in the field.

Details and Observations Concerning Gale's 16 Questions to SAC, Dallas, on 12/5/63, Hosty's Responding Memorandum of 12/6/63, and Resulting Disciplinary Action

With regard to Hosty's testimony on the 1963 disciplinary action and his allegations that portions of his explanations were changed, the following is set forth:

A review of Bureau files failed to locate any memorandum prepared by Gale concerning the questions he telephoned to SAC Shanklin on 12/5/63. Dallas files do contain a Shanklin memorandum to the file of that date setting forth that at 3:30 p.m. Gale telephonically requested that answers be furnished to the Bureau concerning 16 questions which are set forth in Shanklin's memorandum.

Bureau file 67-798, serial 3048, is an airtel from Dallas to the Bureau, dated 12/8/63, referring to Gale's telephone calls of 12/5 and 6/63, and enclosing among other things an undated 24-page letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka," responding to 15 of Gale's questions. It is noted that in his response Shanklin combined two questions into one, which accounts for the variance in the number of questions asked and those answered. In submitting the response SAC Shanklin did not enclose any memoranda from either Hosty or Howe, and a review of Bureau files, including Hosty's personnel file, fails to locate Hosty's memorandum of 12/6/63. Inquiry of the SAC, Kansas City, determined a review of Hosty's field personnel file likewise failed to contain a copy of his 12/6/63 memorandum, although a copy of Shanklin's 24-page undated response is in Hosty's personnel file bearing

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a block stamp date of 12/8/63. The ASAC, Dallas Office, made a search of the Dallas personal and confidential file (maintained by the SAC) and contained therein is Shanklin's undated 24-page LHM in response to Gale's questions; however, this file does not contain Hosty's memorandum of 12/6/63. The LHM does have a notation that copies were filed in personnel files of Hosty, Howe, and two other Agents.

When Hosty brought this matter to Mr. Kelley's attention by letter dated 10/24/73, he furnished to Mr. Kelley two copies of his 12/6/63, four-page, single-spaced memorandum, both copies bearing differing handwritten notations and/or corrections. Hosty also furnished to Mr. Kelley an undated routing slip directed to Hosty with the notation "Jim - for your disposition," initialed "H," presumed to be Supervisor Howe. A review of these two documents fails to detect any wording by Hosty, either direct or implied, that he "should have notified the Bureau earlier," or as set forth in Shanklin's memorandum, "Although it possibly would have been better to do so prior to 8/23/63." These items turned over to Mr. Kelley are now filed in Hosty's Bureau personnel file [redacted] In his letter to Mr. Kelley and with reference to his 12/6/63 memorandum of explanations, Hosty acknowledged he was aware that Supervisore Howe did make alterations to his answers "without my advice or consent but with my knowledge." Hosty wrote that the answers appearing in Shanklin's overall memorandum of 12/8/63 are not "these answers either." Hosty continued that it appears his answers were changed a second time, probably on 12/8/63, without his knowledge and reiterated the most obvious change is the false answers to questions 5 and 6 in which he is falsely quoted as saying, "Perhaps I should have notified the Bureau earlier." Hosty contended this wording constituted an admission of guilt which he did not make at any time.

(It is noted the wording Hosty claims was changed is set forth in Shanklin's undated 24-page LHM, under question 5. A review of question 6 contains no similar wording but does state the "reason for not reporting to the Bureau the various investigative steps being taken are covered hereinbefore." It is assumed Hosty feels this phrase, particularly "are covered hereinbefore" encompasses the questioned wording referred to above in the response to question 5.)

It would appear that after Shanklin got Gale's telephone call to answer the 16 questions he had Hosty and Howe prepare their responses and furnish a memorandum to him, which he then incorporated into one overall response

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(the 24-page LHM) which was utilized by Gale in writing his memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated 12/10/63. A review of Shanklin's undated 24-page LHM, in responding to question 5 (Why was not a report submitted by Dallas from 3/25/63 until 8/23/63 concerning a lead to determine Oswald's employment? Why the delay?) and particularly the explanation attributed to Hosty states in part, "Although it possibly would have been better to do so prior to 8/23/63, (emphasis added) these investigative results were not reported to the Bureau until location of the Oswalds was established in New Orleans since they did not appear particularly significant and the investigation, looking toward accomplishment of the principal objective of it, interview of Marina Oswald under the SOBIR Program was going forward." The underlined phrase is the particular wording that Hosty objects to and states constitutes an admission of guilt on his part.

It was apparently on the basis of Shanklin's 24-page LHM that Gale made his recommendations and Mr. Hoover approved disciplinary action against Hosty and other field and Headquarters personnel for their part in the investigation. In this regard Gale recommended and it was approved that Hosty be censured and placed on probation for inadequate investigation, including earlier interview of Oswald's wife, delayed reporting, failure to put subject on Security Index, and for holding investigation in abeyance after being in receipt of information that subject had been in contact with Soviet Embassy, Mexico City.

It should be noted that in submitting his response to Gale's 16 questions, Shanklin made no recommendations for administrative action concerning any Dallas Office employees, either in his 24-page LHM or in his cover airtel. On the last page of the LHM Shanklin stated, "I have reviewed the two pertinent files and I agree with the comments made in the memorandum of explanations submitted by the Agents and Supervisor Kenneth C. Howe."

After Hosty brought this matter to the attention of Mr. Kelley in 1973 the Administrative Division prepared a memorandum (R. G. Hunsinger to Mr. Walsh) dated 11/14/73, setting forth the background concerning Hosty's involvement in the Oswald case and the resultant administrative action. This memorandum pointed out Hosty was determined to be derelict in some aspects of the Oswald investigation by Mr. Hoover and it recommended and was approved that Hosty be so advised by Mr. Kelley. By letter dated 11/14/73 Hosty was so informed. Hosty was also advised that the previous administrative action was Mr. Hoover's prerogative and Mr. Kelley had no basis for making a change in that decision.

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It should be noted this memorandum pointed out that no inquiries had been conducted to determine if and by whom changes were made in the memorandum submitted by Hosty on 12/6/63 to Shanklin. The memorandum pointed out the alleged changes did not significantly alter the status of this situation as the action taken against Hosty was not based on an admission of delay by him and it was recommended that in view of this fact and the lapse of time no additional inquiry was warranted.

Current Developments

Legal Counsel memorandum to J. B. Adams captioned, "Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary," dated 12/23/75, advised that by letter to the Attorney General from Congressman Don Edwards dated 12/15/75, Edwards referred to Hosty's testimony before his Committee wherein Hosty stated certain information in his personnel file was erroneous. According to Edwards, the implications in Hosty's testimony were that his answers were intentionally misrepresented for purposes of allowing appropriate censure. Edwards requests that the Committee would like to review the appropriate portions of Hosty's file for the purpose of determining if such a misstatement occurred. Edwards also asked for information concerning policies and procedures utilized by the FBI in personnel matters. The Legal Counsel memorandum recommended the Administrative Division prepare the necessary response for forwarding to the Deputy Attorney General.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

1. Concerning Hosty's testimony relating to his 12/6/63 memorandum of explanations, it appears the stance taken in November, 1973, that the alleged change did not significantly alter the status of Hosty's disciplinary action should stand. There is no question but what Hosty did prepare a memorandum and that the specific wording in question alluded to above did appear in Shanklin's composite LHM but was not set forth in Hosty's explanations. The only one who could possibly furnish explanations would be Shanklin and in view of the fact that 12 years have elapsed, it is most questionable that he could furnish any additional light on the subject matter.

ADDENDUM BY LEGAL COUNSEL, 12/31/75, JAM:mfd.

In view of the interpretation by Congressman Edwards that Hosty's answers were intentionally misrepresented for purposes of allowing appropriate censure & the apparent intention of the Committee to inquire into that matter, I believe it would be prudent to resolve the doubt in favor of interviewing Shanklin in order that the Bureau will have covered all investigative possibilities in this matter. Therefore, I recommend that Mr. Shanklin be interviewed.

CONTINUED - OVER

2. The Administrative Division memorandum of 11/14/73 pointed out no inquiries had been conducted concerning Hosty's having access to his personnel file, in violation of Bureau regulations, and it likewise is recommended that this not be further pursued.

OK

3. Concerning the response to the Edwards Committee for review of the pertinent portions of Hosty's file concerning the alleged misstatements, the Inspection Division will coordinate such response with the Administrative Division.

TJJ

Copy of this memo and
copies of Hosty's 12/6/63 memo
forwarded to Inspector Bassett
Dallas Office 1/12/75 with instructions
to interview Shanklin.
Jac

Mr. Jenkins 7/31/75

Mr. McDermott

RECORDS OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached are an original and copy of a memorandum from Leon Ulman, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, to the Director dated 7/22/75, with enclosures, under the above caption. On the copy the Director has inquired as to who was handling. This is to advise that Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Section, Files and Communications Division, will handle.

This memorandum relates to review of FBI documents contained in captioned records which have been previously furnished to the National Archives. The memorandum calls for review of the material in accordance with the provisions of the FOIA, and notes the previously published guidelines used as a criteria for release of data in the past are currently being reviewed by the Department of Justice, Office of Legal Counsel, in light of the 1974 Amendments to the FOIA.

The FOIA section will contact the appropriate National Archives representatives to arrange for review of material, and will coordinate any release of data with the General Investigative Division and the Intelligence Division. Special Agent Thomas W. Bresson of the FOIA Section has been designated as coordinator in accordance with the request contained in the attached memorandum, and Robert Saloschin, Department's Office of Legal Counsel, was so advised on 7/25/75 in response to his query. It is planned that this request will be handled in chronological order along with our other outstanding FOIA requests. 4641

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Mansfield
MBB:rar (5)

Do not file. 62-107060-7463
Return to Howard
Rm 5143 JEH.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Clarence M. Kelley
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: JUL 22 1975

FROM : Leon Ulman
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Records of President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Enclosed is a letter from the Archivist of the United States, with attachments, asking the Department of Justice to review certain documents of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy that are presently withheld from research, to determine whether such documents now may be, or must be, disclosed. We would appreciate your designating someone to review the FBI documents mentioned in the Archivist's letter, in view of the 1974 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act, and reporting the FBI's conclusions concerning those documents which may be disclosed, so that we can prepare the Department's report to the Archivist.

This Office is currently reviewing the "Guidelines for Review of Materials Submitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," in light of the 1974 amendments to the Freedom of Information Act.

Attachment

JUL 23 1975

Do not file. Return to Howard Rm 3443 JEH

62-109060-763

1 Xerox of concerning only material

ENCLOSURE

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service

Washington, DC 20408

RECEIVED
JUL 9 10 16 AM '75
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

JUL 3 1975

Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy transferred its records to the National Archives in November 1964 to be "permanently preserved under the rules and regulations of the National Archives and applicable Federal law" (Report of the Commission, p. XV). The records included some documents which are withheld from disclosure by specific statutes, security classified records, investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes, and medical and personnel records. It was apparent that the records of the Commission would have to be reviewed on a document-by-document basis in order to identify the relatively few documents of this nature that could not immediately be made available for research.

Reviews of the records have been conducted in accordance with "Guidelines for Review of Materials Submitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," which were prepared by the Department of Justice in consultation with the agencies which furnished records to the Commission (copy enclosed; see also the enclosed related memoranda of Attorney General Katzenbach of April 13, 1965, and McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, of April 19, 1965). Under these guidelines (page 2) it is the responsibility of the Archivist of the United States to arrange for successive reviews of the records of the Commission that are withheld from research. As it is now five years since the review of the Numbered Document File of the Commission in 1970, it is time for the documents that are withheld from research to be reviewed again as indicated in the last paragraph of the guidelines. The National Archives will be pleased to show the documents withheld from research at the request of your Department to any members of your staff who may be selected to review them. About three linear feet of FBI documents are withheld at the request of the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice.

129-01-2

These records, of course, should be reviewed under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) as amended, and one or more of the specific exemptions listed in 5 U.S.C. 552 (b) should be cited as the basis for withholding any documents that you request.

Do not File, Return
to Howard, Rm. 5441 JFK. 62-109060-7463

the National Archives to withhold from research. Security classified documents should also be reviewed under the terms of Executive Order 11652 and one of the specific bases for classification of documents listed in the order (Section 5 (B)), as well as the level of classification desired, should be cited as the basis for continued classification of any documents you do not feel should be declassified.

Because of the recent amendments to the Freedom of Information Act, the Department of Justice may wish to revise the guidelines to conform to the terms of that act for future use.

The following staff members of the National Archives may be called for any additional information that may be needed: Mr. Mark C. Eckhoff, Chief, Legislative, Judicial and Fiscal Branch, or Mr. Marion M. Johnson, on Code 13, Extension 23171.

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosure

December 31, 1975

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. McDermott

Dr. James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Rhoads:

Reference is made to your letter to the Attorney General dated July 3, 1975, regarding review of the FBI documents in possession of the Archives relating to the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Your letter was referred to the FBI on July 21, 1975, by Deputy Assistant Attorney General Leon Ulman.

The review of the Numbered Document File was completed by the Freedom of Information-Privacy Act (FOIPA) Section, [illegible], on December 15, 1975. Because of their bulk, arrangements will be made with Mr. Marion Johnson of your staff to effect transmittal of the documents to you. The documents, which consist of 2,436 pages, in the Numbered Document File have been reviewed under the terms of the FOIA (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552) as amended and the specific exemptions applied are noted on the inventory. 62-109060-7463

MAILED 7 DEC 31 1975 FBI

ENCLOSURE

As you will note, some documents which heretofore bore a classification have been declassified in their entirety. However, in other instances the inventory shows that excised copies have been declassified. With respect to the latter, the original document still holds its original classification and cannot be made available to researchers, but the excised declassified document can be made available because the reasonably segregable portion which gave rise to classification has been excised. Of the 2,436 pages of documents in the Numbered Document File, 587 pages have been withheld in their entirety; 312 pages were denied by the Internal Revenue Service based on Title 26, United States Code, Sections 6103 and 7213; 263 are not available at this time because they had to be referred to other agencies

2 - The Deputy Attorney General
1 - Susan M. Hauser
1 - Michael Shaheen
1 - Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Attn: Leon Ulman

JEH:aed (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
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Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

or to other governments; 14 pages were denied because they dealt with medical records of third parties or because their release would clearly constitute an unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the person involved.

Remaining to be completed, and which will be the subject of a later inventory, are the documents referred to other agencies and to other countries, and the contents of a miscellaneous folder which was contained with the Numbered Document File.

This miscellaneous folder contains 678 pages of documents consisting of unclassified/classified/other agency/other country material which will take time to process since identifying data, (such as commission document number or commission exhibit number or FBI serialization) has been obliterated.

For your information, Mr. William Florence, of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, has been advised of the progress of the review and he expressed his complete satisfaction with the progress of the review to date. If my staff can be of any further assistance to you, please feel free to so indicate.

A close working relationship has developed between Mr. Marion Johnson and the Agents assigned to the FBI FOIPA Section which has contributed greatly to the speedy review of these documents.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Based on McDermott to Jenkins memo dated 12/31/75.

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 12/19/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 12/9/75; Houston airtel to Bureau with LHM, dated 12/1/75, and Dallas airtel to Bureau with LHM, dated 11/13/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies and for Houston two (2) copies of an LHM reflecting information on [redacted], currently an inmate in the Texas Department of Corrections. This individual is a dangerous vindictive person whose mental condition is subject to considerable question, although he has been found capable of standing trial in previous instances. He has been known to designate copies of communications prepared by him to certain magazines.

Dallas files referred to in attached LHM are:

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Houston (Enc. 2)
(1 - 44-4991)
(1 - 62-2115)
2 - Dallas
(1 - 89-43)
(1 - 44-6310)
RPG:mhb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 62-109060-7464

7 DEC 22 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

DL [redacted], which file was opened 5/6/67, and closed 6/1/67;

DL [redacted] ET AL; ANTI-RACKETEERING", OO: Oklahoma City;

DL [redacted] Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, PD; [redacted] - VICTIM, CR", OO: Oklahoma City;

DL [redacted], [redacted]., BANK BURGLARY SUSPECTS; DALLAS DIVISION";

DL [redacted], Buffle [redacted], Tarrant County, Fort Worth, Texas; [redacted] - VICTIM, CR."

DL [redacted] Dallas, Dallas County, Texas; [redacted] - VICTIM; CR".

There does not appear to be any logical manner in which an investigation could be pursued concerning [redacted] alleged "syndicate ties". The individual mentioned by [redacted] (first name unknown) [redacted] is not identifiable from a review of Dallas files.

No further action is contemplated UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
December 19, 1975

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

The files of the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect the following information concerning Finis Smith Blankenship:

[redacted] FBI number [redacted] has been fingerprinted by numerous law enforcement agencies for a variety of offenses since 1954. He served a sentence for arson at Texas State Penitentiary and has been convicted of lesser offenses. He was found sane by a Tarrant County, Texas jury in December, 1968 after conviction and sentence of fifty years in connection with armed robbery charges. He is currently incarcerated in the Ellis Unit, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville, Texas.

[redacted] is well known to law enforcement officers in Texas and Oklahoma as a suspect in various types of crime, including burglary. In June, 1967, [redacted] complained to the FBI office at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma that he was injured by handcuffs that were too tight, in connection with his arrest by officers of the Oklahoma City Police Department on April 18, 1967 on a traffic offense. Investigation discloses a loaded sawed-off shotgun was observed in his car, and he was handcuffed for this reason as well as personal knowledge of his criminal reputation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

62-109164-7464

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

While incarcerated in Tarrant County Jail, Fort Worth, Texas in March, 1968, [redacted] alleged use of excessive force on the part of [redacted] which was denied by [redacted]. Extensive investigation resulted in no prosecution. [redacted] later stated to an FBI agent that he had grabbed the revolver of one of the officers transporting him on April 4, 1968 from Fort Worth, Texas to Dallas, Texas. He said it was his intention to kill the officer and then kill himself.

[redacted] was at liberty briefly in July, 1968 after escape from the Johnson County Jail, Cleburne, Texas, in which county he had been indicted on felony charges. Thereafter, [redacted] attempted to file with the District Clerk, Northern District of Texas, a pleading that the court require F. Lee Bailey, nationally known criminal attorney, to represent him in connection with said charges.

In May, 1969, the Dallas FBI office received a copy of pleading prepared by [redacted], at that time an inmate of the Texas Department of Corrections, in which he named [redacted], and [redacted] respectively, of Dallas County, Texas, as respondents in a suit for $1,250,000.00 and asked the United States District Court to compel the respondents "to get the Plaintiff the necessary medical treatment for his serious injuries, that was inflicted upon Plaintiff at the direction of respondent in Dallas County Jail."

Airtel

DEC-30 62-109060-7464

12/23/75

To: SACs, Dallas
Houston

1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Cunningham

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for receiving offices are two copies each of letter sent by [redacted] to the U. S. Department of Justice. A letter is being sent by FBIHQ advising him his request for a copy of the report he gave SA Edgar J. Hartung is being processed in turn.

No additional interview of [redacted] regarding the assassination of President Kennedy appears warranted.

Enclosures - 2

WEN:amd
(8)

NOTE: [redacted] is confined to a Texas Department of Corrections Unit at Huntsville, Texas, serving 50 years for robbery. He claims Lee Harvey Oswald came to him in 1963 in Irving, Texas, looking for two people to help him assassinate President Kennedy for $50,000 each. He declined to assist and never saw Oswald again. [redacted] reportedly had a nervous breakdown in 1967. He claims to have tried to sell this story to several magazines in past years with no success. He also made several Civil Rights allegations which are being handled separately. On 12/ 8/75, [redacted] requested a copy of report he gave to SA [redacted] and requested to be recontacted by another Agent. Request for copy of report is being handled by SA [redacted] of FOIA. Dallas advises [redacted] is a dangerous, vindictive person, whose mental condition is subject to considerable question.

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Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM
DEC 22 1975
FBI

55 JAN 16 1978

TELETYPE UNIT

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

December 22, 1975

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Cochran
1 - Mr. Moore

Mr. Archie P. Lambert
1219 Humboldt Street
Bellingham, Washington 98225

Dear Mr. Lambert:

Your letter of December 4, 1975, concerning the assassination of President Kennedy has been received by me and I can certainly understand your concern in writing.

For your information, Laboratory examination of the shell casings found at the scene of the shooting revealed no differences in the depressions made by the firing pin, nor were any indications found that the rifle may have misfired.

I am indeed pleased you were thoughtful enough to bring this to my attention, but as I trust you may see, the physical evidence does not support your theory.

Your stamped envelope is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley

REC-69 - 7465

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure

DEC 31 1975

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 7
DEC 22 1975
FBI

GPO : 1975 O - 569-

Mr. Archie F. Lambert

NOTE: Writer set forth theory that the first bullet misfired, lodged in the barrel of Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle, and was forced out by the second shot. He feels depressions made by firing pin on the shell casings would be of varying depths. SA Cortlandt Cunningham of the Laboratory Division advises depressions were all the same and there was no evidence of a misfire. No identifiable record found regarding writer in indices.

December 1, 1975

FBI

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Thank you for your letter. As much as President Ford would like to reply personally to every communication he receives, it is simply not possible for him to do so. Therefore, he has asked the departments and agencies of the Federal Government to reply in his behalf in those instances where they have special knowledge or special authority under the law. For this reason your previous communication was forwarded to officials of the Department of Justice.

I am sorry that the referral of your letter caused you concern, but I do want to assure you that it was given careful attention here at the White House before being forwarded for additional consideration.

Sincerely,

Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondence

7466

DEC 31 1975

Mr. [redacted]
Huntington Beach, California 92646

Enclosure - Press Conf. #23 of President, 11/26/75

cm

ENCLOSURE

JUSTICE (Previous to you 11/14/75)

59 JAN 15 1976

COMMUNICATIONS

File 62-109060-

62-109060

5 LFE

November 22,1975 -1-

[redacted]
Huntington Beach,
Calif.,92646

Justice (Pentagon, 11/14/75)
Gerald R. Ford
1600 Pennsylvainia Avenue,
Weshington D. C.,
20510

Mr. Ford:

If you would look up at the day that is written on the top of the page,todays date,something bad may pere in your nomery.If you don't remember,JFK was shot twelve years ago today.

And nine days after the assassination,President Lyndon Bains Johnson set up a seven man commission to make a complete investigation and report of the incident.Among the seven,you were chosen to represent the president's best congressenal lawers. But,dispite all the eight months that you and your six fellow members of the commission-dispite the fresdom to question all the witnesses,find all the facts and use the fancy know-how involved in a criminal investigation-you lied.I have found flows in many of your exibits in the seventeen-thousand page, twenty-six volume report.I have put a motto on the Warren Commission Report."It does'nt have to be long to be right-But it sure helps."That is about what that pile of lit. adds up to.A pile of literature.Nothing more.

I have written you many letters on the subject and all that I have recieved is a "rubber signed form letter" of which more are in publication then the 1975 penny.

ENCLOSURE

I recently wrote you a letter telling you I could prove Lee Harvey Oswald innocent. I got one of those envelopes containing the same rubber stamped letter. Three times that has happened.

I wired you ten days ago to tell you that I have evedence to prove the innocence of Lee Harvey Oswald. I mentioned to you to contact me. Perferrible in letter or telephone call that I could talk to you without the danger of assassination plots. Three in the past two months is enough. I am obtainible at the following location:

[redacted]
Huntington Beach,
California, 92646
[redacted]

Thank you for your time and toil. Please reply to thise letter other then a "rubber stamped, White House return address" envolope and letter. And if anyone but President Gerald R. Ford is reading this letter, I will sue them for tampering with United States Mail.

Thanks and signed,

[redacted]

Post Script: Don't get me wrong. I fell that you are doing a marvolous job as president. You just were'nt cut out as a lawer.

FBI COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 13 1975

TELETYPE

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Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

MR 002 WF PLAIN

1:09 AM NITEL DECEMBER 12, 1975 MWC SENT 12-13-75 AEP

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

SAC, BOSTON

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)

ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

ENCL. FORWARDED TO BOSTON IS ONE FACSIMILE OF A LETTER DATED DECEMBER 6, 1975, SENT TO MR. DAVID SCHOUMAKER ABC NEWS, AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, FROM [redacted] LITTLETON, N.H., 03561.

LEAD: BOSTON DIVISION: AT LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE: INTERVIEW EXPEDITIOUSLY [redacted] REGARDING CONTENTS OF HIS LETTER. SUBMIT RESULTS IN A FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. ADVISE US SECRET SERVICE, BOSTON, REGARDING LETTER.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[redacted] INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, US SECRET SERVICE HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D.C., ADVISED OF THIS LETTER DECEMBER 12, 1975.

REC-31 62-109060-7467

ST-114

6 DEC 30 1975

ORIGINAL LETTER WILL BE SENT TO FBI LABORATORY, DOCUMENT SECTION, AT A LATER DATE.

END.

V/A [illegible]
Lincolnlees. WFO
Reading Copy of Ltr.

59 JAN 2 1976

CC -

UNIFORM CR. REP.

1219 Humboldt Street
Bellingham, WA 98225

December 4, 1975

F. B. I.
J. Edgar Hoover Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20260

Subject: John Kennedy Assassination

Gentlemen:

While watching the Dan Rather Documentary on the assassination of John Kennedy, I saw something that might explain the almost simultaneous hits on Kennedy and Connolly when there was only one rifleman shooting. A close-up was shown on the screen of the bullet taken from Connolly's thigh, this bullet showed a definite depression in the base (normally this type of bullet has a flat base) and indicated considerable pressure had been applied to it by a rounded object. Another bullet?

My theory is this:

REC 27 1-1144-7468

Oswald first pulled the trigger when the President's car was coming down the street directly toward the book depository - the rifle misfired - (probably no powder in the shell casing). However, the firing of the primer in the shell casing created enough pressure to force the bullet out of the casing and into the lands of the rifle barrel. By the time Oswald had overcome his surprise that the rifle had not fired, the Presidential car had turned the corner. He then pumped in another cartridge and fired. Now, two bullets are coming out of the barrel at one time; the first bullet, bucking the air pressure, slows; the second bullet, traveling in the partial vacuum of the first, crowds the first bullet, upsetting its normal flight, it turns end over end and slows rapidly, slanting off course slightly. The first bullet travels straight on and strikes Kennedy in the back, the second bullet being considerably slowed by its tumbling action hits Connolly in the rib cage a split second later.

15 JAN 2 137

I understand there were three empty shell casings found at the scene of the shooting. If they are examined carefully one should have a deep depression, made by the firing pin, in the primer - the second should have a very shallow depression and show signs of excessive pressure - the third should show a normal depression.

If this theory is correct, only two shots were fired in the 5.6 second time interval when Kennedy was struck in the back and in the head.

I would appreciate a short note giving me your thoughts on this theory. I enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience.

Yours very truly,

Archie J. Lambert

56 JAN 12 1976

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mooke

DATE: 12-24-75

FROM : J. H. Campbell

SUBJECT: CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC WARREN C. DEBRUEYS
REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER

Asscc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
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Director Sec'y ___

By airtel 12-8-75, SAC deBrueys, San Juan, requested that the Director personally consider his request to testify before the appropriate Congressional committee to dispel persistent but false allegations that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant under the direction (implied) of deBrueys. DeBrueys enclosed a letter directed to him from free-lance writer Greg Roberts, who alleges that various Federal officials interviewed in captioned CBS documentary were lying as probably was deBrueys concerning Oswald and the assassination investigation. DeBrueys noted that various allegations concerning him stem from assertions of New Orleans barkeeper Orestes Pena, who claims he once saw deBrueys with Oswald, and the assertion of long-time FBI-John F. Kennedy assassination critic Mark Lane that when Oswald moved from Dallas to New Orleans so did deBrueys. The SAC believes these allegations can be easily refuted through Bureau and Warren Commission records, as well as interrogation under oath, of Pena by a Congressional committee.

SAC deBrueys states in his airtel: "For the sake of the Bureau's reputation as my own, and to insure the public is made aware of the gross perversions of the truth, I would urge that I be permitted to testify under oath before an appropriate Congressional Committee."

SAC deBrueys also suggested that CBS be requested to provide "as promised by their representative Bruce Hull," a full copy of the transcript of Hull's interview of deBrueys, for the CBS documentary. DeBrueys said he would like to have a copy for his "personal records."

62-107064-7469

SAC deBrueys requested that Director Kelley give personal consideration to his requests.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Mintz

AES:vag (8)

5 JAN 7 1976

CONTINUED - OVER

JAN 7 1976

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

J. H. Campbell to Moore memo
RE: CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC DEBRUEYS RE LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION, PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER

It should be noted that we have a complete tape of the two-part CBS documentary referred to by deBrueys, "The American Assassins," which was aired 11/25-26/75.

Legal Counsel Division today advised that SAC deBrueys is scheduled to testify January 8 in executive session before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities regarding the matters deBrueys refers to in his airtel. DeBrueys' appearance has been requested by the Committee. Legal Counsel Division is so advising SAC deBrueys.

RECOMMENDATION:

That SAC deBrueys be advised that the Bureau will contact CBS in order to obtain a transcript of the interview with Bruce Hull.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 07 1975

TELETYPE

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR 045 NY PLAIN

9:52 P.M. NITEL DECEMBER 4, 1975 GBM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (175-NEW)

UNSUB; AKA [redacted] ALLEGED INFO REGARDING JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, ALLEGED INFO REGARDING ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY; ASSAULT ON PRESIDENT.

ON DECEMBER 4, 1975, CAPTAIN GEOFFREY G. PROSCH, SUPERINTENDENT'S AIDE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK, ADVISED APPROXIMATELY 10:30 PM, DECEMBER 3, 1975, HE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS [redacted], NEW YORK CITY, AND A MEMBER OF THE B'NAI B'RITH WHO WANTED TO SPEAK TO LIEUTENAIN GENERAL SIDNEY BERRY, SUPERINTENDENT. CAPTAIN PROSCH DECLINED TO PUT CALLER THROUGH TO GENERAL BERRY. CALLER ADVISED HE HAD HIRED INTELLIGENCE REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND ON UP COMING ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY. WANTED GENERAL BERRY NOTIFIED AND TO RETURN HIS CALL. CALLER HUNG UP WITHOUT GIVING REASON CALL TO GENERAL BERRY AND NOT TO FBI OR SECRET SERVICE. CALLER DID NOT LEAVE TELEPHONE NUMBER.

RECORDED ITEM IN

1 cc ATT [illegible]
S/Set. [illegible]
WDC [illegible]
[illegible]

XEROX

JAN 7 1976

SA [redacted] UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED. INDICES NEW YORK OFFICE, CONTAIN REFERENCES REGARDING [redacted] UNABLE TO IDENTIFY ON LIMITED INFORMATION.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY HAS NO LISTING FOR [redacted] AT [redacted] NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP INFORMATION REGARDING ANY [redacted] AT [redacted]

END

HOLD

C. Legal Com. (Airtel x's 6)

NT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Dep. A.D.-Adm.
Dep. A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TELETYPE

UNRCD PLAIN

8:30PM NITEL DECEMBER 13, 1975 FLC

TO DIRECTOR

ALEXANDRIA

NEW YORK

WFO

FROM DALLAS (62-NEW)

UNSUB, AKA [redacted]; ALLEGED INFORMATION REGARDING JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION; ALLEGED INFORMATION REGARDING ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY. ASSAULT ON PRESIDENT.

RE DALLAS TELCALL TO NEW YORK DECEMBER 13, 1975, AND BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALEXANDRIA, NEW YORK, AND WFO DATED DECEMBER 12, 1975.

REC-29 62-10860-7471

EX 104

ON DECEMBER 13, 1975, FORMER SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN RECEIVED TELCALL FROM INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS [redacted], [redacted] BRONX, NEW YORK, TELEPHONE [redacted] [redacted] IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AND ASKED SHANKLIN IF HE (SHANKLIN) HAD ACTUALLY BEEN IN DALLAS ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION. [redacted] THEN ASKED WHAT THE WEATHER WAS LIKE ON THAT DAY AND WHAT THE WEATHER WAS LIKE IN DALLAS TODAY. [redacted] THEN WISHED SHANKLIN A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND TOLD SHANKLIN TO CALL HIM IF HE EVER NEEDED ANYTHING. NO THREATS WERE

DEC 17 1975

1 cc OTT
s/sgt Geo. 6-12-76, Rec'd
WDC Frazier 6-11-76
to Lenissa T.

cc - Hall

1 XEROX

JAN 7 1976

162

RECORDED COPY FILED IN [illegible]

MADE TO SHANKLIN AND [redacted] DID NOT INDICATE HE HAD ANY SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE ASSASSINATION. [redacted] INDICATED THAT HE HAD SEEN SHANKLIN ON TELEVISION RECENTLY AND FOR THAT REASON WAS CALLING.

TELEPHONIC CONTACT WAS MADE WITH THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE AND CONTENTS OF REFERENCED TELETYPE WAS FURNISHED TO DALLAS.

IN VIEW THAT [redacted] IS CONSIDERED IDENTICAL WITH [redacted] AND HAS UNSTABLE MENTAL HISTORY, NEW YORK FURNISH DALLAS RESULTS OF INTERVIEW.

APPROACH WITH CAUTION.

END.

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 12/29/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (175-112) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Re WFO nitel to Bureau and Boston dated 12/13/75.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of LHM disclosing interview of [redacted] by SA [redacted] of the Boston Division and for WFO is one copy of the same LHM. Two copies of FD-376 attached.

Dissemination made locally to U.S. Secret Service, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

On 12/15/75, the information contained in the referenced teletype and [redacted] letter dated 12/6/75 to Mr. DAVID SCHOUMAKER, ABC News, New York, New York, was discussed with SA [redacted] U.S. Secret Service, Cambridge, Mass., by SA [redacted] Boston Division of the FBI.

EX 104

ENCLOSURE

62-101060-7472

17 DEC 31 1975

2-Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1-WFO (89-75) (Encls. 1) (RM)
1-Boston
TMC/daw
(4)

Approved: 56 JAN 12 1976 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7472

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

184

Sec. Service

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

December 29, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 17, 1975, [redacted], [redacted], Littleton, New Hampshire, advised that on the evening of December 6, 1975, he was watching the ABC news program wherein commentator David Schoumaker stated that an investigation was being conducted in relation to the killing of former President John F. Kennedy. [redacted] believed he had information regarding the assassination and advised as follows:

[redacted] stated he first met the President in 1957 when Kennedy was serving as a Senator from the State of Massachusetts. [redacted] was living in Northampton, Massachusetts at the time and was having difficulty with his discharge papers from the military service. [redacted] met the then Senator in requesting the Senator's assistance in solving this problem with his discharge papers.

In January of 1955, [redacted] was working in a ski shop, repairing skis, at Mt. Baldy, California when he was approached by two white males in their twenties who stated that they were aware of [redacted] record while in the United States Army, in the United States Marine Corps, in the French Foreign Legion, and with the two years that he served in the Portsmouth Naval Prison for striking a non-commissioned officer. They stated that they had a proposition for him in relation to his being involved in the assassination of Kennedy. [redacted] told them they had the wrong man and that Smith wanted no part to such a deal. Neither of the individuals who approached [redacted] showed him any credentials; however, he felt that inasmuch as they knew his military background

ENCLOSURE

he believed them to be Agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He stated that he could not furnish any further description of these individuals and they were unknown to him. [redacted] stated that he would admit to being a wild type of individual when he was affiliated with the military service; however, he would never commit an act of violence against the president.

[redacted] stated that he has been arrested on numerous occasions for excessive drinking and his driver's license is currently suspended by the State of New Hampshire for the next three years as the result of a conviction for driving while intoxicated.

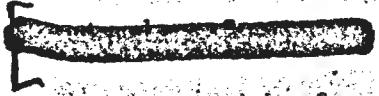
The following description was obtained from interview and observation:

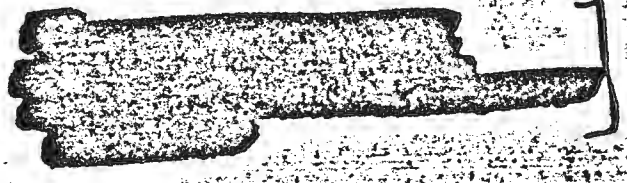
Name	[redacted]
Date of Birth	March 9, 1930
Place of Birth	Newark, New Jersey
Race	White
Nationality	American
Sex	Male
Height	5'10"
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Self-employed plumber

Dallas, Texas

Residence	Old Franconia Road Littleton, New Hampshire
Arrests Admitted:	Several drunk arrests
Military Service	December 9, 1947 to March 3, 1950 United States Marine Corps Number [redacted] sentenced to Portsmouth Naval Prison and discharged with Bad Conduct Discharge
	November 7, 1950 to December 7, 1951, United States Army Number [redacted]
	December 8, 1951 to February, 1952, United States Marine Corps attended marine boot camp and was in brig working on a trash truck when he was injured and released from service.
	1952-1953 French Foreign Legion

On December 17, 1975, [redacted] Chief of Police, Littleton, New Hampshire, advised that he has been acquainted with [redacted] for about ten years and knows him to be a local drunk. He advised that his records disclose that [redacted] was arrested as follows by his department:





[redacted] stated that he considers [redacted] to be just a local drunk and does not believe that he would engage in any violence against any public figure. He stated that [redacted] does have a firearm as he does go deer hunting; however, knows that [redacted] to date has never been involved in an assault by use of a firearm. He stated to his knowledge [redacted] has never been committed to a mental institution in the State of New Hampshire.

On December 18, 1975, [redacted] Records Division, New Hampshire State Police, Concord, New Hampshire, advised that her records disclose the following arrest record for [redacted] date of birth March 9, 1931:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Special Agent [redacted] United States Secret Service, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised of the above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/29/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC 1

Re Bureau airtel to Denver, 11/24/75, and Tampa airtel to the Bureau, 12/9/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of an LHM setting forth investigation conducted at Denver, and Tampa.

Enclosed for St. Louis are two copies of above LHM, and one copy of LHM dated 10/9/75.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of above LHM setting forth investigation at Denver and Tampa.

For information of St. Louis, FBIHQ files contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

The name CLAY BERTRAND originally came to light when Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, Attorney DEAN ANDREWS indicated he had received a telephone call, after the assassination, from an individual who identified himself as BERTRAND. The caller requested that ANDREWS defend LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Thereafter, former New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON, while conducting his investigation of the assassination, unsuccessfully tried to prove that CLAY SHAW (deceased), was identical with BERTRAND.

ENCLOSURE

REC-14 62-109060-7473

2 - Bureau (Encs. 3) (AM,RM)
2 - St. Louis (Encs. 3) (AM,RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info) (AM,RM)
1 - Denver
RDP:dkc
(6)

EX 104

1-CO/acs
1/7/76

JAN 2 1976

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 348-000 (13)

DN 89-41

Bureau has requested attempts be made to identify and develop information regarding CLAY BERTRAND, also known as Bert, reportedly an Air Force Sergeant stationed at Lowry Air Force Base in 1967-68 and treated at the Psychiatric Ward, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado, during that period.

LEADS

ST. LOUIS

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Will, through appropriate sources familiar with military and medical records, attempt to identify Air Force Sergeant CLAY BERTRAND, also known as Bert.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
December 29, 1975

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 23, 1975, Mr. [redacted] Civilian Employee, Patient Administrative Division, Medical Records Branch, Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, Denver, Colorado, was contacted in the absence of Colonel William Campbell, Commanding Officer. Garzonio said he made a search of his records and could locate no information identifiable with a Clay Bertrand. He said if Bertrand had obtained psychiatric assistance at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center within the last five years, he would have information on file. He said if Bertrand had received psychiatric assistance more than five years ago, his records would have been forwarded to the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, but if this were the case, a card would be maintained indicating that the records had been forwarded.

On December 5, 1975, Mr. Lyman Piersons, U. S. Post Office, Clearwater, Florida, advised his office had a forwarding address for [redacted], effective October 23, 1975, of [redacted] Denver, Colorado.

On December 23, 1975, [redacted], also known as [redacted], Denver, Colorado, telephone 373-1268, stated she had been a close friend of [redacted] for approximately 15 years. She stated she did not recall an Air Force Sergeant Clay or Burt Bertrand, whom [redacted] may have dated in 1967. She said this would not be unusual, however, as [redacted] dates numerous men for various periods of time. She was asked if [redacted] ever related information to her concerning an Air Force Sergeant whom she took to Fitzsimons Army Psychiatric Center. She said recently [redacted] related information to her concerning Bertrand as furnished to the FBI by her in Florida. She said she personally

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7173

ENCLOSURE

would not believe the story and said the FBI would be wasting their time if they conducted an investigation based upon information furnished by [redacted]. She stated [redacted] is known to tell lies as she needs the attention that she gains by telling them. She continued that [redacted] has had a very difficult life, being divorced from two husbands, having a son, [redacted], in the state penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado, for armed robbery, and a daughter, [redacted] who has been a prostitute since 14 years of age.

On December 23, 1975, [redacted] was contacted at her residence, [redacted], Denver, Colorado, where she was requested to furnish any information which might help in locating or identifying Clay Bertrand. She said she could furnish no additional information other than that she had previously furnished at Tampa, Florida. She said she was positive the Air Force Sergeant's name was Bertrand as he had it printed on the name tag on his uniform. She said the only person that she knew who would recall Bertrand is her friend, [redacted]. She said [redacted] would recall Bertrand as when she met him in 1967, she was residing with [redacted] at [redacted] Denver. She said Bertrand never introduced her to any friends of his, and she could furnish no information concerning them.

She said she did not know where Bertrand lived but assumed that he resided on the Lowry Air Force Base. She said he drove a green Chevrolet which she believed to be a 1965 model. She said the vehicle had Louisiana license plates.

She said when they dated, they usually went to the Four Seasons, which is a local country and western bar with dancing. She said while there with Bertrand, he was greeted by five or six different individuals but that she was never introduced to these people and could furnish no information concerning them.

Airtel

December 29, 1975

TO: SAC, San Juan

From: Director, FBI

9

CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC WARREN C. DEBRUEYS
REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER

Reurairtel 12-8-75.

As you requested, CBS is being asked to furnish a transcript of your interview with Bruce Hull. Transcript will be forwarded to you on receipt by Bureau.

MAILED 9
DEC 30 1975
FBI

XREC A 12-10[illegible]-7474

7 JAN 6 1976

1 - Mr. Moore

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir. ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

NOTE: See J. H. Campbell to Mr. Moore Memo, dated 12-24-75, captioned as above. External Affairs Division handling request for tape.

AES:dss (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 07 1976

TELETYPE

Dep. A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR 11 LV PLAIN

9:0 PM TEL JANUARY 6, 1976 WRJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DALLAS (89-43)

FROM LAS VEGAS (55-1) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS. OO: DALLAS.

REYTELCALL TO DALLAS, JAN. 5, 1976.

AT 1:41 PM, JAN. 2, 1976, AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS [redacted] SPARKS, NEVADA, IS CURRENTLY ENROLLED AT THE PRATER WAY COLLEGE OF BEAUTY, 1627 PRATER WAY, SPARKS, NEVADA, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE LAS VEGAS DIVISION OF THE FBI. HE STATED HE WAS CALLING FROM A PAY PHONE IN SPARKS, NEVADA, AND DESIRED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

WHILE HE WAS DRIVING THROUGH DALLAS ON NOV. 22, 1963, HE LEARNED THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD BE ARRIVING AND DECIDED TO STOP AND SEE THE MOTORCADE. HE WAS SITTING ON THE "CURB" AWAITING THE MOTORCADE AND SHORTLY BEFORE IT ARRIVED AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WAS STANDING NEXT TO HIM, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS JACK RUBY. HE STATED RUBY WAS UPSET OVER OUR COUNTRY'S HANDLING OF THE CUBAN SITUATION AND MENTIONED

DOC 11/3/41 Mississippi
SSAN 517-50-1061

REC-43 62-109060-7475

JAN 8 1976

Conclusion not Summarized

6-6-77
FINALLEE

5 6 JAN 15 1976

THIS FACT TO HIM. WHEN THE MOTORCADE APPROACHED THEY BOTH STOOD AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER TWO SHOTS WERE HEARD.

AT THIS POINT RUBY STATED, "WHY THAT DUMB SON-OF-A-BITCH COULDN'T DO IT NOTHING." RUBY THEN PULLED A GUN AND SHOT ONCE STRIKING PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE THEN RAN FROM THE "KNOLL." [redacted] STATED HE LATER SAW RUBY AT THE HOSPITAL WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS TAKEN.

[redacted] WAS ASKED WHY HE HAD NOT COME FORWARD SOONER WITH THE ABOVE INFORMATION. HE SAID ONLY THAT HIS CONSCIENCE WAS BOTHERING HIM AND THAT WAS WHY HE MADE THE CALL.

ON JAN. 5, 1976, THE DALLAS DIVISION OF THE FBI TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT JACK RUBY WAS AT THE OFFICES OF THE "DALLAS MORNING NEWS" WANT AD SECTION AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO CONTACT [redacted] ON JAN. 5, 1976, BUT HE COULD NOT BE LOCATED AT HIS RESIDENCE OR THE BEAUTY COLLEGE.

ON JAN. 6, 1976, [redacted] WAS CONTACTED AND THE DETAILS OF HIS TELEPHONE CALL TO LAS VEGAS WERE DISCUSSED WITH HIM.

HE ILLITERATED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN DALLAS ON NOV. 22, 1963, AND HAD WAITED TO SEE THE MOTORCADE. AT THIS POINT HE ADVISED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WITH HIM ON THE "KNOLL" HAD NOT IDENTIFIED HIMSELF TO HIM AS JACK RUBY BUT HE SUBSEQUENTLY DETERMINED IT WAS RUBY THROUGH SEEING RUBY ON TELEVISION. AT THIS TIME HE STATED HE HAD HEARD ONE SHOT BEING FIRED RATHER THAN TWO AS PREVIOUSLY RECORDED, AT WHICH TIME THE PERSON HE IDENTIFIED AS I BY SAID, "THAT DUMB SON-OF-A-BITCH," PULLED A GUN AND FIRED ONE SHOT. HE DID NOT KNOW IF THE SHOT STRUCK THE PRESIDENT. HE SAID HE HAD NO CONVERSATION WITH THIS PERSON OF HIS DISPLEASURE OVER THE CUBAN SITUATION. HE ADVISED HE HAD CONSUMED TWO SIX PACKS OF BEER ON THE EVENING OF JAN. 2, 1976, SHORTLY BEFORE PLACING THE CALL TO THE LAS VEGAS DIVISION OF THE FBI.

HE ADVISED HE HAD RECENTLY GONE THROUGH A DIVORCE AND HAD BEEN ADVISED BY HIS MARRIAGE COUNSELOR TO SEEK PSYCHIATRIC HELP. HE EMPHASIZED FIRM IN THE FACT THAT THE INFORMATION HE WAS FURNISHING WAS TRUTHFUL. HE STATED HIS REASON FOR NOT COMING FORWARD SOONER WAS THAT HE BELIEVED THE INFORMATION POSSESSED

BY HIM AS COMMON KNOWLEDGE, AS NUMEROUS OTHER PEOPLE WERE ON THE "KNOLL." HE WAS INFORMED OF THE LAW REGARDING THE FURNISHING OF FALSE INFORMATION TO AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AND FIRMLY MAINTAINED HE WAS TELLING THE TRUTH. APPROXIMATELY TWO HOURS AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF THE ABOVE CONVERSATION, [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI AT THE RENO, NEVADA, RA. HE STATED HE HAD THOUGHT OF HIS STATEMENT FURNISHED EARLIER THAT MORNING TO THE AGENT OF THE FBI AND INDICATED THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY HIM WAS ALL FALSE AND THAT HE HAD NO INFORMATION WHATSOEVER REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

[redacted] IS DESCRIBED AS A W1, BORN NOV. 8, 1941 HOUSTONIA, MISSOURI, 5'8", 145 POUNDS, BROWN AND BROWN, SSAN 547-28-4[illegible]1. HIS FATHER IS [redacted], ADDRESS UNKNOWN, RED BLUFF, CALIF., MOTHER DECEASED. HE WAS RECENTLY DIVORCED FROM [redacted] WHO RESIDES AT [redacted] SPARKS, NEVADA.

[illegible], NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

Airtel

1/2/76

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Moore

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Oklahoma City letter and LBN, 12/15/75, concerning allegation of former police officer Darnell Edward McMillan.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies each of referenced letter and LHM.

No record located at FBIHQ concerning information McMillan claims he furnished.

Dallas at Gainesville, Texas, interview McMillan regarding his allegation.

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (For information)

Enclosures - 4

ST 115
REC-14 62-179060-7476

LEN:amd
(9)

5 JAN 15 1976

NOTE: Darnell Edward McMillan, formerly a police officer in Ardmore, Oklahoma, has apparently told the House Select Committee on Intelligence and a Dallas, Texas TV station that on the night prior to the assassination of President Kennedy he stopped a woman who told him something bad would happen to the President the next day in Dallas, Texas. He claims to have filed a report with his department and claims to have given a copy to SA [redacted] of the Ardmore, Oklahoma, Resident Agency. Ardmore Police Department has no record of the report and no one there remembers such an incident. SA [redacted] was not transferred to Oklahoma until 1965. No record of the report located in Oklahoma City or FBIHQ files. Lead to interview McMillan at Gainesville, Texas, coordinated with SA [redacted], Legal Counsel Division.

MAILED 11
JAN 2 1976
FBI

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
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Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___

8 4 JAN-1 9 1976 ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

[redacted]
WESTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02193

Dec 6 '75

[illegible]
Three
[illegible], D.C.

Dear Sir: John F. Kennedy

I wish to express my very strong hope for a
[illegible] of the investigations into the assassinations of
President John Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy, and
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. I believe this action
should be entirely independent of control by the President,
as I find that my friends and neighbors feel
[illegible] on this matter. I will not support
[illegible] for President [illegible] renewal of the
investigations. We trust you agree.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

[illegible]

REC-5 1000-7477

JAN 13 1976

162

JAN 1976

Room 359 · Armory Building
Champaign, Illinois 61820
(217) 333-2337

NORTHEAST FACILITY
Lisle, Illinois 60532
(312) 968-8096

POLICE TRAINING INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY CONTINUING EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

December 1, 1975

Mr. Gerald Ford, President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, District of Columbia

Dear Mr. President,

Pursuant to your recent press conference I respectfully make the following suggestion and subsequent request.

During the conference you responded to a reporter's question about the controversy over the John Kennedy assassination issue by stating that you would consider a limited re-examination of recent evidential theories. I personally and professionally urge such an undertaking by a select committee including two distinct realms of American citizenry. Primary to such a committee for both developmental and consultative basis would be a composite structure of experts in prescribed areas of examination. Next, may I suggest that a number of the investigative members be chosen from the informed lay population. Whether the assassination issue be clouded by mystique or mistake, these members could provide that necessary trichotomy of "grass roots" involvement, understanding, and explanation into the infamous event still lingering in our national conscience.

Please understand that the following request is founded upon my very personal feelings of loss on November 22, 1963. President Kennedy was to me and to my generation an ever present catalyst for self-improvement. I felt the tragic loss and residually decided to dedicate my life to the improvement of what I consider is our mutual goal of community safety. This career progression has included my work as a crime scene technician with a major state forensic laboratory, service as a police officer in Ann Arbor, Michigan during the turbulent youth crisis and questioning years of the late sixties, and currently in the role as a University professor attempting to initiate professional zeal in over 1,000 recruit police officers per year.

It is because of these facets of professional expertise, overshadowed by my own emotions of concern that I would at this time respectfully request consideration for the selection of involved citizenry for this crucial inquiry committee.

Sincerely,

Gregory Connor
Assistant Professor
University of Illinois
Police Training Institute
Northeast Facility

GC:ck

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC. 16 1975

TELETYPE

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dirs.	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

WRAU UM PLAIN

WIRAM WIRE 12/10/75 RAH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

DALLAS (89-43)

LITTLE ROCK (89-21)

MOBILE (89-23)

FROM OMAHA (89-28) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

REMOBILE TELETYPE TO BUREAU DECEMBER 11, 1975.

FORMER SA JAMES [redacted] STOCKBROKER FOR [redacted]
[redacted] OMAHA, NEBRASKA, ADVISED DECEMBER
12, 1975, THAT HE RECALLS [redacted] BEING A [redacted] IN THE
MOBILE DIVISION DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1963.
ARMOUR ALSO RECALLS THAT HE WAS ONE OF THE AGENTS AND
CONTACTED [redacted] DURING THAT PERIOD OF TIME. HOWEVER,
ARMOUR DOES NOT REMEMBER THE SPECIFIC DATES HE CONTACTED
[redacted] NOR DOES HE REMEMBER IF THE CONTACTS WERE MADE AT
THE FBI OFFICE.

ARMOUR ADVISED THAT HE NEVER CONTACTED [redacted] PRIOR
TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY FOR INFORMATION

EX 104

REC-65 62-107060-7479

21 JAN 13 1976

55 JAN 27 1976

PAGE TWO DL 89-43

CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD HOW DID HE EVER SHOW [redacted]
A PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION.
ARMOUR SAID HE HAD NEVER HEARD THE NAME LEE HARVEY OSWALD
NOR DID HE KNOW WHO OSWALD WAS UNTIL AFTER THE ASSASSINATION
OCCURRED.

ARMOUR SAID THAT AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OCCURRED
HE POSSIBLY MAY HAVE CONTACTED [redacted] CONCERNING THE
ASSASSINATION SINCE HE RECALLS THAT ALL [redacted] AND [redacted] WERE
REQUESTED TO BE CONTACTED ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION. HOWEVER,
IF HE DID, HE DOES NOT REMEMBER THE CONTENTS OF THE
CONVERSATION.

ARMOUR SAID THAT HE WENT TO LANGUAGE SCHOOL IN
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, IN JANUARY OF 1964 AND WAS TELEPHONICALLY
CONTACTED BY [redacted] FEW WEEKS AFTER ARRIVING AT MONTEREY.
ARMOUR TOLD [redacted] NOT TO CONTACT HIM SINCE HE WAS NO
LONGER IN THE MOBILE OFFICE. ARMOUR SAID THAT THEY DID
NOT DISCUSS ANY CASES BECAUSE ARMOUR CUT [redacted] OFF BEFORE
MOORE COULD TELL HIM ANYTHING.

ARMOUR SAID THAT HE DID NOT TALK TO [redacted] ONE MORE

PAGE THREE DL 89-43

AFTER THE ASSASSINATION ABOUT AN INTERVIEW WITH [redacted]
PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OR THE SHOWING TO [redacted] OF A
PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION.

ARMROSE SAID THAT DURING THE TIME HE CONTACTED [redacted]
HE CONSIDERED [redacted] UNRELIABLE. THIS EVALUATION WAS BASED
BOTH ON HIS OWN PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS AND THROUGH INTERVIEWS
WITH OTHER INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING ONE [redacted], A
BANKING FIGURE IN THE MOBILE AREA AT THAT TIME.

END.

DES FBIHQ ACK

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 1/8/76

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-3665) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference: Denver Airtel to Bureau, 12/29/75.

NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER (NPRC) RECORDS CHECK

☐ File was located at the (Civilian) (Military) Personnel Records Branch, NPRC, St. Louis, Mo., and reviewed on _____ by _____

☐ Enclosed are _____ copies of (Form FD-302) (investigative insert) (letterhead memorandum) reflecting pertinent information.

☐ Enclosed for information and reference, subject to restriction stamped thereon, are copies of self-explanatory documents from NPRC files.

☒ Personnel, NPRC (Civilian) (Military) Personnel Records Branch, [redacted] SLMO, advised on 1/8/76, no record on CLAY BERTRAND could be located on basis of information furnished. In event additional identifying or descriptive data becomes available, another lead for review of the NPRC [redacted] military) records should be submitted. Data needed includes: date and place of birth, name utilized in [redacted] or military service, branch and military service number, dates of service or [redacted], specific organization to which assigned with date of assignment, and Social Security number.

☐ File has not yet been located at NPRC. A special search is under way, and file will be reviewed promptly when located.

☐ File was not located at (Civilian) (Military) Personnel Records Branch, NPRC, SLMO, and should be located at _____

Lead: _____ Office

_____ record located your division. Handle review.

For reference and assistance in handling lead, copies of pertinent serials are enclosed.

Remarks:

EX 104 REC-62 62-109060-7480

(2) 1 Bureau
1 - Dallas (Info)
1 - Denver (Info)
1 - St. Louis
(5)

GTJ:

JAN 12 1976

57 JAN 22 1976

DOJ/FBI

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : J. J. McDermott /bjm DATE: 1-15-76

FROM : W. S. Bailey /WSB

SUBJECT:

The attached _____ has been received in the Records Section, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Section, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
7 JAN 15 1976

53 FEB 9 1976

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 949

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 19, 1975

Mr. DOWNING of Virginia (for himself, Mr. ACCOIN, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. SARBANES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the

committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary; except that neither the committee nor any subcommittee thereof may sit while the House is meeting unless special leave to sit shall have been obtained from the House. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

WILLIAM LARY 40 MOLINO AVENUE / MILL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 94941 / TELEPHONE (415) 388-2347

27 November 1975

President Gerald R. Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. President:

Your response to the re-opening of the Kennedy assassination inquiry does not satisfy current critics and misses the point of present day interest in the subject. To limit a probe to just new evidence ("new developments" in your words) is an unworkable concept since it is the old evidence which needs to be re-evaluated in the light of new information.

Critics of the Warren Report make the point that its conclusions are suspect since there are so many unanswered questions due to inadequate or incomplete investigations.

Re-examining both new and old facts must be the focus of a new inquiry by a commission composed of persons not involved with the earlier report.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

William Lary

William Lary

No response requested.

RFC-66 62-109060-7482

56 JAN 23 1976

JAN 13 1976

Honorable Clarence Kelly, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kelly,

The inclosed information suggests that there may have been a common motive for the assassination of President Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert Kennedy, and the attempted assassinations of John Connally and George Wallace.

I believe this possibility should be investigated.

I hope this will be helpful.

Respectfully,

William John Sulm

William John Sulm

REC-3

62-109060-

JAN 13 1976

62-109060

FBI - MEMPHIS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/15/76

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau nitel to Los Angeles dated 12/10/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enclosed with referenced communication was a copy of a letter addressed to the U. S. Attorney General from [redacted], inmate, California Men's Colony (CMC), San Luis Obispo, California. As stated in referenced communication, [redacted] is identical with the subject of Los Angeles file [redacted].

As set out in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, [redacted] advised that he did not have any personal knowledge concerning the statements he made in the letter he wrote to the U. S. Attorney General. He advised that the source of his information was an inmate named [redacted], who he described as being approximately 83 years old.

[redacted] was not interviewed in view of information furnished by staff members at CMC that he has a mental problem, has been a prolific letter writer, and on occasions has insisted that he is some other person, such as the President of the United States.

In view of the above, no communication is being sent to the Chicago Division requesting interview of the person [redacted] referred to in referenced communication.

(2) - Bureau (Encls. - 5)
2 - Los Angeles

RFP/bef
(4)

- 1* -

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
January 15, 1976

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 7, 1976, [redacted], Inmate Number [redacted], California Men's Colony (CMC), San Luis Obispo, California, was interviewed concerning the information he had set out in a letter he sent to the Attorney General of the United States, which letter was dated November 28, 1975.

[redacted] stated that he did not have any personal knowledge concerning the incidents he referred to in the letter and he did not have any personal contacts with the individuals whose names are shown in the letter.

He said that his source of the information was a [redacted], who is also an inmate at CMC, and who he described as being approximately 83 years old. He also advised that [redacted] has been at CMC for approximately thirteen years.

On January 7, 1976, [redacted], Investigative Section, CMC, advised that [redacted] is well known to staff members as a letter writer, complainer, and is considered to have a persecution complex.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

62-109060-7681

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. [redacted] Records Officer, CMC, advised that [redacted] Inmate Number [redacted] is a white male, born August 20, 1888, and was received into the California Department of Corrections system on March 26, 1963, following his sentence [redacted] Mr. Nelson advised that Mc Kinney is a prolific letter writer, has a persecution complex, and occasionally seems to believe that he is some other person, such as the President of the United States.

Mr. Nelson noted that Mc Kinney has been in custody since March of 1963, which would have placed him in custody prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Gallagher

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

January 12, 1976

1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Walsh
1 - Mr. Wannall

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

For information, on December 10, 1975, [redacted], commonly known as [redacted] owner and operator of a pool hall in Blytheville, Arkansas, advised the Little Rock, Arkansas, Office of this Bureau as follows:

[redacted] claimed that several days before President John F. Kennedy was shot in Dallas, Texas, he was contacted by telephone by Special Agent James W. Ambrose, who requested [redacted] to come to the Mobile, Alabama, FBI Office. At that time [redacted] was operating a pool hall in Mobile, Alabama. [redacted] claimed he went to the FBI Office at which time Special Agent Ambrose showed him several photographs asking each time if [redacted] knew the individual in the photograph. [redacted] stated he did not know any of the persons. [redacted] claimed that Ambrose showed him a photograph larger than the others and told him the person in the photograph was Lee Harvey Oswald. [redacted] alleged that Special Agent Ambrose made a statement something to the effect that Oswald was from New Orleans, Louisiana, contact with him had been lost, and the FBI was attempting to locate Oswald to place him under surveillance since President Kennedy was going to Dallas, Texas.

MAILED 6
JAN 14 1976
FBI

SEE 62-109060-7485

[redacted] stated that an individual by the name of [redacted] had gone downtown with him and had waited for him in a nearby bar while he was in the FBI Office. After the two of them got back together, they discussed the name Oswald since they both knew a Leonard Oswald in Mobile and wondered if Lee Harvey Oswald was related to Leonard Oswald. [redacted] stated following Kennedy's death [redacted] contacted him and reminded him that the name of the man who killed Kennedy was the same as the person [redacted] was asked about by the FBI prior to the assassination.

[redacted] claimed that approximately one month after the shooting of President Kennedy he saw Special Agent Ambrose, at which time Ambrose denied talking to [redacted] about Oswald and denied showing [redacted] a photograph of Oswald.

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

WEN:amd (15)

See Note Page Four.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

[redacted] was asked why he waited so long to report this information. He said that he did not know what to do following Special Agent Ambrose's denial of talking to him about Oswald. He said the incident was recalled by him after he saw a recent television program concerning the assassination.

[redacted] has been living in Blytheville, Arkansas, approximately five years. He is a known [redacted] He was a professional [redacted] while in the Mobile, Alabama, area and was a [redacted] from November 1962, until July 1971, at which time he moved to Arkansas.

He was contacted on November 20, 1963, by Special Agent Ambrose, at which time he was shown photographs of three individuals who were at that time subjects of Interstate Gambling Activities investigations. None of these photographs were of Lee Harvey Oswald. A search of the files of the Mobile Division reveals no photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald are contained therein. Agents of the Mobile Division who worked on the Kennedy assassination case have advised that the Mobile Division never had any photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Special Agent Ambrose, who is no longer with the FBI and is now a stockbroker in Omaha, Nebraska, advised on December 15, 1975, that he recalls [redacted] as being an [redacted] of the Mobile Division when he was assigned there. He advises that he never contacted [redacted] prior to the assassination of President Kennedy for information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, nor did he ever show [redacted] photographs of Oswald prior to the assassination. Ambrose said he had never heard the name Lee Harvey Oswald, nor did he know who Oswald was, until after the assassination.

Ambrose was transferred from Mobile to Language School in Monterey, California, in January of 1964. Several weeks after arriving in Monterey, [redacted] contacted him by telephone. Ambrose told [redacted] he was no longer assigned to the Mobile Office and the conversation ended shortly thereafter, without any cases being discussed. Ambrose stated that during the time he was in contact with Moore he considered him to be unreliable. He said this evaluation was based on his personal observations and through interviews with other individuals.

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

A review of files at FBI Headquarters does not reveal any leads in the Mobile Division concerning Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Additionally, on December 10, 1975, [redacted] stated that a Bill Appling was the manager of the Esquire House Club in Mobile and Jack Ruby knew Appling. He also said Ruby had been in Mobile in some way associated with Appling. FBI files show that Appling was interviewed on November 27, 1963, at which time he denied knowing Ruby or knowing anyone who knew Ruby.

In view of the above, this Bureau is conducting no additional investigation concerning Moore's allegations.

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

NOTE: [redacted] a known [redacted] in Arkansas, was formerly a professional [redacted] in Mobile, Alabama, and was [redacted] there. On December 10, 1975, he told the Little Rock Office of the FBI that several days prior to the assassination of President Kennedy he had been shown photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald by an Agent of the Mobile FBI and had been questioned about Oswald, whom he did not know. The Mobile Office had no photographs of Oswald or leads concerning him prior to the assassination. [redacted] had been contacted by an Agent several days before the assassination and shown photographs. These photographs were of gamblers and none was of Oswald. The Agent [redacted] claims showed him the photographs, James Ambrose, is now a stockbroker in Omaha, Nebraska. Ambrose advised on December 15, 1975, that he never showed photographs of Oswald to [redacted] nor questioned him about Oswald prior to the assassination. [redacted] also claims that the manager of a Mobile Club knew Jack Ruby. That individual was interviewed shortly after the assassination at which time he denied knowing Ruby. No additional investigation being conducted.

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 185

COPY 2

December 24, 1975

Dear Mr. Cutler:

On behalf of President Ford, I want to thank you for your interest in sharing your views. Your comments and your book have been noted here and also are being brought to the attention of appropriate Government officials.

Sincerely, Assistant to the President

Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondence

Mr. R. B. Cutler
Cutler Designs
Box 1465
Manchester, Massachusetts 01944

ms

JUSTICE (w/enc)

EX 103

NOT RECORDED

REC-5 JAN 29 1976

ENCL BEHIND FILE

5 ENCLOSURE

Received C's R's from DOJ 1/30/76. No action necessary.

File

7 CFEB 19 1976

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 30 1975

TELETYPE

NR002 SE PLAIN

9:41 PM NITEL 12-29-75 JKS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM SEATTLE (89-47)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS. ASSULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER.

REBUTELCAL AND MYTELCAL, DECEMBER 26, 1975.

REBUTELCALL INDICATED [redacted] NEE [redacted] WHITE ROCK, B.C., CANADA, HAD TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED FBIHQ ON DECEMBER 26, 1975 AND ADVISED SHE MIGHT HAVE INFORMATION OF VALUE TO THE FBI BUT DID NOT WANT TO PAY FOR THE CALL.

[redacted] WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 26, 1975 AND SHE ADVISED SHE HAD BEEN WATCHING TELEVISION AND READING NEWSPAPER ARTICLES REGARDING JUDY CAMPBELL, AKA JUDY EXNER'S CONTACTS WITH THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY. SHE SAID THAT SHE MET CAMPBELL AT THE CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS MESS, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA IN SEPTEMBER 1973. CAMPBELL WAS IN THE COMPANY OF TWO MALES, ONE OF WHICH WAS KEN (LNU) AND THE OTHER ONLY REFERRED TO AS "LOVE" AND THAT THEY BOTH LOOKED LIKE "HEAVIES". CAMPBELL TOLD [redacted] THAT SHE HAD BEEN TRAVELLING FROM CHICAGO, ILL. TO NEW YORK, N.Y. AND WASHINGTON, D.C. WHEN [redacted] REMARKED THAT CAMPBELL MUST HAVE A LOT OF MONEY CAMPBELL REPLIED "I'M NOT RICH BUT I'M GOING TO BE RICH. A VERY RICH

REC-56 62-109060-7488
EX-115
7 JAN 13 1976

70FEB 16 1976

JAN 16 1976

NINE

UNCLE IS GOING TO DIE".

THE ABOVE IS BEING FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU.

END

HOLD

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. WALSH

DATE: 1/5/76

FROM : R. G. HUNSINGER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs. ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

On 1/2/76, SA [redacted] of the Press Office of the New York Office telephonically advised me of the following:

Former SAC Joe Sullivan telephonically contacted the New York Office and advised of a conversation he had had with one Shelley Levine (both names phonetic) who described himself as a security officer for Waldbaum's, a grocery chain in the greater New York City area. Levine also described himself as a psychological stress evaluator. Psychological stress evaluation, commonly known as voice polygraph, is the process by which evaluators are supposed to be able to determine whether one is telling the truth by evaluating voice patterns.

Levine claimed to Sullivan that he had monitored a TV program by Dan Rather concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, among others. In applying the psychological stress evaluation process, he concluded that one Ruiz (phonetic)(identified as an FBI representative)was telling the truth 90% of the time and was lying 10% of the time in his comments on the Rather show with respect to the assassination. Levine did not comment as to which statements were truthful and which were false. Levine told Sullivan he was willing to talk to the FBI concerning his evaluation. The New York Office was inquiring as to whether the Bureau desired that someone talk to Levine.

I advised SA [redacted] that although I, of course, am not any kind of expert on psychological stress evaluation, I had not heard that it had been certified as an acceptable technique, that this inquiry would be referred to the Laboratory, Inspection and General Investigative Divisions, but that in absence of any further response by the Bureau New York could assume the Bureau saw no point in contacting Levine on this matter. Inspector Kelleher of the Laboratory Division confirmed that psychological stress evaluation has not been validated as an acceptable technique. Mr. Bassett advised the name Ruiz or anything close did not figure into the recent inquiry conducted by his division.

EX-110 REC-5 62-116464-7487 23 JAN 20 1976

RECOMMENDATION:

That this be referred to the Inspection, Laboratory and General Investigative Divisions. No response to New York deemed necessary unless some follow-up is indicated.

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Cochran
RGH:sch (5)

3-F

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 1/16/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: Dallas

Re Las Vegas teletype to Bureau, 1/6/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and four copies of an LHM. Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of the LHM.

SA'S [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed [redacted] on 1/6/76.

[redacted] telephonically contacted SRA [redacted] on 1/6/76, advising that all information furnished by him previously was false.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
1 - Las Vegas
DLB/den:jd
(5)

REC-29 62-109060-7490

17 JAN 22 1976

EX-111

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 FEB 09 1976

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada
January 16, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 11:41 PM, January 2, 1976, an individual identifying himself as [redacted], Sparks, Nevada, and currently enrolled at the [redacted], Sparks, telephonically contacted the Las Vegas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He stated he was calling from a pay telephone in Sparks, Nevada, and desired to furnish the following information:

While he was driving through Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, he learned that President Kennedy would be arriving and decided to stop and observe the motorcade. He was sitting on the "knoll" awaiting the motorcade and shortly before it arrived an individual who was standing next to him, identified himself as Jack Ruby. He stated Ruby was upset over our country's handling of the Cuban situation and mentioned this fact to him. When the motorcade approached they both stood and shortly thereafter, two shots were heard.

At this point, Ruby stated, "Why, that dumb son-of-a-bitch couldn't hit nothing." Ruby then pulled a gun and shot once, striking President Kennedy. He then ran from the "knoll." [redacted] stated he later saw Ruby at the hospital where the President was taken.

[redacted] was asked why he had not come forward sooner with the above information. He said only that his conscience was bothering him, and that was why he made the call.

On January 5, 1976, the Dallas Division of the FBI telephonically advised that Jack Ruby was at the offices of

7490

ENCLOSURE

the "Dallas Morning News", Want Ad Section, at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Attempts were made to contact [redacted] on January 5, 1976, but he could not be located at his residence, or the beauty college.

On January 6, 1976, [redacted] was contacted by Special Agents of the FBI and the details of his telephone call to Las Vegas were discussed with him.

He reiterated that he had been in Dallas on November 22, 1963, and had waited to see the motorcade. At this point he advised that the individual with him on the "knoll" had not identified himself to him as Jack Ruby, but he subsequently determined it was Ruby through seeing Ruby on television. At this time, he stated he had heard one shot being fired rather than two, as previously recorded, at which time the person he identified as Ruby said, "That dumb son-of-a-bitch," pulled a gun and fired one shot. He did not know if the shot struck the President. He said he had no conversation with this person over his displeasure of the Cuban situation. He advised he had consumed two six packs of beer on the evening of January 2, 1976, shortly before placing the call to the Las Vegas Division of the FBI.

He advised he had recently gone through a divorce and had been advised by his marriage counselor to seek psychiatric help. He remained firm in the fact that the information he was furnishing was truthful. He stated his reason for not coming forward sooner was that he believed the information possessed by him was common knowledge, as numerous other people were on the "knoll."

He was informed of the law regarding the furnishing of false information to an officer of the United States Government and firmly maintained he was telling the truth.

Approximately two hours after the conclusion of the above conversation, [redacted] telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the FBI at the Reno, Nevada, Resident Agency. He stated he had thought over his statement

furnished earlier that morning to Special Agents of the FBI, and stated the information furnished by him was all false, and that he had no information whatsoever regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

[redacted] is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Birthdate	November 8, 1941
Birthplace	Houstonia, Missouri
Height	5'8"
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Account Number	
Father	[redacted] address unknown Red Bluff, California
Mother	Deceased

[redacted] was recently divorced from [redacted], who resides at [redacted], Sparks, Nevada.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 1-20-76

FROM : J. H. Campbell

SUBJECT: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BEING WRITTEN FOR "READER'S DIGEST" BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

Kenneth O. Gilmore, Managing Editor of the "Reader's Digest," telephoned yesterday afternoon to advise that the "Reader's Digest" has contracted with Edward Jay Epstein to write a book concerning the November, 1963, assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Gilmore said that the book will be a definitive, factual work which will evaluate, and hopefully put to rest, recurring myths surrounding the Kennedy assassination.

According to Gilmore, Epstein has already begun interviewing persons who are knowledgeable of various areas of the Kennedy Assassination. Gilmore's purpose in calling was to request the Bureau's cooperation in (1) seeing Epstein when Epstein is in Washington later this month or early in February, (2) furnishing Epstein copies of previously issued statements and/or press releases concerning the Assassination, and (3) giving consideration to requests which Epstein may make for other information.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Gilmore, who is very well known to the Bureau, was Washington Editor of the "Reader's Digest" prior to his being named Assistant Managing Editor (and subsequently Managing Editor) at the magazine's Pleasantville, New York, headquarters approximately three years ago. He and two other "Reader's Digest" officials (John Barron and William Schulz) met with Director Kelley in July, 1974.

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Mannall
1 - Mrs. [redacted]
1 - Telephone Room

GHG:slr (10)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Campbell to Moore memo
RE: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Epstein, who was born in December, 1935, wrote a Master's Degree thesis at Cornell University dealing with the Warren Commission's findings -- which Master's Degree thesis was published in 1966 under the title "Inquest." "Inquest" is based in large part on interviews with members of the Warren Commission and its staff which revealed that no single member of the Commission heard all of the testimony regarding the Kennedy Assassination and that the average member of the Commission heard 45 percent of the testimony. "Inquest" also indicates that there was bitter disagreement among the Commission working staff about the credibility of witnesses, about the quality of evidence compiled by Government agencies, and about the ultimate wording and conclusions of the Warren Report.

In 1971, Epstein wrote an article for "The New Yorker" magazine in which he refuted charges made by attorney Charles Garry that 28 Black Panthers had been killed by police in a national scheme to commit genocide against the Black Panther Party. He also argued this issue on a national television program with Garry.

In an article entitled "Did the Press Uncover Watergate?" in the July, 1974, issue of "Commentary," Epstein wrote that "it was...because of the pressures put on the conspirators by Judge John Sirica, the grand jury, and Congressional committees that the cover-up was unraveled" and that "it was not the press which exposed Watergate; it was agencies of government itself."

OBSERVATIONS:

The Kennedy Assassination has, of course, been the subject of recent interest on the part of Congressional Committees, as well as Freedom of Information Act requests. It also is the focal point of continued interest on the part of news media; and a book dealing factually with the Assassination, as well as the rumors and conjecture which persist, would serve a worthwhile purpose.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be returned to the Research Section so that Mr. Gilmore can be telephonically advised (914-769-7000 ext. 2021) that Epstein should feel free to contact us while he is in Washington late this month or early next month, at which time we will be glad to consider

whatever questions or requests he may have. During that visit, a copy of Deputy Associate Director Adam's October 21, 1975, testimony before the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, which deals with the Kennedy Assassination, will be given to Epstein.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 1/26/76

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/23/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau routing slip, dated 12/1/75.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above.

Inasmuch as no further investigation remains in the Miami Division this matter is considered RUC'd.

IT
1 DJ (Enc 1)
1 DL
2/9/76
wmfg

REC-85 7491

ENCLOSURE EX-111

14 FEB 2 1976

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)(RM)
1 - Miami
JEB:kwc
(3)

FBI/DOJ

55 FEB 12 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-8342

Miami, Florida
January 26, 1976

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On July 25, 1975, U.S. Secret Service received a letter typed in the Spanish language. The return address on the envelope in which the letter was enclosed was "JOE FIGAL Penn. Ave. Miami". The letter was addressed to "Mr. Ford, President, Washington, U.S.A., D.C."

The translation of this letter is as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7411

ENCLOSURE

Airmail envelope is addressed to "Mr. Ford, President, Washington, U.S.A., D.C.," and is postmarked as follows: "U.S. POSTAL SERVICE FL330, PM, JUL 23, 1975."

The return address is:

"Joe Figal
Penn. Ave.
Miami."

* * *

You should know this: there is a man in Miami Beach who has been able to come over, using an original plan, and who knows that Fidel Castro paid a large sum to have President Kennedy assassinated. So far I know that he ordered him killed because of a promise he made -- at a place which I'll tell you about -- this was made by President Kennedy.

Lee Harvey Oswald used to make propaganda for Fidel in New York. Oswald went to Cuba via Mexico, but this was not known. He went as a stowaway because the Mexican government -- which, at that time, was an accomplice in this -- wanted it done that way.

Fidel has ordered people in this country killed, and they were killed. I'll tell you who they are.

Jose Figueres will receive $5,000,000 if Fidel is accepted or his government is recognized by the OAS. Figueres loaned this amount to Fidel for the Cuban Revolution. He was there to embrace him on the day Fidel seized power.

Fidel promised Russia to take over the Americas.

And when he is here, in the U.S.A., he will fulfill his promise to Russia.

Know this too: this was said by the guy who arrived. Fidel ordered the shooting of the son of Juanita Castro, his sister, who is in Miami. He was 16 years old. She wasn't married when she had him, but his father is a journalist who lives in Miami.

When Fidel's mother went to him to beg mercy for her grandson, whom she knew had been arrested, Fidel told her: "He's already been shot." The mother set fire to herself.

(marginal notes)

This shooting and the fact that his mother burned herself have not been made public. These incidents are not spoken about.

The Russians deducted $1,000,000 from Fidel's debt because he got Venezuela to sell oil to them.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

This letter was forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Miami, Florida.

The following investigation was conducted at Miami, Florida by the FBI in an attempt to identify JOE FIDAL.

A check of maps and appropriate directories failed to reveal a Pennsylvania Avenue in Miami, Florida. There is a Pennsylvania Avenue in Miami Beach, Florida, however, telephone and city directories failed to disclose a JOE FIGAL living on Pennsylvania Avenue, or anywhere else in Dade County, Florida.

A check of the Miami Beach Police Department, Dade County Public Safety Department, Miami Police Department, and the Credit Bureau of Greater Miami failed to disclose any information identifiable with FIGAL.

Miami sources of the FBI were checked and failed to identify JOE FIDAL.

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 1/6/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 12/31/75, enclosing LHM reflecting an analysis of the book "Appointment in Dallas: The Final Solution to the Assassination of JFK", by HUGH C. MC DONALD.

The Bureau is requested to make the following minor corrections in the above described LHM:

Page 12, last paragraph, line 2, "Aralc" should be "Aral Sea".

Page 19, paragraph 1, lines 5, 6, and 10, "composit" should be "composite".

Page 19, paragraph 1, line 11, at end of line add "53,".

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
15 JAN 8 1976

(2) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG/jmb
(4)

SIX

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per CONSOLIDATION

DL 89-43

Page 19, paragraph 2, line 5, "$1,000" should be "$100".

Page 21, last paragraph, line 15, "in the street" should be "and the statement".

Page 26, paragraph 1, line 4, "sale" should be "fare".

Page 26, paragraph 3, line 1, "Eden au Lack" should be "Eden au Lac".

Page 27, paragraph 2, line 4, "referred to the" should be "referred to as the".

Page 27, last paragraph, line 21, "loacted" should be "located".

Page 30, paragraph 2, line 3, "contacted" should be "contact".

Page 30, paragraph 2, line 17, "at" should be "an".

Dallas copies have been corrected.

Form No. 1 (Rev. 2-11-74)

FBI

Date: 1/23/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63 DALLAS, TEXAS

Re San Diego telephone calls to Los Angeles and Seattle 1/22/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two Xerox copies of a handwritten letter to the Editor of the San Diego Union; a newspaper clipping entitled, "FBI Accomplishments Overlooked"; a typed document entitled, "The FBI Agent"; and a typed document entitled, "Support Your Local Police".

Also enclosed for Los Angeles and Seattle are one copy each of the above.

Re: Letter from [redacted] to the Editor of the San Diego Union Newspaper

For the information of the Bureau, Los Angeles and Seattle, the above enclosures were mailed to the SAC, San Diego, by [redacted] San Diego Union, for information purposes.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encls. 8)
1-Los Angeles (Encls. 4) (INFO)
1-Seattle (Encls. 4) (INFO)
1-San Diego

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-7492

JAB/asc
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 FEB 19 1976

SD 62-1529

The Seattle Division telephonically advised on 1/22/76, that [redacted] was probably identical to a 62-0 reference in Seattle files which regarded a letter sent from a [redacted], Bishop, California. This letter was addressed to the Spokane Resident Agency and [redacted] complained that his daughter, who was supposed to be living with his former wife in Ritzville, Washington, was, in fact, residing with someone else. He complained that his wife continued to receive Child Support payments. The Seattle Office replied to him by letter and advised that the facts he had furnished that office constituted no violation over which the FBI had jurisdiction.

address [redacted]

Los Angeles Division telephonically advised on 1/22/76, that [redacted] probably was identical to [redacted] Chula Vista Calif. white, male, American, DOB 5/22/21, height 5'6", weight 160 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes, California Driver's License Number F954056, and SSAN [redacted] was the subject of Los Angeles 62-0-228 as a prolific letter writer and Los Angeles file 100-78358. The 100 main file was opened on [redacted] due to the fact that he subscribed to "People's World". Los Angeles further advised that [redacted] had come to the attention of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, as well as the United States Secret Service in the Los Angeles area.

Regarding comments of [redacted] in document entitled, "Support Your Local Police", San Diego Police Department (SDPD) records were checked on 1/23/76, by SA [redacted] It was determined that [redacted] was the victim in a robbery case occurring on 12/31/75, at San Diego, California. The SDPD subsequently developed three suspects who most probably committed the act. All of the suspects were juveniles. Photographs were shown to [redacted] however, he was unable to identify any of the suspects. The suspects would not talk to the Detectives investigating the case and no other witnesses were available. With no witness identification or other evidence, the matter was closed.

SD 62-1529

On 1/23/76, records of the Chula Vista Police Department were checked by SA [redacted] and no identifiable reference to [redacted] could be found in either the victim or criminal files.

On 1/23/76, a check of the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) revealed that as of 5/19/75, [redacted], dob 5/22/21, had a valid California Driver's License Number [redacted] showing an address of [redacted] Chula Vista, California.

The above information, as well as enclosures, are being furnished to the Bureau, Los Angeles and Seattle for information purposes. From reading the above enclosures, it appears that [redacted] is rambling and illogical at times and his statements are sometimes not lucid. In view of the above, San Diego does not contemplate interviewing [redacted]

[illegible] Coast, CA 92
Jan. 15, 1976

Editor
San Diego Union
San Diego

Dear Sir:

I read your "Point of View" on page B-7 of the Jan. 15th issue. E.C. Fellows, the author, must have been living in a closet when the news of FBI or he is trying to rehabilitate FBI criminals.

In 1962 I gathered from an F.B.I. agent in Seattle that Pres. Kennedy was going to be assassinated, possibly through conspiratorial efforts of the FBI and the police. In 1963 I knew definitely that the C.I.A. was going after Kennedy.

A situation developing out in Seattle, as that of Kennedy was noted, then he could be. I can know the party and the that were to be figured in the

evidence. I wrote about this in detail in several articles which I sent to newspapers in [illegible] and public officials. Instead, Kennedy went to Dallas.

In 1969 that Seattle FBI agent, a journalist, and Reiland Rabin sitted down in Los Angeles to talk with me! Your E. C. Williams asks: "What about assassinations?"

I wonder what Williams looks like. The Seattle agent should be between 56 and 60 now. He is tall, thin, about 5'11. Her sister complained this.

I am enclosing two articles, The FBI Agent and Support of Free Press. Please do not [illegible] print any part of them.

Sincerely yours,

[signature]

OF VIEW

FBI Accomplishments Overlooked

By E. C. WILLIAMS

This letter pertains to your editorial of Jan. 7, "FBI Agents Over-Zealous."

The FBI learned early that if an agent went to a ladies' sewing circle asking that they report anybody wearing a Homberg hat, smoking a big black cigar, and riding around in a limousine, not many hoodlums would be put in jail. They also found that contacting members of service clubs at their luncheon meeting never uncovered a Soviet spy.

It is crystal clear that ignoring the intelligent, well educated (probably at public expense) extremists will not make them go away.

Every investigative program that was instituted was thoroughly staff-studied and the policies and procedures were implemented to meet the exigencies of the times. There are glaring omissions in most of the reporting.

All these programs were in connection with investigations of Soviet and other foreign intelligence agencies, organized crime and other assorted hoodlums, the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan, and recognized extremist groups, one of which reportedly bragged about killing some 20 police officers.

Williams, a former agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is San Diego County Assessor.

These programs were not the whims of one agent or one director but the collective efforts of all of the people involved. There was extremely tight administration and constant demand for justification to continue any such program. The attorney general and the White House were regularly advised in these matters.

Another glaring omission is the accomplishments of these programs. They have been completely overlooked or reported out of context. The amount of intelligence gathered, the number of hoodlums jailed, the number of foreign espionage agents exposed, compromised, and sent home, the extremist groups, all anti-American, and some professed lawbreakers that were compromised and rendered useless.

Look at what has pened since these pro were dropped. Crime — bombings are up — threats are up — k pings are up — ter are increasing. What assassinations?

Maybe you have sophomoric suggesti how "open investig will combat these for evil.

Powder puffs, may!

'EST OPINION

THE FBI AGENT

One evening in early 1962 (perhaps March) I was sitting in my apartment in Seattle, reading. At about eight o'clock my house telephone buzzed. I picked up the receiver. A man said he wanted to speak with me about my tax return. He said he was from Internal Revenue.

I asked: "Are you selling something?"
He replied: "No. I'm from the government."

I went out to the street door and invited him into the lobby. The door had been unlocked. He could have entered. Once inside he held up FBI identification close to my face and tried to be menacing

"Come on in," I said. He considered for a moment, and then he followed reluctantly. We entered my apartment. Once inside he stoo in front of me so that my back was to the wall. He just glared at me and said nothing. He acted as if he had a personal score to settle with me.

"I said: "Sit down."

He considered the matter for a moment. Then he sat reluctantly on my couch and I sat in my easy chair. He did not take off his hat

"I'm here to make an identification. Are you [redacted]"

"Yes," I replied.

I knew that he knew my name as I had talked with him several times on the street during the past year or two. Even on the street I knew from the first that he was an FBI agent though he had never previously identified himself.

Acting as if he were talking to me for the first time, he asked me how long I had lived in Seattle, etc. I knew that he knew the answers.

He was about 45, perhaps 5', 11", thin, dark-featured, and tri to look mean. He had a slender, straight nose and seemed very intel gent. His complexion was gray, as if he had not had enough to eat for some time or perhaps he was overworked. His topcoat and suit were gray. His shoes were black and unpolished, a casual man who would pass almost unnoticed in a large city. He did not appear to be the type of man who had lived very long in the Seattle area. He acted like a Chicago type: cultured, sophisticated, and versatile.

Soon he relaxed. He took off his hat. He had a bald spot at the back of his head and looked much different without his hat. He no longer acted so aggressive and mean.

I told him that I had once worked at Boeing.

He: "Oh, you worked at Boeing?" His voice and manner mimicked perfectly a woman doctor who ~~x~~ had interviewed me at Boeing. She had interviewed me, I gathered, at the instigation of plant security which maintains contact with the police and federal security agencie

He: "Do you have anything to do with right-wing organizations?

"No," I replied.

"Anything to do with left-wing organizations?" he asked.

"I don't trust those Communists," I told him truthfully.

He asked me if my daughter, Nancy, was with my former wife. I did not ask him how he came to possess this information.

He told me that I should take things easy and relax. He was hinting, I judged, that I should not be unduly disturbed by future developments in my life. He knew that I worked steadily, studied, and wrote left-wing plays.

I told him: "I stay busy all the time."

I told him that I had been directly and severely harassed by police in Dallas, Texas (1954-55), Merced, Calif. (1956-57), and indirectly harassed in Friday Harbor, Washington and in Seattle, Washington. I had kept a record of the police harassment, including minute details. I went into my closet and brought out a box. I read some passages to him.

He: "Do you mind if I take it with me?"

I: "No. I won't let you take it with you."

I suspect that he did not arrest me because he was afraid of what I had recorded. I had kept shorthand notebooks of the harassm in another location.

He got up. He still seemed undecided as to whether to arrest me. (I recalled that once he had asked me on the street: "Do you know what to do if somebody tries to kill you?" Another FBI agent who was with him on the street had asked me if I knew any judo.) He put his hat on, stood up, and became as menacing as he had been several minutes earlier.

"All right," he said and relaxed.

He opened the door and turned around. Threateningly he said: "I guess you're not the man I want." He looked at me as if he had my neck in a noose and had only to tighten it. He closed the door very slowly.

We both knew that I was the man he wanted.

The next morning I left my office at ten o'clock for the usual coffee break. Several paces ahead of me I saw the back of the agent head. He wore no hat. The pattern of the black hair across his bald rear pate was starkly familiar. I recalled that the previous evening he had said: "You and I could have a cup of coffee sometime and talk things over."

I experienced a feeling of revulsion about having coffee with him. He was slime that I did not want to be covered with. He was baiting me to have a cup of coffee with him. He looked pointedly inside the doughnut shop where I often had coffee. I let the agent disappear. I don't believe that I ever saw him again in Seattle.

About a month later I received a letter from a woman in Chicago. The envelope did not bear the postal zone number. The woman merely wrote that she wanted to correspond with me and enclosed a picture. She was about 37 or so, with dark hair and slender build. She said she was a secretary in a law office. I wondered how she had got my name and address, but I saw no harm in replying.

She sent another picture with her replying letter. I noticed that this letter had a peculiar smell which emanated from the thick red ink. The smell fascinated yet frightened me. I had never seen ink of that type before. Perhaps it was human or animal blood. It smelled up the entire inside of a small trunk where I kept the letter.

Soon I began having weird dreams. A few times I dreamed of black roses and saw the green velvety bottom of a casket. I dreamed I was inside a funeral home at night. There was a terrible smell. I woke up and was very frightened. The smell was in the room. I snapped on the light and saw the letter with the thick red ink on my bed.

I turned on all the lights and looked everywhere to be certain I was alone. I tested the lock on my door. As soon as my initial terror subsided I got out all the woman's letters and again studied her pictures. With a shock I realized that the woman was very like the FBI agent's sister!

I put the letters back into the trunk and tried to imagine that the smell was locked up too. But the smell lingered. I went back to bed, lying awake in the darkness and piecing together the reality of receiving ill-smelling letters from an FBI agent's relative.

A few days later I was walking at noon up a hill across the street from a mortuary. This mortuary was near my house. The sun was hot and the air was full of nauseous gases from the cars that roared four abreast up and down the hill. Suddenly the monotony was interrupted by a loud shot from a firearm. One ear felt as if somebody had slapped it hard. I looked into the street and saw four men riding up the hill in a black car. A window was being slowly rolled up, though the day was hot. I felt relieved and happy. Never again did I dream of black roses and nocturnal browsing in a funeral parlor.

I moved away from the apartment and wrote a final letter to the Chicago woman. I asked her if she had received my address from somebody in the FBI. Perhaps the law office where she claimed to work was an FBI office.

The talks that the FBI agent had with me on the street kept coming to mind. He usually met me near the corner of 9th and Olive, where I worked. I felt that he hypnotised me whenever he started to talk with me. Then he asked me questions. Once he said something to me which made me angry enough to reply in kind. He asked angrily: "Would you rather get killed with a knife or gun?"

Letters written in black ink by FBI agent's sister.

Another of our street conversations went like this:

He: "Do you think Communism is better than Capitalism?"

I: "Yes."

He: "Do you think Communism is going to take over the whole w

I: "It's so certain it's not even worth talking about."

He: "Would you like to have a little debate with us about it? Perhaps we can change your mind." (During this conversa on agent from the Deep South was with him.)

I: "No. I'm too prejudiced in favor of Communism."

He: "Would you like to go to a Communist country?"

I: "No."

During this conversation and others I often gave him answers t were contrary to my true beliefs. At that time I was very green a did not realize that I had been conditioned for several years to think and act like a person interested in Communism. The security agencies of this country often condition a person to think that he is a Communist so that he will serve a purpose which is in the interest of the U.S. After the victim serves the purpose, he is r or disposed of in some way.

In some ways this FBI agent was very perplexed about me. One he asked me: "Where did you get your power?" For some reason the agent's superiors had led him to think that I had power. I had no power at all. I figured out several years later why the agent had not been given complete or accurate information about me. The FBI right hand never lets its left hand know what it is doing. The sa philosophy applies to the CIA, but to a greater degree. This prac is the main essence of intelligence operations.

Once when he interviewed me on the street I was on a two-mont medical leave from Boeing. I was visiting a lady psychiatrist dur this period. She did not try to help me. She only tried to extra information and to determine what kind of man I was. She was prob laying the groundwork to determine if I was suitable for framing. Once she asked me: "Why don't you get mad?" The police and their informants had tried to make me mad for several years so that I wo lose my temper and get arrested. I did not get mad. I only wrote down all attempts to harass me so that I could use this informatio for my own purposes. The harassment taught me things which I did not learn from books.

Once the FBI agent asked me: "Are you happy?"

I: "No. I don't have anything to live for."

He (putting his hand on my shoulder): "You just think you don have anything to live for, George." I had not told him my name.

In the spring of 1964 the letters from the Chicago woman were stolen from my locked trunk. This was done, of course, with

assistance from the manager of the apartment house where I was the: living.

While taking the psychiatric "treatment" mentioned above, I lived in a hotel room. One day, after returning to my room from the treatment, I noticed that some Scotch tape had been taken off the lock of a trunk where I kept my food. My roll of Scotch tape was no longer in the room. I had suspected somebody with poisonir my food as I often felt strange after eating. This attempt at systematic poisoning, or tranquillizing, is described in greater d: in my other writings. I thought it strange that the lady psychiat suggested that I move to another room in another place. The lady medical doctor in Boeing had also suggested that I move to anothe: place. Their suggestions that I move were indeed strange coincide

I gave more information about the Seattle FBI agent, whom I dubbed with the name of Baldy, in my 20-page STATEMENT, which has been read by several people. I also made several references to Baldy in my 25-page article, HOW THE CIA MURDERED PRESIDENT KENNEI The following extract is copied verbatim from page 13 of my latter article:

.....In the summer of 1969, Baldy, the Seattle FBI agent, walked a short way down a Los Angeles street with me. Two unidentified men were with him.

Baldy asked me: "Are you still walking around, [redacted]?"

One of his other questions was: "What are you doing with your

Obviously Baldy wanted to impress on the two men that I had n right to be walking around and that I should be dead. He said not to the others that he had worked very hard to make me a patsy and he had violated my rights several times, including his stealing of letters from my apartment in Seattle. When the three men started enter a bus one man asked Baldy: "Was that the guy who almost got killed?" Baldy replied in a loud, angry voice: "Yeah! That's th way to go--when you're on top like that!" Framemaster Baldy would be much safer if I were dead.....

THE COLUMNIST

One of the men with Baldy bore a strong resemblance to Richar Helms, head of the CIA. I had seen him at my interrogation in Jul 1964. He walked slightly behind me and to my right. I looked bac at him twice. He looked very frightened and did not look at me. He kept looking straight ahead. He wore a hat that was too small : him. I have reason to believe that the other man was a journalist whom Baldy and Helms were trying to brainwash so that he would wri what they wanted him to write.

I garnered enough information between 1960 and 1967 to know that Baldy originally contacted me to set me up as a patsy or scapg goat to take the blame for the "mistake" killing of President Kenn by the CIA. I have first-hand information of the cooperation betw the CIA and the FBI to kill President Kennedy. All of the books t: I have read about the assassination have mostly second-hand inform: Yet I doubt that any publisher in this country has the courage to print the truth. Perhaps this is just as well from the point of view of Baldy. I don't kt think that he would want the public to recognize him. In the meantime I am catching all kinds of hell.

THE END

[redacted]

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL POLICE

One Saturday morning in the early summer of 1969 I was walki
near the corner of Micheltorena Street and Sunset Boulevard when
I was suddenly joined by a man in his mid-forties whom I immedia
judged to be a police officer even though he was dressed in civil
clothes. I sensed that I had talked with him before but I could
not place him.

"Why is your hair cut so closely?" he asked. "Did you just
get out of jail?" I told him that my wife habitually cut my hair.

He questioned me about my occupation. For some reason I
mentioned that when I left high school in 1939 I entered a CCC Ca
"Why did you go into the CCC?" he asked eagerly. "Were you in
trouble with the law?"

With typical cop toughness he kept trying to put a criminal
tag on me. As he questioned me with some severity I felt that he
was turning over in his mind the question as to whether he should
arrest me. Therefor I switched the conversation to a subject tha
is dear to the hearts of cops and security agents: racial prejudi
All at once the hours of several days that he had spent waiting t
"get" me went down the drain, for his prejudices gained precedenc
over his plan to arrest me. In conclusion he told me: "If you ha
any trouble with Mexicans, just beat them up. You'll never get
charged." This statement was proof of his police status. I rema
that I often got police harassment and could not keep a steady jo
He mumbled something like: "You win some, you lose some." Then h
walked away.

I later recalled that the police officer had talked with me a
my interrogation by the CIA in the Hollywood Hills in August 1964.
He was about six feet tall, slender, with dark hair, and dark eye
At that time he admitted to me that he was a cop and threatened:
"Later I am whipping you." This incident means that the Los Ange
Police Department had a firsthand account of most of the details
of my interrogation and kidnapping in 1964. It also means that m
kidnapping, detention, and physical and mental mistreatment were
done with the cooperation and the approval of the L.A.P.D. Tom
Reddin was at that time the Police Chief. I do not know if he
attended my interrogation.

In the early 1970's I saw a few talk shows on television whi
featured the current Police Chief, Edward Davis. His face and vo
were familiar, but I could not place where I had seen him. Gradu
it occurred to me that he had talked to me over five minutes at m
1964 interrogation. As he was reasonably friendly it did not occ
to me that he would condone my murder. Actually, before talking t
him, an attempt had been made by a CIA agent to choke me to death
with a cord and by a U. S. Senator to choke me to death with his
He may have been observing the murder attempt through a one-way
window. (The one-way window is a favorite device of the CIA).
About an hour or more after my conversation with Davis a man sto
behind me, while I sat on a couch, and tried to break my neck wi
a judo hold. Later a man in the doorway ordered a huge German
Shepherd dog to attack me. The dog reared in front of me and barked
viciously. I slowly raised the palm of my right hand in front of
face. The dog smelled of my hand, whimpered and growled, then dr
to his feet and returned to the doorway. Apparently he rejected

as dog meat. I can only conclude that this dog was attached to the L.A.P.D. Later I was sterilized by a CIA doctor who had an office across the interrogation room. Did Edward Davis, the mild mannered man on those television talk shows, witness the nasty business in which I was nearly killed? Did he hear what was pr the death scream of a man who was attended upon by my CIA interrogator just outside the room? I recognized the Jekyll-and-Hyde nature of Davis. Therefor I told him: "If I ever catc you running for political office, I will expose you."

Before being "interviewed" by L.A.P.D. members I had been kicked several times, punched, slapped, knocked out more than o choked, and insulted more than many people are insulted during their entire lives. I was almost crazed with rage and hatred.

After an officer insulted me grossly I hit him in the face The next year, as I walked down the street to my place of work Bishop, a man crossed the street, stopped me, acted belligerent and said: "I know you." I did not know him, but his voice was familiar. After a few words he crossed the street to the Home Town Service Station, which was a CIA spy center in Bishop. (I don't know if the CIA still uses that station.) That incide on the street remained in my mind. Several years later I recal that he was the officer I had hit at my interrogation in August 1964. He had driven 270 miles north to Bishop to "get even." Only the CIA could have told him where and how to contact me.

Another officer hit me on the leg when I did not keep look at his eyes. Though I was drugged and in illegal captivity, he insisted that I call him 'sir.'

Another officer, after talking with me for a few minutes, told his L.A.P.D. superior: "I'm not going to beat him." Not all of the officers were unfriendly. Some acted like human beings. One officer asked me: "Which one do you like the best?" Apparently he wanted me to select the officer who was going to beat me.

One man, obviously high-ranking, stood between some movie actors about ten feet away and watched me, though he did not ta with me. An officer told me that the man would some day be ele mayor of Los Angeles. Apparently that man, along with the othe condoned my being beaten or killed.

In early 1973 I saw a police captain on television. Perhap he was about one-eighth Negro. A Deputy Police Chief of the L. mentioned that the captain was soon going on duty in the Virgin Islands as a police chief. The captain was smoking a pipe. Suddenly I realized that he had talked with me at my 1964 interrogation, at which he had also smoked a pipe. Apparently h too condoned my being killed.

After the interrogation several policemen took me by the ar and tried to escort me away. A CIA agent told the policemen tha I had to remain there for further questioning, etc.

In 1969 I worked briefly for a Los Angeles company which ha
e contract with the city. Some L.A.P.D. officers or employees r
larly came into the office with work orders. They often cast
sneering remarks and leers in my direction. Of course the CIA h
told them where I was. Once when I mentioned to my employer tha
I was getting the work done on schedule he remarked: "You're not
of jail yet." I was harassed at that company until I had to qui

In 1970 I mailed a complete account of my kidnaping and
interrogation to the Chief of Police, L.A.P.D. At that time I
did not yet have total recall of the persons who had attended
my interrogation in 1964. Naturally I never received a reply.
Practically everything was known to the police because the L.A.P
was virtually an arm of the CIA.

In late 1967 my car was broken into and robbed of its conte
at the Angel's Crest Parking Lot (now gone) in broad daylight in
Los Angeles. The attendant was present. I could hazard a guess
to the identity of the robbers. Stupidly I reported this matter
to the local gendarmes.

L.A.P.D. motorcycle officers followed (or escorted) me
on a certain street to work for a whole week or more in 1971 bef
they found an excuse to give me a ticket. Soon afterwards I sto
driving my car to work. I later determined that two motorcycle
officers were friends of one of the owners of the company where
then worked. Two officers gave me the "eye" when they dropped i
one day to see their friend. A fellow employee told me that the
officers bought merchandise at cost. Shortly thereafter I was
fired without just cause by that company.

At one place where I worked in early 1972 I received threat
by telephone. I believe that I know the identity of the threate
and I can probably locate him very quickly without any "help" fr
the police. But I don't have my burial plot picked out in the
cemetery, so I will not try to identify him.

In January 1973 Sgt. Evans and Sgt. Conner of the Rampart
Division, L.A.P.D., came to my apartment and said that my daught
of Moses Lake, Washington was reported as "runaway." I told the
police that I had suspected for some time that something would
happen to my daughter. In return for my offer to give them clue
about my daughter's disappearance, they only tried to scare me.
Several days later a Sgt. Hanratty (spelling?) telephoned me and s
that my former wife would tell me about what happened to my daugh
I still do not know what happened to my daughter. Perhaps she is
still alive. For a week before my daughter "disappeared" I got
telephone calls at exactly twelve o'clock noon in which the calle
simply hung up. Incidentally, I got three calls in which the
caller hung up at 8:45 A.M. on the morning after I was fired fro
my job where the two officers had given me the "eye" in 1971.
The CIA likes to play with the telephone, especially tapped ones.

In Seattle, Wash. several years ago an FBI agent warned me:
police can arrest you for not doing anything." He also hinted o
length of time the police would beat me. Once he asked me: "if
starts to kill you, do you know what to do?" The FBI agent was i
casting the numerous attempts that would be made on my life betwe
1961 and 1974, as I write this. On two occasions in Seattle FBI
gave me painful jabs in my backbone for the purpose of starting r
police treadmill.

One night in October 1975 a man with a vicious German Shepher dog waylaid me on a dark street in Chula Vista. Fortunately I had a vinyl case which I used to ward off the dog's repeated attacks. I observed that I was watched in San Diego some hours before the attack. A man who looked like a retired cop gave me scare looks in the bus going to Chula Vista. He kept his eyes insolently on me. When he finally looked away a gleam came into his eyes. Perhaps he was trying to warn me. I kept thinking of how much the taxpayers were paying to finance his surveillance. The dog's slashing teeth were the biting end of the efficient intelligence network that observed my every movement. I reported this incident to two Negro officers of the Chula Vista Police Department. One officer asked me: "Where did the dog bite you?" No bite, no charg The officer might just as well have said: "The assailant (the dog' owner) had a gun, shot it at you, but the bullet missed you. If you are not dead or wounded, Mr. Civilian, get lost."

One afternoon in September 1975 I was riding my bicycle in Chula Vista near my house. At an intersection a speeding car sped up even more and angled across the center line and nearly hit me. The driver, a Mexican male, laughed. He had a passenger. I recorded the license number and wrote a detailed letter to the local police. A few days later I was interviewed in my home by a Chula Vista police officer. Among other questions, he asked me for my date of birth. I felt that he might arrest me and that he had me on trial. Later I recalled that a half hour before the off came to my house I had been given a "scare" look by a plainclothes officer (detective?) in an unmarked car. This was done as I was rounding a corner on my bicycle. Police have a way of raising their eyebrows and staring wide-eyed, implying: "The worst is comi for you!" Possibly I had been under surveillance before the offic came to my house to interview me. Miraculously, the officer had arrived a few minutes before I arrived on my bicycle. He remarked that my wife would not open the door for him.

In November 1974 a driver apparently drove his car at me, whi I was walking across a Los Angeles street in the intersection, for the express purpose of killing me. Later I recalled that in August 1964 an LAPD cop threatened me with: "Some day you'll have to cross the street." Thus the threats of years past cross the air waves in psychic phenomena. Over and over again.

In recent years I had recall about the LAPD cop who took my fingerprints in August 1964. He remarked: "You act as if you've had your fingerprints taken before." It was strange that my print were taken after the police witnessed four attempts to kill me. What "remarks" did they write on my fingerprint card? Where is my card filed? The cops must figure that people who refuse to go murdered must be downright dangerous.

In 1966 or 1967, after I had walked across Broadway Street in Los Angeles, a Negro police officer clapped his hands several times in my face. Obviously I was being followed or I had been identified to the officer. At about noon on July 14, 1971 an LAPD motorcycle cop threw a sadistic threat at me when I was riding in my car at the corner of Alvarado Street and Seventh Street. One reason why I sold my car in 1972 was because I thought that someb

was deliberately trying to hit me with his car. After one minor traffic accident (the first of my life) I drew a diagram of the accident which suggested that somebody may have deliberately tried to hit me. I made Xerox copies of the diagram. A few weeks later all the copies disappeared from my house.

In 1972 when I drove my car from place to place to get it repa and painted, I observed that I was followed by the same car. The agent drove an old Chevrolet which had followed me before. I was so certain that somebody was going to ram my car before I could get it sold that I drove it to a dead storage garage. Even then I was followed. When a prospective buyer of my car made a test drive I did not even dare to ride with him. The buyer had insuranc that was valid when driving any car. I knew that the driver of the car following me was a CIA agent. Crimes committed by CIA agents are "legal" as far as the police are concerned. I have yet to learn otherwise.

Several incidents such as the foregoing, including threats by police and CIA agents, illegal searches, thefts of my personal papers and property, breakins of my house and car, have conditioned me to discern no great differences between the police and all of th federal "security" agencies. I suspect that my car was broken into in the Angel's Crest Parking Lot in Los Angeles in 1967 because the police wanted me to report the crime to them. Even the U. S. Post Office should have a crime story to tell about the theft of my mail, including registered, censorship, and bold spying.

The motto inscribed on Los Angeles police cars is: "To protect and to serve." Therefor, the average citizen can hardly imagine a police officer saying something like: "Get the dog. He'll rip that man apart in a few seconds. The man won't feel a thing because he's drugged. We'll be in the clear--like it was an accident."

At that interrogation in August 1964 who said: "Get the dog."? Who procured the dog? Which cops were standing in the doorway when the dog attacked me? I can identify a movie actor who was a witnes He is a big hero to millions of American women. Some minutes befor the dog attacked me an officer asked: "Do you like dogs?" "Yes," I stupidly replied.

After that interrogation CIA agents tried to kill me by physic means, harassed me and ran up my blood pressure to increase the chance of a heart attack, and got me fired from numerous jobs. The harassment and surveillance still go on. I never know when somebody will "visit" me in my home. I never know when I will take my last walk on the street. Meanwhile I am amused by what I read in the newspapers about the police desiring better "community relations." Ha! ha!

Postscript

Shortly after noon on December 31, 1975 I was riding my motor scooter in southeast San Diego. This section is solidly Negro, and I kept thinking of whites who had been dragged from their cars and beaten, robbed, and even killed. "That can't happen to me," I told myself.

While thinking optimistically, I saw three Negro youths in the late teens. They hesitated, as if about to cross the street. When I rode near them they stepped in front of me so that I could not go forward. It was a well laid trap I should have spotted. The biggest Negro kicked me very hard in my rear. Then he and the others asked me for a quarter. I knew that they might want a lot more than mone After a minute of coaxing I got out my change purse and gave the le a quarter. Then I threw my purse across the street. Two Negros scrambled after it. I tried to accelerate ahead, but the leader grabbed my low-powered scooter. Then he showed me the four-inch blade of a knife.

"Give me a dollar," he demanded. I knew that if I gave him a dollar, he might grab my wallet and even kill me because I would be able to identify him.

I was off my scooter and stood most of the time near the middl of the street. At least fifteen cars passed, all with Negro drive and not one car stopped. They did not wish to get involved. The leader became more threatening with his knife. I took out my tube of tear gas repellant and sprayed him in the face. That stopped hi temporarily. The other two danced around like human wolves and kept feinting and lunging at me. The leader held his knife by the blade tip in a threat to threw it at me if I should again spray hi The cars kept passing by as I stalled for time.

Suddenly my tormentors ran. About fifty yards down the street I saw a police van parked. Had the two officers in the van seen me menaced by the three Negros? How long had they waited there? Perhaps they needed eyeglasses. I rode my scooter toward the van and told the officers where the Negros ran to. Better late than never, the van sped in the direction of the vanished assailants.

Soon four cars of the San Diego Police Department were at the scene. Had they been called by the officers in the van while it stood still fifty yards away? One fugitive was soon caught. Also arrested was a young Negro who made a threatening remark to an officer. Many Negros stood around and made threats directed to me and the police. They kept referring to the officers as pigs. In every threat, every sentence, there was the word "mother." I was amazed that the officers kept their sweet tempers.

I learned later that an elderly Negro had alerted police. An officer interviewed me on the street at some length. He studied m tube of tear gas repellant. "Did you know this is illegal?" he asked. He did not mention that the tear gas may have saved my lif When concluding the interview he muttered under his breath someth like: "You'd better be telling the truth or you'll get strapped." He slurred the words; they may have been slightly different.

I sat on the curb for twenty minutes. Some officers interv people; others looked through yards for something. Apparently the found it. The officer who had interviewed me came up to me. I did not see the knife in his right hand. Slowly he jabbed upward with a four-inch stick knife. Without saying a word he held the knife point an inch from my neck. For a few seconds I stood very still, afraid to move and wondering if he were threatening me.

"Is this the knife?" he asked. "Yes," I replied. "Did he ho

the knife close to you like this?" he asked. "Three feet away," I told him, trying not to breathe. He swept his hand toward my scoote which I understood to mean that I should depart.

I rode away with my life intact but with my mind in conflict. I was glad that the Negro had not killed me, but I felt humiliated because of what I thought were insults from the "law." I resolved that the next time I get mugged I will pay the mugger's price and will not call the police. I thought of the many cars that had passed without stopping, even though the drivers must have seen what was happening. They did not want to get involved.

The next day, New Year's Day 1976, a detective of the San Diego Police Department came to my home. Half my age, his physiognomy was Mexican and his name was Irish. One of his question was: "Did one of the Negros have classes?" He made a point of saying "classes" twice into my sensitive ear. He meant glasses, of course. When he closed the interview he slurred the words "white trash." Why?

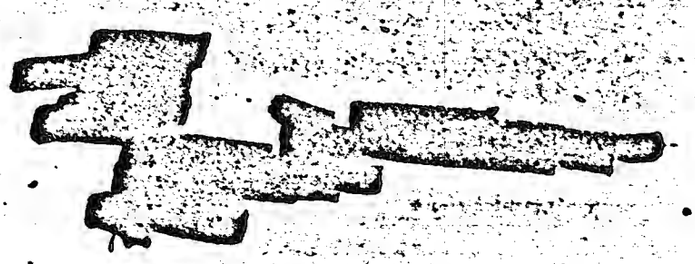
This business of reporting crime to police has been more harmful to my poor heart than being kicked, robbed, and nearly knifed by the Negro.

A few hours later the detective returned to my home. This time I did not hear any similar words of questionable inference. I told him that CIA agents had tried to kill me more than once with the certain approval of Los Angeles police. I offered to give the detective some papers describing my situation. He refused my offer, saying that he did not wish to become involved. He suggested that I give the papers to police intelligence.

In 1972 I worked in a Negro section of Los Angeles. I quit my job because of harassment and death threats from Negros. My car was vandalized even in my employer's parking lot. My employer and some employees expressed their unconcern. The entire matter smacked of an intricate police intelligence operation. That is why I did not call the police. In fact, they may have been trying to bait me into calling them.

The young San Diego detective said that altogether four Negros had been arrested. I could not definitely identify any of them as the muggers. Without a positive identification of photos, he said, they would have to be released. I remarked that the taxpayers would save money that way. He agreed and that was the end of the matter. Until the next time, endlessly.

The End.



Airtel

2/4/76

To: SAC, San Antonio

From: Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Walsh

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel, 1/21/76, copy to San Antonio, concerning allegations of Darnell Edward McMillan.

San Antonio interview Mary Francis Odom, 211 West French Place, San Antonio, Texas. Submit LHM.

1 - SAC, Dallas (For information)
1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (For information)

WEN:amd and
(10)

See Note Page 2.

REC 98 62-107160-7493
EX-111
9 FEB 4 [illegible]

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAILED 10
FEB 3 1976
FBI

FEB 13 1976

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

Airtel to SAC, San Antonio
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOTE: Darnell Edward McMillan, formerly a police officer in Ardmore, Oklahoma, has apparently told the House Select Committee on Intelligence and a Dallas, Texas, TV station that on the night prior to the assassination of President Kennedy he stopped a woman who told him something bad would happen to the President the next day in Dallas, Texas. He claims to have filed a report with his department and claims to have given a copy to SA Gerald E. Pitts of the Ardmore, Oklahoma, Resident Agency. Ardmore Police Department has no such record of the report and no one there remembers such an incident. SA Pitts was not transferred to Oklahoma until 1965. No record of the report located in Oklahoma City or FBIHQ files. McMillan has advised Agents of the Dallas Office that the woman's name was Mary Francis Odom. Dallas has determined there is a Mary Francis Odom residing in San Antonio, Texas. Bureau indices negative re Odom. Dallas advises that Dallas television reporter Bob Sirkin, who has been looking into these allegations, has indicated to McMillan that he has located a Mary Francis Odom, possibly from San Antonio. Sirkin has interviewed McMillan, but has told him he cannot use the story because some of it could not be verified. Dallas feels that any inquiry of Sirkin could result in considerable publicity.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/10/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

REC-51

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

At approximately 2:00 p.m., 2/6/76, an individual identifying herself as '[redacted], FBI Chief", telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI Office. She inquired of SA [redacted] as to whether he had copies of death certificates of President KENNEDY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD or knew where she might be able to obtain such copies. She was referred to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Inquiry was made of her as to her identity as a representative of the FBI. She stated she could be reached through the Garwood, New Jersey Police Department, telephone [redacted] She was asked if she was an actual Special Agent of the FBI, at which time she said she was "Federal Bureau of Investigation Chief". She was asked who designated her as such, and she replied that she was "appointed by the Senate". When told that FBI Agents were not appointed by the

(2)-Bureau
2-Newark
2-Dallas
RPG:gm
(6)

EX-110 REC-51 62-109060-7494

62-113598 Hunt Convicted Hunt Filed Notice of Appeal 2/13/76

12 FEB 12 1976

Approved: 56 FEB 23 1976 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GPO : 1976 O - 403-735

Senate, she stated that she had to be, because of so much corrupt activity in government.

SA [redacted] admonished her that identifying herself as an employee of the FBI when she was not in fact such an employee, could possibly result in prosecutive action against her. She then stated that she had been in touch with the FBI at Dallas after the assassination in 1963, at which time she indicated she would be back in touch when she had "figured everything out". She stated she now had "figured everything out" and needed to get copies of the above referred to death certificates.

The Dallas indices contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

UACB, the Newark Office is requested to advise the Bureau and Dallas of any identifying data concerning [redacted] as well as the listing on the foregoing telephone number. In the event this individual is unknown to the Newark Office, discrete inquiry of the Garwood, New Jersey Police Department is suggested.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 2/10/76

FROM : ADIC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS.
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-48

Enclosed for the Bureau for information are two copies each of the following: Letter addressed to SA PHILLIP B. DEILY from GARY CRANE; letter to CRANE from Los Angeles Office; information sheet which CRANE alleged was furnished him by GEORGE C. THOMSON, in which reference is made to SA DEILY.

For the information of the Bureau, the GEORGE C. THOMSON referred to above is the subject of many communications between the Bureau and Los Angeles in 1964 and 1965 in connection with captioned matter; including Bureau airtel to all SACs 12/15/64 wherein THOMSON's work was noted to be fallacious and of no value, and Los Angeles airtel to the Director 1/20/65 which forwarded a treatise prepared by THOMSON captioned "The Quest for Truth."

2- Bureau (Encls.-6)
1- Los Angeles
PBD:fet
(3)

REC-65
EX 103 62-109060-7495
ST-103 REC-48
14 FEB 13 1976

MAR 2 1976

5018-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Re-Tab-Pat
20 EAST OAK STREET
CLAYTON, NEW JERSEY 08312

3 February 1976

FEDERAL BUREAU of INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles Division
11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024

ATTENTION: Special Agent FBI, Phillip B. Doily, c/o Assistant Director in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles Division.

DEAR AGENT DEILY:

Mr. George C. Thomson, B.S., of Glendale, California, licensed civil engineer and renowned author of the "Quest for Truth", is and has been a very good friend for the past six years.

Mr. Thomson has conveyed to me--initially through his manuscript and related articles and subsequently through a telephone conversation--that in 1964, during a conversation, that you indicated to him that the man he referred to (utilizing photographs) as being in the act of firing at the 1961 Lincoln-Continental Presidential limousine was in your judgment in the act of firing (at the Kennedy Presidential limousine).

Please refer to the enclosure labeled as Appendix #1.

Did you indicate to Mr. Thomson (in 1964 or at any other time) that in your opinion the man labeled as "MR. X" was in the act of firing at the Presidential limousine?

Prior to the writing of this letter, I requested permission from Mr. Thomson (during a telephone conversation) to request this information. If you have any doubts that by revealing this information that you will be violating a confidence-- MR. THOMSON may be contacted via/telephone, (213)-241-6035, (213)-242-0722, or by writing P. O. BOX 489, Glendale, California 91209.

I am enclosing the portion of Mr. Thomson's work that refers to the subject matter under discussion. (Appendix #2)

I shall anxiously await your response.

Very truly yours,

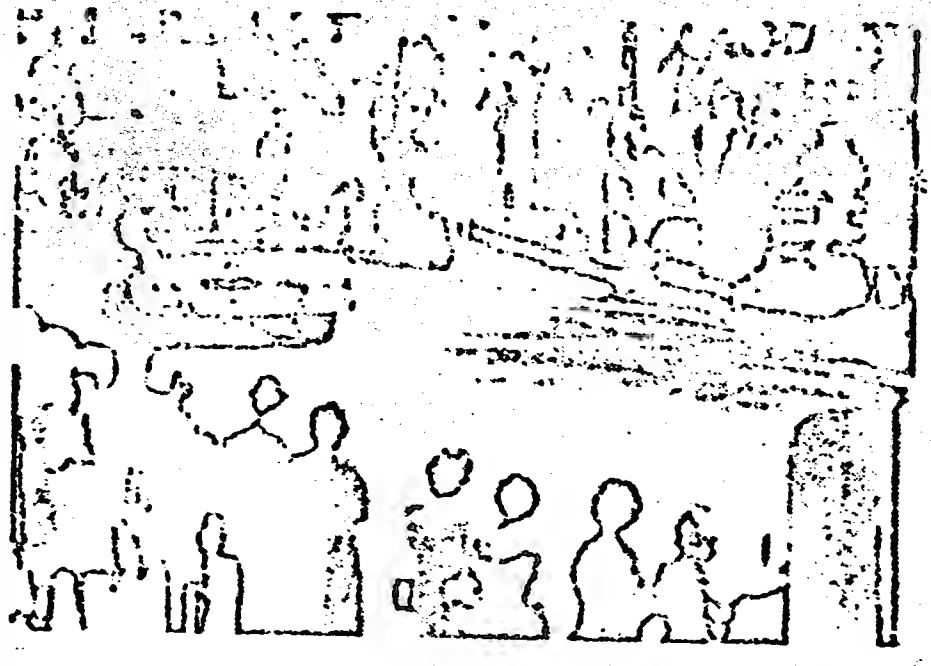
62-109060-7495

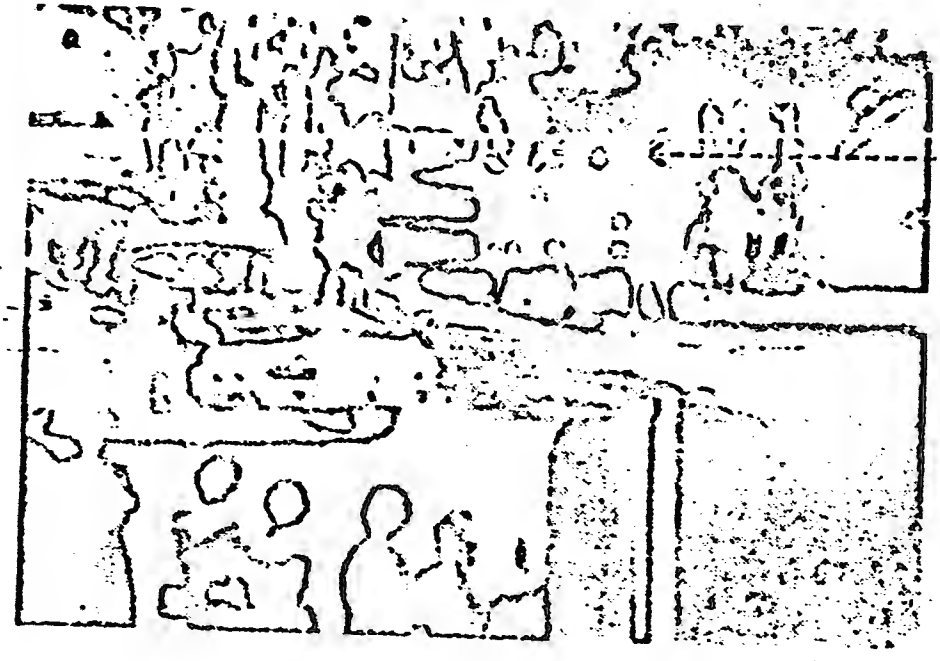
Gary Crane

GARY CRANE

GC/gc
cc: The Honorable James J. Florio
file

(APPENDIX #1)





Triggerman above Stemmons Freeway Sign, visible in several frames of the Zapruder motion (moving)-picture film.

62-109060-7495

ENCLOSURE

ADDRESS MADE BY GEORGE C. THOMSON

GLENDALE COLLEGE LOUNGE

June 6, 1974

A MONTAGE OF MURDER AND CONSPIRACY

DALLAS TO LOS ANGELES

62-107060-1475

ENCLOSURE

A PERSONAL FRIEND OF MR. JOHNSON WAS STANDING ONLY A FEW FEET FROM THE GUNMAN, AND WAS IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED BY THE F.B.I. TO THIS DATE, TO MY KNOWLEDGE, THE F.B.I. HAS NEVER PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED THE GUNMAN, EVEN THOUGH AN AGENT OF THE F.B.I. ACKNOWLEDGED TO ME IN 1964 THAT THE MAN I AM IDENTIFYING IN THE PICTURE, AND AM NOW ACCUSING WAS IN THE ACT OF FIRING A GUN AT THE PRESIDENTIAL LIMOUSINE. SHORTLY AFTER MY INITIAL INTERVIEWS WITH THIS MAN, PHILIP DEILY, F.B.I. SPECIAL AGENT OF LOS ANGELES HE MET WITH A NEAR FATAL FREEWAY ACCIDENT.

EMOTIONAL STATEMENTS AT THE HOSPITAL BY SENATOR YARBOROUGH, WHO WAS ALLEGEDLY RIDING WITH JOHNSON, SAID THAT HE SMELLED GUN SMOKE ALL THE WAY TO THE HOSPITAL. SINCE THE CAR WAS A CONVERTIBLE, THIS MEANT THAT THE GUN SMOKE HAD, POSSIBLY, PERMEATED EITHER THE CLOTHING OF ONE OF ITS OCCUPANTS, OR THE GUNS WERE IN THE CAR AND WERE POSSIBLY SLOWLY EMITTING SMOKE FROM THEIR SMOKE-RETARDING SILENCERS. YARBOROUGH WAS IMMEDIATELY TAKEN TO AN ISOLATED ROOM AT THE HOSPITAL TO BE TREATED FOR SHOCK.

THE TESTIMONY OF A NURSE AT THE HOSPITAL SUPPORTS THESE FACTS SINCE SHE TESTIFIED THAT SHE SMELLED SMOKE THE INSTANT MR. JOHNSON CAME THROUGH THE HOSPITAL DOOR. MR. MANCHESTER REPORTED THAT MR. JOHNSON CHANGED HIS SHIRT TWICE ON THE PLANE WITHOUT GIVING A REASON.

IN ANY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF A SUSPECT, MOTIVE IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR. JOHNSON ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SHOOTING, AND OUR FOREIGN POLICY CHANGED. IN THIS MYSTERY JOHNSON WAS THE CLASSIC SUSPECT WHO GAINED THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
February 9, 1976

Mr. Gary Crane
Ro-Tab-Farm
20 East Oak Street
Clayton, New Jersey 08312

Dear Mr. Crane:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 3, 1976, in which you requested information concerning contact between Special Agent Phillip B. Deily and Mr. George C. Thomson.

This is to advise that Special Agent Deily recalls contacts with George C. Thomson in 1964 relating to the Kennedy assassination; however, neither he nor this office is in a position to comment on specific matters discussed.

The evaluation of information Thomson has furnished you relating to the Kennedy assassination is strictly up to you.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. Gebhardt
Assistant Director in Charge

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

62-109060-1495

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 1/21/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 1/2/76 and Oklahoma City letter and LHM dated 12/15/75, concerning allegations of former police officer DARRELL EDWARD MC MILLAN.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM reflecting interview with DARRELL EDWARD MC MILLAN.

One copy of this airtel and LHM is being furnished the Oklahoma City Office for information. One copy of this airtel and LHM together with a copy of Oklahoma City letter and LHM are being furnished the San Antonio Office for its information.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI contain no identifiable information with DARRELL EDWARD MC MILLAN.

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
1-Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc. 1) (Info)
1-San Antonio (Enc. 2) (Info)
2-Dallas
RPG:ls
(6)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

JAN 31 1976

FEB 1 1976

TRANSCRIBED COPY FILED IN

DL 89-43

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter UACB. In the event the Bureau feels additional inquiry is warranted, it is suggested that consideration be given to having the San Antonio Office interview MARY FRANCES ODOM, 211 West French Place, San Antonio, Texas.

Indices Negative 114

The Bureau may also desire to have the Dallas Office contact television reporter BOB SIRKIN of Channel 8, Dallas, although it should be pointed out that such inquiry may result in considerable publicity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas 75201
January 21, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following information supplements that contained in a memorandum dated December 15, 1975, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

On January 14, 1976, Darrell Edward Mc Millan was interviewed at Gainesville, Texas, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The results of his interview are as follows:

1 XEROX
FEB 19 1976

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7496

Date of transcription 1/20/76

DARRELL EDWARD MC MILLAN, Lot #16, Oak Ridge Mobile Homes Park, Route 3, Highway 82, telephone number 214-665-6560, was interviewed at the Gainesville State School, Gainesville, Texas, telephone 214-665-0701, where he is employed as a Youth Counselor. He was advised of the identities of SAs [redacted] and [redacted] as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He was advised that an interview was desired concerning his having reportedly stopped a woman at Ardmore, Oklahoma the night before President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY was assassinated on November 22, 1963, and who was hysterical and told him that something bad was going to happen to the President in Dallas, Texas, the following day.

MC MILLAN advised he was employed as a patrolman by the Ardmore, Oklahoma Police Department from June, 1963 to October, 1967. Between 1:30 a.m. and 2:00 a.m., on November 22, 1963, he was in a patrol car parked on the Southeast corner of North Commerce Street and 12th Avenue Northwest in Ardmore, Oklahoma, when he observed an old vehicle occupied by a lone woman going up and down North Commerce Street. After about four observations of this vehicle, he stopped the woman while she was proceeding south on North Commerce Street in about the 1000 block. When he first approached her, she became hysterical and after calming her down, she said, "They are going to do something terrible to the President when he comes to Dallas today."

MC MILLAN spent about 15 minutes talking with this woman. He checked her for intoxication by having her get out of the car and walk a straight line which she was able to do. She told him she had been to a party in Texas and had left the party and was just driving around. MC MILLAN found a martini glass in the car. The car was an old model coupe, a Chrysler product, believed to be a 1939, 1940 or

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1941 model but was in excellent condition. It was a dark color. It bore a Texas license. The lady was named MARY FRANCES ODOM. She had a current Texas Drivers License and was from a suburb of Dallas, Texas, believed to be Irving, or Hurst, Texas. MC MILLAN recorded this woman's name, drivers license number, car description and car license number and made an activity report that same night to the Ardmore Police Department. He also made a record of the same information on a legal size pad of paper for his own use which he has since lost. He did not arrest this woman, but let her proceed in her car. He described her as a white female about 35 years of age, 105-110 pounds, 5'3"-4", brunette, attractive and well built, well dressed and who appeared to be quite intelligent. He assumed she was married.

During the afternoon of November 22, 1963, after MC MILLAN learned of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he immediately proceeded to the Ardmore Police Department from his residence and obtained the information from his activity report and gave such information to two FBI Agents at the Ardmore Police Department. It is his recollection he put the information on a piece of paper and gave it to SAs SHIFFER and PITTS. He estimated this was between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m., on November 22, 1963. MC MILLAN states other individuals whoceither saw his report or knew of its contents and who may have witnessed him giving such information to the two FBI Agents were Chief of Police BUCK HOUCHENS (phonetic); Assistant Chief of Police JESS MC GINNIS; Patrolman FRANK LINDSAY and Patrolman WOODY EDEN.

MC MILLAN thought nothing more about this information until he read about the investigation being conducted into the assassination of President KENNEDY by District Attorney JAMES GARRISON in New Orleans, Louisiana, in what

MC MILLAN believes was about 1964 or 1965. MC MILLAN recalls that he saw mention of the name "ODOM" in connection with GARRISON's investigation. MC MILLAN then called GARRISON's number one investigator, name not recalled but believed it was an Italian sounding name and gave him the information concerning MARY FRANCES ODOM as set forth above. GARRISON's investigator wanted a copy of MC MILLAN's police activity report made on this incident but MC MILLAN upon checking the Ardmore Police Department records was unable to locate any such report. MC MILLAN discussed the absence of his activity report with dispatcher BILL FREEMAN at the Ardmore Police Department, and called SA SHIFFER of the Ardmore Resident Agency of the FBI. MC MILLAN alleges that SA SHIFFER told him there was no copy of the report made by MC MILLAN in FBI files in Oklahoma, as it had been sent through proper channels. MC MILLAN stated he was never interviewed in person by JAMES GARRISON's investigator because shortly after this contact, by telephone, GARRISON's investigation ended as a failure. MC MILLAN again heard nothing further until about October, 1975, when some reporter from a Dallas newspaper, name of reporter and newspaper not recalled, called him and inquired about the incident, at which time MC MILLAN told this reporter the details of the MARY FRANCES ODOM incident as set forth above. MC MILLAN has no idea how this reporter learned of the incident or of MC MILLAN's whereabouts, but states this reporter suggested he should tell his Congressman about it. Thereafter, MC MILLAN contacted a representative of some Congressional Committee named TIM (last name unknown) in Washington, D.C.. MC MILLAN obtained TIM's telephone number through telephone information and told him about the MARY FRANCES ODOM incident.

About a month or so ago, BOB SIRKIN of Channel 8 News at Dallas, Texas, called MC MILLAN to arrange an interview with him concerning the MARY FRANCES ODOM incident.

Before consenting to such interview, MC MILLAN telephoned TIM (last name unknown), supra, to determine if it was okay to give the interview and TIM told him to go ahead. SIRKIN came to Gainesville, Texas and interviewed MC MILLAN, during which time MC MILLAN related the information concerning the incident involving MARY FRANCES ODOM. This interview was taped for television and MC MILLAN states he told SIRKIN he was not particularly interested in having his photograph appear on television because of his employment with the youths at the Gainesville State School. He subsequently was told by SIRKIN that the information furnished by MC MILLAN could not be used because some of it could not be verified. MC MILLAN recalled that SIRKIN indicated he had located some woman named MARY FRANCES ODOM who he believes was from San Antonio, Texas.

When MC MILLAN was advised that SA GERALD E. PITTS of the Ardmore, Oklahoma Resident Agency of the FBI was not transferred to Oklahoma until 1965, MC MILLAN explained that there may have been some other Agent with SA SHIFFER when he gave SHIFFER the information on November 22, 1963. MC MILLAN explained that during the period he was employed at the Ardmore, Oklahoma Police Department, from June, 1963 to October, 1967, he was acquainted with SAs SHIFFER, PITTS and another Agent from the Lawton, Oklahoma Resident Agency, BOB (last name unknown). He explained it was possible SA PITTS was not present when he gave the information to SA SHIFFER.

When questioned as to why the Ardmore Police Department records do not reflect a copy of the activity report concerning MARY FRANCES ODOM, MC MILLAN stated, this is typical of the record keeping at the Ardmore Police Department. He also stated he had been dismissed from the Ardmore Police Department in 1967 by the then Chief of Police DOMINIC (last name unknown), because a bank robber, JAMES KENNETH JOHNSON, who MC MILLAN had arrested, had allegedly

told DOMINIC that MC MILLAN was trying to get JOHNSON to obtain a photograph of DOMINIC [redacted] so such photograph could be used to get DOMINIC fired.

MC MILLAN then went to work as a Deputy Sheriff at Walters, Oklahoma, for about six months; then to Cyril, Oklahoma where he was hired as City Marshal. He stayed at Cyril, Oklahoma for approximately seven years until May, 1975, when he was dismissed [redacted] which MC MILLAN states were never proved. In May, 1975, MC MILLAN took a job with the Gainesville Water Department, Gainesville, Texas, where he worked until he started his present position at the Gainesville State School in October, 1975.

MC MILLAN states he has discussed the incident involving MARY FRANCES ODOM with many of his associates over the years. When asked to furnish names of individuals with whom he had discussed this incident, he mentioned his younger brother GERALD MC MILLAN, unknown address, Richardson, Texas, who is a potato broker in the Farmers Market area of Dallas; and PAUL RHODES, Mayor, Cyril, Oklahoma. MC MILLAN was most emphatic that if SA GERALD E. PITTS was not the Agent accompanying SHIFFER on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, when he furnished the information to SHIFFER, there was some other Agent with him who, if located, could verify that he did actually give such information.

MC MILLAN also stated that he recalls contacting the Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas by telephone from his residence in the 500 block of West Stanley, Ardmore, Oklahoma, on the night of November 22, 1963, at which time he gave some unknown Dallas police officer the same information about MARY FRANCES ODOM as set forth above.

DL 89-43
6

MC MILLAN is a white male, born May 31, 1925, at Wilson, Oklahoma. He is 6'2½" tall, weighs 227 pounds, has black hair and brown eyes. He is married to BETTY JOYCE MC MILLAN.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that in 1967, during the investigation of Clay Shaw by District Attorney James Garrison in New Orleans, Louisiana, it was revealed that a notebook seized from Shaw's effects referred to name, "Lee Odom, P.O. Box 19106, Dallas, Tex." Thereafter, the Dallas Times Hearld, Dallas, Texas, of May 17, 1967, carried an interview of Lee Odom by Staff writer Jim Lehrer. This article did not reflect the residence of Lee Odom but indicated his residence was in an apartment complex in a suburban city of Dallas County, Texas from the summer of 1966 until October or November, 1966. The post office box was located in the Medical Center postal station at Knight and Maple Streets, Dallas, Texas, in the name of a barbecue company Odom was operating. This article indicated Odom had been in New Orleans in November, 1966, to promote a bullfight and was in contact with Clay Shaw about a suitable location for such bullfight, at which time Odom gave Shaw his business card. Odom indicated he had no contact with Shaw thereafter. It also reflected that post office box 19106 did not come into existence until mid 1965.

Dallas files also reflect that in 1967 Odom was living with his wife and two children, no names reflected, at the Sands Apartments located at O'Connor and 6th Street, Irving, Texas, and had P.O. Box 174, Irving, Texas. He was not interviewed by the FBI concerning his relationship with Clay Shaw nor concerning the assassination investigation.

On January 15, 1976, a check with the Texas Crime Information Center on the name Mary Frances Odom revealed a Mary Frances Odom, 211 West French Place, San Antonio, Texas, 78212, currently has Texas Drivers License number 2425827 which expires April 8, 1979. She is described as a white female, born April 8, 1917, 5'7", 125 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes, clear complexion.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 2-3-76

FROM : J. H. Campbell

SUBJECT: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
BEING WRITTEN FOR "READER'S DIGEST"
BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum dated January 20, 1976, I advised that Kenneth O. Gilmore, Managing Editor of the "Reader's Digest," had telephoned to advise that the "Reader's Digest" had contracted with author Edward Jay Epstein to write a book concerning the November, 1963, assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Gilmore advised that Epstein would be coming to Washington and that the "Readers Digest" would appreciate the Bureau's (1) seeing him while he was in the city, (2) furnishing him copies of previously issued statements or press releases regarding the assassination, and (3) giving consideration to requests Epstein might make for other data.

VISIT BY EPSTEIN TO FBIHQ:

Epstein arrived at FBIHQ on January 27, 1976, at which time he met with you and also discussed his plans to write the book about the assassination with SA [redacted] of the Research Section and SA [redacted] of the General Investigative Division. Miss Pam Butler, a research assistant at the "Reader's Digest" who has been assigned to assist Epstein, accompanied him.

EX-115 REC-69

During his visit, it was obvious that both Epstein and Miss Butler have read a number of books, articles, and other publications concerning the assassination. They are familiar with the many theories, as well as the rumors and the conjecture, that continue to surround the assassination; and

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 [redacted]

GWG:slr (9)

SEE ADDENDUM, LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION, PAGE 3.

CONTINUED OVER

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5018-108

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MAR 2 1976

FEB 24 1976

See memo to Director & Office of Public Information dated 2/19/76 etc.

J. H. Campbell to Mr. Moore memorandum
RE: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Epstein intends to "take issue with" a number of these--probably in the Appendix to his book. In this connection, he was given a copy of Deputy Associate Director Adams' October 21, 1975, statement before the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights--which statement deals with (1) the note that Lee Harvey Oswald left at the Dallas Field Office in November, 1963, (2) the question of whether Jack Ruby was a paid FBI informant, and (3) the teletype warning of a possible assassination attempt that a former clerical employee of the New Orleans Office, William S. Walter, claims was sent from FBIHQ in November, 1963.

Epstein said that his book will be devoted primarily to Lee Harvey Oswald and will attempt to trace all phases of his life and his whereabouts from birth to death. He hopes to interview Oswald's widow, Marina, and he also is soliciting cooperation of CIA and the State Department in an effort to separate truth from fiction with regard to Oswald's activities in Russia and Mexico.

Epstein has asked questions regarding the late former SAC Guy Banister, the identities of other Americans who defected to Russia at approximately the same time as Oswald, employments of Oswald in the United States and possible fingerprint and/or name check requests the FBI may have received in connection with these jobs, as well as other questions.

To the extent possible, proposed answers to Epstein's questions will be compiled and submitted for approval.

Epstein advised that his address is 430 East 86th Street, New York, New York 10028, and his telephone number is 212-288-6861.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. We will continue to follow this matter closely.

Memo Mr. Campbell to Mr. Moore, 2/3/76
Re: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY BEING WRITTEN
FOR "READER'S DIGEST" BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

ADDENDUM, LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION, JCF:mtm, 2/9/76:

Mr. Feeney has advised that no problems are raised concerning the FOIA in cooperating with Mr. Epstein, but raises the question as to whether Departmental clearance is required. Upon checking with Deputy Assistant Director Homer Boynton, External Affairs Division, it was determined that we would not usually obtain Departmental clearance for such a cooperative effort. However, it is the opinion of the Legal Counsel Division, that since we are responding to inquiries from the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on this specific matter, it would be appropriate merely to advise the Department at we are cooperating with Mr. Epstein in the preparation of a book regarding the assassination of former President Kennedy.

Done. See Memo to Director of Office of Public Information, with copy to Assistant Attorney General of Criminal Division dated 2/19/76. GWG

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 2/4/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-69 LHM

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an LHM concerning telephonic contact by an individual identifying himself as [redacted] concerning captioned matter.

One copy being furnished to Butte for information.

In view of that fact that [redacted] was incoherent and rambled while providing information contained in the LHM, San Diego does not contemplate conducting any further investigation regarding this matter or contacting [redacted] UACB.

ENCLOSURE

(2) Bureau (Enc.2)
1-Butte (Enc.1)
1-San Diego

JAB:kek
(4)

EX-115

REC-69 62-109060-7476

23 FEB 6 1976

100-3(Bc 8) previously ff
1 SS
1 Navy
1 Airforce
2/11/76
Wmfl

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 Mail 675

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California
February 4, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 6:30 p.m. and again at 8 p.m. on the evening of February 2, 1976, an individual identifying himself as [redacted] telephonically contacted the San Diego Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and stated that he had some important information about the murders of President John F. Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. This individual advised that his speech teacher, [redacted] from [redacted] in [redacted], Idaho, told the entire speech class that he shot President John F. Kennedy and was involved in the killing of Robert Kennedy. The caller stated that [redacted] is an extortionist and a drug dealer and that he gave [redacted] LSD when [redacted] was only three years old. Additionally, [redacted] stated that [redacted] also admitted this information to a Lieutenant First Name Unknown (FNU) [redacted], Weapons Officer, Naval Sub-Training Center, Pearl Harbor, and to Senior Chief [redacted] at that same location. [redacted] advised that [redacted] is now in the U.S. Air Force and might be in the [redacted].

[redacted] stated that he is a seaman assigned to the Second Division on board the USS Kitty Hawk and that his date of birth is [redacted], and his Social Security Account Number is [redacted].

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109262-7401

ENCLOSURE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

During both phone calls to the San Diego Office of the FBI, [redacted] seemed incoherent at times, rambled as he was relating the above facts and contradicted himself when he repeated the whole story the second time.

Files of the San Diego Office of the FBI contain no identical reference to [redacted] or [redacted]s.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2-5-76

FROM : J. H. Campbell

SUBJECT: Dennis O. Roy
Suite 225
1101 Dove Street
Newport Beach, California 92660

REC-69

BACKGROUND:

On 1-30-76, Roy telephonically contacted the Director's Office, FBI Headquarters, and was referred to a representative of the External Affairs Division, Interview Room, at which time he furnished the following information:

He stated that he is an attorney and has a client, Fred Newcomb, Van Nuys, California, who has done considerable research on the assassination of President Kennedy. Newcomb recently obtained a photograph from the FBI, which was taken by (FNU) Powell, an Army Intelligence Officer, showing a building from which Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly fired the shot that killed President Kennedy. Roy stated that they have studied this photograph and observed a window on the 6th floor which appears to have a gun barrel protruding from it and also a couple of windows away on the same floor there appears to be the face of an individual. Roy stated that if their observations are correct and two individuals were in the building at the time of the shooting, this would be significant when compared to the "Dillard" photograph. Roy could not further identify the "Dillard" photograph but stated a comparison of the two would show movement.

Roy desired this information be brought to the attention of the appropriate FBI officials so they can go back to the original negative and study the photograph in question. Roy furnished his business telephone as (714) 752-0125 and his home telephone as (714) 962-6776.

7499

INFORMATION IN BUFILES: EX 104 REC-69

Fred T. Newcomb is a self-employed Advertising Art

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
WEW:acr (6)

57 FEB 8

FBI

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

Director. Since 1967, he has made a study of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and has written and lectured on this subject. Newcomb has corresponded with FBI Headquarters on several occasions requesting information on the assassination which was furnished to him. Newcomb was advised by letter dated 7-17-75, Bufile 62-109060-7224, that the individuals appearing in the windows of the Texas School Book Depository, in the photograph taken by SA James W. Powell, Army Intelligence Corps, were fully identified.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the General Investigative Division for whatever action they deem necessary inasmuch as Roy indicated that he would be recontacting the FBI and was possibly having someone on the "outside" look at this photograph.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/9/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mrs. Roger Dean Craig

OO: DALLAS

2/4 Maverick, Dallas, Texas

Enclosed are five copies of an LHM reflecting information furnished by Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] on 2/4/76, to ASAC GLEN D. ROSENQUIST. Mrs. [redacted] identified herself as the widow of former Deputy Sheriff ROGER DEAN CRAIG, who became somewhat controversial during the assassination investigation.

Texas

Dallas

REC-53 62-109060-7500

ENCLOSURE

EX 104

FEB 11 1976

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas
RPG/pc
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 MAR 10 1976

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-000 (12)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

February 9, 1976

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 4, 1976, Mr. [redacted] Attorney at Law, Main Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, Telephone Number [redacted] appeared at the Dallas FBI Office accompanied by [redacted], Dallas, Texas, and his wife, [redacted]. The Hahns reside at [redacted] Dallas, Texas, Telephone [redacted]. The [redacted] desired to ascertain if the FBI was surveilling them or otherwise investigating [redacted]

[redacted] identified herself as the widow of Roger Dean Craig, a former Deputy Sheriff of Dallas County, Dallas, Texas, at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. She advised that her former husband had allegedly committed suicide, but before doing so he had written a book regarding his part in the investigation of the assassination which had never been published and that she has the manuscript of this book in her custody. She remarked that this manuscript did not portray the FBI in a favorable light. She indicated she had no intentions at this time of having the manuscript published. She remarked that Craig had apparently testified before the Warren Commission and also in the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans, Louisiana.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-15

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The [redacted] made available handwritten reports regarding incidents which have recently occurred. Such handwritten reports are summarized as follows:

Mrs. [redacted] notes reflect that on Monday, January 26, 1976, at 9:00 p.m., she was followed home from the Hope Lutheran Church by an automobile with two occupants. On Thursday, January 29, 1976, at 2:00 p.m., she went to a K-Mart discount department store in Dallas with a neighbor and was followed by a man unknown to either of them, who stayed within two feet and closer to them for about 30 minutes. Mrs. [redacted] and her neighbor split up in the store, and the man followed Mrs. [redacted] to the record department, while an unknown woman followed the neighbor to the toy department. As Mrs. [redacted] was about to confront the man following her, he disappeared. She described this man as 40-45 years of age, 5'10" tall, slender build, dark complexion, possibly of another nationality, with a large pointed nose. He was wearing a white jacket and dark slacks. The woman following the neighbor was in her 20's, approximately 5'3" tall, dark hair in pageboy style, slender with nice appearance.

Mrs. [redacted] continued that on Thursday, January 29, 1976, at 8:00 p.m., a woman called her on the telephone asking for "Mrs. [redacted]" When she insisted that the woman calling give her name, she replied that it was "Mrs. Gertz" with "Air Temp." This woman indicated she was selling air and heating equipment. Mrs. [redacted] considered this call unusual because her telephone number had been changed to an unlisted number on Tuesday, January 27, 1976. She stated that her husband called the company for whom this woman supposedly worked, but there was no one employed there by the name of Mrs. Gertz.

She continued that on Saturday, January 21, 1976, (apparently January 31, 1976), while at the Llove Recreation Center at Dallas, a gray-haired man was in front of her at the roller skating rink and had been several other places where she was on that day. He had two women with him and took a photograph of Mrs. [redacted] from about three feet in front of her. Mrs. Hahn claims she made two photographs of this man, but the only one which developed was one which did not show his face.

On Tuesday, February 3, 1976, Mrs. [redacted] claims she was cut off two times on the telephone just as she answered it. She claimed her attorney, [redacted] called her new home telephone number on a Friday, no date indicated, and a male voice intercepted the call saying, "This is not a working number."

Mr. [redacted] notes reflect that on Monday, January 26, 1976, he requested the Bell Telephone Company to change the telephone number at their residence and to continue it on an unlisted basis due to an obscene telephone call on Sunday, January 25, 1976. This number was changed on Tuesday, January 27, 1976, and the line was immediately cleared of static and popping noises. He requested the telephone company to check the line for a possible wiretap and was to be called at his office on Thursday by Mrs. Beach of the telephone company. He states he also requested that the old telephone number have a recording to the effect, "This number is no longer in service." Mr. [redacted] states that someone, apparently from the telephone company, called his 12-year old stepdaughter on Wednesday, January 28, 1976, and told her the telephone was not tapped. On Thursday, January 29, 1976, Mrs. Beach of the telephone company did not call him as she had said she would and on that evening the call from "Mrs. Gertz" was received. He states he

called the telephone number of the company Mrs. Gertz represented and received no answer. He also learned that the telephone company changed the old telephone number recording back to "At the customer's request, the number is unlisted."

On Friday, January 30, 1976, Mr. [redacted] called Mrs. Beach at the telephone company, at which time she apologized to him for not having called him personally.

Mr. [redacted] and Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] were advised that the FBI was not surveilling them nor conducting any investigation concerning them whatsoever.

The report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter reflects interviews with Roger Craig on November 22, 1963 (page 69), and November 25, 1963, (pages 71 and 72). In the first interview, Craig, who was employed as a Deputy Sheriff of Dallas County, Texas, stated shortly after the assassination, he saw an individual run down the grassy area from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository; that this individual whistled and a white Rambler station wagon driven by a Negro male pulled over to the curb, picked up the individual and headed toward the Dallas-Fort Worth Turnpike. Craig stated that later that day he was given the opportunity to observe Lee Harvey Oswald at the Dallas Police Department, and he was positive Oswald was identical to the individual he observed getting into the station wagon.

When reinterviewed on November 25, 1963, Craig again reiterated the above information but described the driver of the station wagon as a white male, stating that

since he had previously been interviewed, he had decided the driver was a white male.

The testimony of Craig before the Warren Commission to the foregoing information is set forth in Volume VI, Pages 260-273, of the Warren Commission report.

The "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper on November 2, 1967, carried an article captioned "Garrison Probe Figure Claims Shot." This article stated that Roger Craig, former Dallas County Deputy Sheriff, who resigned from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office in July, 1967, to become a private investigator, had stated someone shot at him on November 1, 1967, in a parking lot in East Dallas. The article continued that Craig said he believed his going to New Orleans the previous week for interrogation by District Attorney James Garrison was probably connected with the attempt on his life. This article also stated that Craig had indicated he was "tailed" while in New Orleans on October 25 and 26, 1967, and was still being "tailed" in Dallas.

An article in the New Orleans Times Picayune on February 14, 1969, indicated Craig testified as a prosecution witness in the Clay Shaw trial at New Orleans,again reiterating the information about observing a man believed to be Oswald getting into a station wagon shortly after the assassination.

A newspaper article in the Dallas Morning News on May 16, 1975, reflects that Craig had apparently committed suicide at his father's home on May 15, 1975, while his father was in the back yard working on a lawn mower. It

was indicated that Craig left a note saying he was sorry for what he had to do, but he could not stand the pain. According to Craig's father, Craig had been taking pain killing medication for injuries from a car wreck two years before and for a gunshot wound in the shoulder which he had received at Waxahachie, Texas, abut six months before. The article stated that Craig had reported to Waxahachie police that a stranger appeared at the door of a house where Craig was waiting for a woman friend and shot Craig with a shotgun when Craig answered the knock on the door.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/20/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (62-3060)(RUC)

REC-69

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re: Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 2/10/76.

A review of Newark indices and pertinent files regarding [redacted] reflects the following information:

On 10/6/67, [redacted], Garwood, NJ, telephone [redacted] wrote a letter to the NJSP, Trenton, NJ, in which she gave a long and disjoined disseration on crime and vice, ADOLPH HITLER, The Underworld, New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, the Armed Forces and an array of other subject matters.

A copy of this letter was furnished to the Newark FBI inasmuch as the letter was sent out as a report for all law enforcement and was signed FBI Chief.

EX-115 62-109060-7501

Newark investigated this matter and determined from the Chief of Police, Garwood, NJ, that [redacted] is a "nut", who continually writes letters and calls various law enforcement agencies. The Garwood PD has received numerous complaints about [redacted] from her neighbors whom she constantly annoys. [redacted]s husband refuses to have

2 Bureau
2-Dallas
1-Newark
RLW/rmr
(5)

5 FEB 24 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 MAR 8

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971—413-136

her committed for mental treatment and there is nothing the police can do since she is non violent.

[redacted] has been interviewed in the past and has greeted the agents with the words "I'm the Chief and you know it". She said that former President JOHN F. KENNEDY had made her "Chief" and that Mr. HOOVER had agreed that she should be "Chief". She reported that she was made "Chief" for the purpose of investigating a "master spy ring" which is responsible for the "wiretapping fraud" against the Bell Telephone Company. She said she is to remain "Chief" until the case is brought to a successful conclusion. During the interview she spoke incoherently and made very little sense. Although with difficulty she was admonished and told never again to refer to herself as being associated with the FBI in any manner. As the agents departed she said "It is always good to see my men".

In addition to the above letter, [redacted] has either telephoned or written to the Charleston, West Virginia, Resident Agency, the Honolulu Office, the Miami Office, and the Boston Office identifying herself as Chief of the FBI and discussing various topics. All conversations and communications were incoherent and were apparently written by a mentally disturbed person.

From the review of the above items it appears that [redacted] is a person with a serious mental problem, who has been admonished in the past for identifying herself as FBI Chief with little results.

Transmit clocked by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Priority IMMEDIATE

FEB 24 1976

To Director, FBI

From SAC, Dallas

Date 2/24/76

TELETYPE

Time Transmitted:

Initials:

Subject ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

☐ Fingerprint Photo	☐ Fingerprint Record	☐ Map	☐ Newspaper clipping	☐ Photograph	
☐ Artist's Conception	☒ Other	Exhibit			

Special handling instructions:

Furnish immediately to SA WILLIAM C. SEGAR, Rm. 4063

Approved:

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

REC-100 62-109060-7502

20 FEB 27 1976

cc 4063 JEH JM

2 ENCLOSURE

Records furnished 2-26-76 TJM

6 - Dallas

5 - JM

Jerry Gray, DL Super, advised 11/23/63 memo of SA Clinton Rudd not located in DL 89-43 file. TJM

84 MAR 9 1976

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 2-27-76

FROM : J. H. Campbell

SUBJECT: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BEING WRITTEN FOR "READER'S DIGEST" BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum dated February 3, 1976, I advised you that Edward Jay Epstein had visited the Bureau to discuss his plans to write a book about the assassination of President Kennedy and that Epstein stated his book would be devoted primarily to Lee Harvey Oswald. My memorandum of February 3rd pointed out that Epstein had asked questions concerning former SAC Guy Banister, civilian employments Oswald had held which might have required "clearances," and the identities of other Americans who defected to the Soviet Union about the same time (1959-62) as Oswald.

ACTION TAKEN:

In response to Epstein's requests, he has been advised that former SAC Banister entered on duty in November, 1934, and retired in December, 1954 -- at which time he was SAC at Chicago. Epstein has been told that Banister was Assistant Superintendent of Police in New Orleans from 1955 to 1957 and that he subsequently operated Guy Banister Associates, Inc., in New Orleans until he died in June, 1964. Epstein plans to visit New Orleans, and it has been pointed out to him that the morgues of New Orleans-area newspapers should contain a large number of clippings regarding Banister's activities in that city from 1955 to 1964.

With regard to Epstein's request for the identities of other defectors to the Soviet Union, he was told that extensive publicity has been given to the defection to Russia and subsequent return to America of Robert Edward Webster of Ohio, Nicholas Petrulli of New York, and Libero Riccardelli of Massachusetts -- in the 1959-62 period.

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - W. E. Nettles
GWG:slr (8)

CONTINUED OVER

59 MAR 16 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Campbell to Moore memo
RE: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In response to his inquiry concerning civilian employments which Oswald held, it was pointed out to Epstein that Oswald did not hold any type of position which would have resulted in his being the subject of an applicant-type investigation of the FBI -- nor did it appear that another Federal agency would have conducted an applicant-type investigation of him. Whereas Epstein thought a "clearance" might have been required for the job which Oswald held for a period in 1962-63 at a company in Dallas (Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall) which had contracts with the Army, testimony on page 191 of Volume X of the Warren Commission Report shows that the department in which Oswald was employed had no contact or connection with the Army contract work -- and this testimony has been brought to Epstein's attention.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information and record purposes. As Epstein's work on this book continues, more inquiries and requests for assistance undoubtedly will be received from him.

TREAT AS CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT ... BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ... Priority IMMEDIATE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 3 1976

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
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Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

To: DIRECTOR FBI Date: 3/3/76

From: SAC, ~~OKLAHOMA~~ OKLAHOMA CITY TELETYPE Time: Transmitted -

Subject: Initials -

ASSASSINATION OF PRES JOHN F KENNEDY.

ONO

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph & Eval.

☐ Artists Conception ☐ Other

Special handling instructions:

ATTN:
SUP. WILLIAM E. NETTLES JR. DIV. 6

Approved:

REC-16 62-109060-7503

5 MAR 5 1976

ENCLOSURE

56 MAR 10 1976

File
6-cm 62-109060

RGENT 11-22-63 5-50 AM P CST DAO

D DIRECTOR, SACS DALLAS, HOUSTON, AND OKLAHOMA CITY

ROM SAC, NEW ORLEANS 89-69 TP

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, ELEVEN

ENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND DALLAS ELEVEN TWENTYSIX

ST AND HOUSTON TELETYPE TO DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS, ELEVEN

ENTYSIX LAST.

RE DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE.

DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IMPLICATED

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, INTERVIEWED ELEVEN

ENTYFIVE LAST AND CLAIMS LEFT NEW ORLEANS, LA., APPROXI-

TELY NINE PM ELEVEN TWENTYTWO LAST, ACCOMPANIED BY MELVIN

FFEY AND ALVIN BEAUBOEF, DRIVING FERRIE'S LIGHT BLUE

XTYONE COMET FOUR-DOOR STATION WAGON. DROVE TO HOUSTON,

D PAGE ONE

Cairo Exp. Bltr 9½ 1/23/63 OClad

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-1502

8R-41-52

TEXAS, ARRIVING AT BETWEEN FOUR THIRTY AND FIVE THIRTY AM, ELEVEN TWENTYTHREE LAST, WHERE CHECKED INTO ROOM NINETEEN, ALAMOTEL, SOUTH MAIN STREET, HOUSTON. FERRIE CALMS MADE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CAALLS FROM MOTEL ATTEPTING TO REACH ATTORNEY C. WRAY GILL, NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND THAT BEAUBOEF MAY HAVE MADE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL TO HIS HOME FORM MOTEL. ON FOLLOWING DATE, CONTACTED CHUCK TOLLAND, HOME FROM MOTEL. ON FOLLOWING DATE, CONTACTED CHUCK ROLLAND, WINTERLAND SKATING RINK, TWENTYFOUR HUNDREDNORFOLK, RE COST OF EQUIPPING AND OPERATING ICE SKATING RINK. FERRIE CLAIMS CHECKED OUT OF ALAMOTEL LATER SAME DATE AND PROCEEDED TO BELLAIRE SKATING RINK. ATEEMPTING TO LOCATE OWNER, WHO WAS NOT AVAILABLE. FERRIE CLAIMS HE AND COMPANIONS LEFT AT NINE OR SHORTLY AFTER NINE PM AND DROVE TO GALVESTON, TEX., ARRIVING AT TEN THIRTY OR ELEVEN THIRTY PM, WHERE

END PAGE TWO

CHECKED INTO ROOM ONE ONE SEVEN, DRIFTWOOD MOTEL, THREE ONE TWO EIGHT SEAWALL BOULEVARD. CHECKED OUT OF DRIFTWOOD ON FOLLOWING MORNING, DROVE TO PORT ARTHUR, TEX., WHERE STOPPED AT GULF SERVICE STATION ON LEFT HAND SIDE OF HIGHWAY IN PORT ARTHUR, AND PURCHASED A NEW SET OF SPARK PLUGS FOR COMET STATION WAGON. WHILE IN GULF STATION, OBSERVED TELEVISION PROGRAM SHOWING SHOOTING OF LEE OSWALD IN BASEMENT OF DALLAS CITY JAIL. FERRIE CLAIMS THEY LEFT PORT ARTHUR, DROVE TO ORANGE, TEX., AND RETURNED TO STATE OF LA.

FERRIE ALSO ADMITTED OWNING A STINSON ONE FIFTY SINGLE ENGINE BLUE AND WHITE FOUR PASSENGER MONOPLANE, REGISTRATION NUMBER EIGHT TWO NINE THREE K, SINCE NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT. FERRIE STATES THIS AIRCRAFT HAS NOT BEEN AIRWORTHY SINCE THE LICENSE EXPIRED IN FOUR SIXTYTWO. STATES THIS CAN BE

END PAGE THREE

VERIFIED THROUGH THE FAA, DEPARTMENT OF AIRWORTHINESS CERTIFICATION, OKLAHOMA CITY.

HOUSTON REQUESTED TO VERIFY PRESENCE OF FERRIE AND COMPANIONS ALAMOTEL, HOUSTON CONTACT CHUCK ROLLAND, WINTERLAND SKATING RINK, TWENTYFOUR HUNDRED NORFOLK, AND VERIFY ANY LONG DISTANCE CALLS MADE FROM THE ALAMOTEL.

WILL VERIFY THE PRESENCE OF FERRIE AND COMPANIONS AT DRIFTWOOD MOTEL, THREE ONE TWO EIGHT SEAWALL BOULEVARD, GALVESTON, TEX., AND WILL CHECK ANY LONG DISTANCE CALLS MADE FROM THAT MOTEL.

AT PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, WILL ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE THE GULF SERVICE STATION WHERE FERRIE ALLEGEDLY PURCHASED NEW SET OF SPARK PLUGS FOR COMET STATION WAGON.

OKLAHOMA CITY, THROUGH DEPARTMENT OF AIRWORTHINESS CERTIFICATION, FAA, WILL ENDEAVOR TO VERIFY THAT THE STINSON

END PAGE FOUR

SINGLE ENGINE MONOPLANE, REGISTRATION NUMBER EIGHT TWO NINE THREE K, OWNED BY FERRIE, HAS NOT BEEN AIRWORTHY SINCE THE LICENSE EXPIRED IN APRIL SIXTYTWO.

FERRIE DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, BORN MARCH TWENTY EIGHT, EIGHTEEN, CLEVELAND, OHIO, FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED NINETY POUNDS, BROWN EYES, HAIR BALD, WEARS BROWN TOUPEE WITH REDDISH TINT, COMPLEXION MEDIUM, SCAR OUTER RIGHT WRIST RECUTANGULAR IN SHAPE.

END AND ACK PLS

OC 405

6-01 AM OK OC FBI PSR

HO 6-02 AM CST OK FBI NO JDG

DL AND WA A HAVE BEEN ADVISED

TU DISC O

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7504

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 34

SECTION NO.

185

CIA

REFERRAL

W. HENSON MOORE
6TH DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
427 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3901

DISTRICT OFFICES:
SUITE 236 FEDERAL BUILDING
750 FLORIDA
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70801
(504) 344-7679

U.S. POST OFFICE BUILDING
HAMMOND, LOUISIANA 70401
(504) 345-4928

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

February 25, 1976

ASSOC...
...op. RE...
CUTRI... ...TEE
(RANKI... ...ICAN)
TOBACCO ... ...OMMITTEE
OILSEEDS AND F... ...CE SUBCOMMIT
INTERSTATE AND
FOREIGN COMMERCE
COMMUNICATIONS SUBCOMMITT
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIO
SUBCOMMITTEE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON T...
LIBRARY
COMMITTEE ON COMMITT...
TASK FORCE ON REFOR...

Honorable Clarence M. Kelley,
Director
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I would like to request certain information from your office. Specifically, I am interested in the results of the neurton activation analysis done by the FBI in 1964 on the bullet and bullet fragments taken from the bodies of President Kennedy and Governor Connally. I would be most grateful if you could provide me with a copy of that analysis or a summary of it.

I appreciate your time and kind attention and look forward to hearing from you shortly.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

W. Henson Moore
Member of Congress

WHM/jw

EX 103

REC-62 7-11766-7505

6 FEB-27 1976

40 FEB 27 1976

Letter 3/3/76 JWK

Rec'd by JWK 4 pm 3/1
to Steve Pieczenik 9:30 am 3/2

1-Office, 3266
1-Mr. Kilty

EX 103

March 3, 1976

REC-62-109160-7505

Honorable W. Henson Moore
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Moore:

Reference is made to your letter of February 25, 1976, wherein you requested the results of the neutron activation analysis conducted on bullets and bullet fragments in the President John F. Kennedy assassination case.

Enclosed are two pages of an evidence listing so that you may identify the specimens, a three page compilation of neutron activation results and fifty-four pages of data which give rise to the results listed in the compilation.

I hope this material will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 7
MAR 3 1976
FBI

Enclosures (59)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
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Spec. Inv. ____
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Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

JWK:fdb (4)*

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 APR 22 1976

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7506

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

185

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 2/27/76

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to San Antonio, 2/4/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) copies of self-explanatory LHM.

Enclosed for Dallas and Oklahoma City is one (1) copy each of supra LHM.

REC-113

62-109060-7507

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
1 - Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
1 - San Antonio
JWK/jkh
(5)

MAR 3 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

433 Federal Building
San Antonio, Texas 78296

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

February 27, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

On February 10, 1976, [redacted] Thunderbird Apartments, 211 W. French Place, San Antonio, Texas, advised that Mary Frances Odom was formerly the manager at instant apartments, however, had recently moved to the Cherbourg Square Apartments, 7834 Broadway, San Antonio, Texas, where she was now employed as the resident manager.

On February 24, 1976, Mary Frances Odom, resident manager, Cherbourg Square Apartments, #103, 7834 Broadway, San Antonio, Texas, was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the San Antonio Division of the FBI.

Mrs. Odom advised that from 1951 to 1965 she resided with her husband, Otto Harry Odom, in Junction, Texas. During this period her husband was employed by the Boone Publishing Company of Lubbock, Texas, as a sales representative and she resided at their residence as a housewife.

Mrs. Odom advised that her husband was born November 24, 1912 or 1913 at Weiss, Louisiana, Social Security Account Number (SSAN) [redacted], and that he died on April 21, 1973.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

( ) 179060-7507

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Mrs. Odom does not recall specifically what she was doing prior to the day of President John F. Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963, however, stated that she knows that she was at her residence in Junction , Texas, during this period. In conversations that she has had with her son, James Harry Odom, 730 Pine Hill Lane, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone 214-263-6660, he advised her that on the day of President Kennedy's assassination that he telephonically contacted her at her residence in Junction, Texas, however, she does not recall this conversation. Mrs. Odom stated that to her knowledge she has never driven through Ardmore, Oklahoma, although she may have done so while traveling with her husband. She added that if she had done so it left very little impression on her as she could not describe it.

She stated that she does not know a Darrell Edward Mc Millan, nor has she ever owned or driven a 1939, 1940 or 1941 dark-colored Chrysler vehicle and stated that she definitely was not in Ardmore, Oklahoma on November 22, 1963 and further that she had not attended any party in Texas on November 21, 1963. She added that she has never resided in a suburb in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Odom related that on an unrecalled date in the recent past she was telephonically contacted by an individual who identified himself as being employed by a television station in Dallas, Texas (name not recalled) who desired to interview her concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. She advised this individual she had no knowledge of the assassination of President Kennedy and was extremely concerned as to why this individual would contact her. She stated that this individual concluded the conversation by advising that he must have the wrong woman and she has not been recontacted by this individual.

The following physical description was obtained through observation and interview:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Name:	Mary Frances Odom
Nee:	Mary Frances Thurmond
Date of Birth:	[redacted]
Place of Birth:	Pearsall, Texas
Social Security No.:	[redacted]
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	135
Scars:	None
Prior Arrest Record:	None
Residence:	7834 Broadway, Apt. 103, San Antonio, Texas
Employment:	Resident manager, Cherbourg Square Apartments, 7834 Broadway, San Antonio
Telephone:	512-828-7388
Drivers License:	Texas Operators license number [redacted] expiring April, 1979
Remarks:	Mrs. Odom was advised that under the provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 concerning Social Security Account Numbers, her disclosure of her SSAN was not mandatory and that it could be utilized by the FBI to conduct records checks. She was further advised that her failure to furnish her SSAN would not deny her of any right, benefit or privilege.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27 1976

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TELETYPE

TO: SAC DALLAS

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (89-31)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau, Dallas, Houston and Oklahoma City dated 11/28/63 and Oklahoma City teletype to Dallas dated 11/29/63.

Enclosed herewith for the Dallas Division are twenty-five copies of an FD-302 reflecting results of review of FAA records, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, pertaining to an aircraft, registration number 8295K, which is registered to DAVE W. FERRIE, Kenner, Louisiana. Referenced New Orleans teletype indicated that FERRIE reportedly had been implicated in the assassination of President KENNEDY. Two copies of this FD-302 are enclosed for the New Orleans Division.

EX-112

REC-3 62-109060-751

2 - Dallas (Enc. 25)
2 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 2)
1 - Oklahoma City

OJF/plm
(6)

ENCLOSURE

252

57 APR 13 1976

File
6 MM 62-109060

Date 11/29/63

LOIS WESTON, Aircraft Registration Branch, Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reviewed her files under registration number 8293K and advised this registration number is issued to a Stinson 150 aircraft with serial number 108-1293. This aircraft was registered to DAVE W. FERRIE, 1302 Clay Street, Kenner, Louisiana, on May 8, 1947. The latest registration records in file list FERRIE as the registered owner. His last address recorded in the file is 704 Airline Park Boulevard, Kenner, Louisiana.

WESTON advised that an application for airworthiness certificate dated April 7, 1961, is contained in the file and this certificate, according to regulations, would be valid as long as the aircraft is operated in accordance with operating regulations. There was no particular expiration date listed on this certificate and there is no information available in FAA files which would indicate that this aircraft is no longer airworthy. WESTON added, however, that in the event FERRIE had not complied with FAA regulations his aircraft would not be airworthy but it is not necessary that this information be recorded in the FAA files.

Dave W. Ferrie
704 Airline Park Boulevard
Kenner, Louisiana

On 11/29/63 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41

by SA JOE FAIRES/plm Date dictated 11/29/63

62-109060-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7509

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 14

SECTION NO.

185

CIA

REFERRAL

Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mrs. Ann Wigington

March 26, 1976

Director, FBI

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUEST FOR THE RECORDS OF THE ROBERT F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

We have several FOIA requests for the records concerning the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy. A search of our files has revealed copies of some of your agency's documents incorporated into our investigative reports. Enclosed is a copy of a portion of two documents from our files with copies of your documents attached.

It is requested these documents be returned, advising whether or not they may be disclosed, and citing exemptions for any material denied disclosure.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

bcs:cgg (6)

MAILED 6
MAR 26 1976
FBI

EX-110
REC-91 62-109060-7510

5 MAR 29 1976

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 554-120

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/3/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of a newspaper article appearing in the "Las Vegas Sun" newspaper authored by HANK GREENSPUN, the newspaper's publisher. This article concerns the possibility that FIDEL CASTRO is responsible for the killing of former President KENNEDY and his brother, former Senator ROBERT KENNEDY.

The article is being submitted for the information of the Bureau. It is pointed out that in the past, other articles appearing in the "Las Vegas Sun" newspaper have been lacking in factual detail.

EX-116 REC-51 62-109060-7510

MAR 8 1976

1-T
(2) Bureau (Enc. 3) 1-ENCLOSURE
1-Las Vegas
CKA/skh
(3)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 -

APR 16 1976

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Fidel Castro Ordered Jack Kennedy's Death

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Las Vegas Sun

3-1-76

Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

MARY F

FBI/DOJ

By HANK GREENSPUN
SUN Publisher

(C) Las Vegas SUN 1976

Strong evidence exists leading inexorably to the conclusion that Cuban Communist dictator Fidel Castro was the prime mover in the killing of President John F. Kennedy and very probably the assassination of his brother, Robert.

Some of the evidence here revealed for the first time is circumstantial, but when fortified with additional information now documented, it supplies the motive for the death of the nation's 35th chief executive, providing the important missing link to the otherwise senseless killing of a man who had captured the imagination of the entire world with his style and his grin.

The most emotional event of this generation was the quick succession of rifle shots from a sixth story window of the Texas School Book Depository building in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963.

The official version of the event was that three shots were fired, and the first and third snuffed out the life of the dashing young President — the "Prince of America's Camelot."

America had a love affair with the handsome, grinning Jack, and his assassination left a nation torn with grief and sorrow — in which much of the world joined — demanding to know why this shining star of the political firmament was struck down in the full flower of life.

Many theories, some sinister, some ridiculous and some quite plausible, were advanced as to motives and the cause of death.

The country had been told by law enforcement investigators that an improbable young man by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald had pulled the trigger which sent a bullet crashing through the brain of the first U.S. President to be born in the 20th Century.

Momentarily, it seemed certain that the truth behind the killing would surely be developed through Oswald. Following capture, however, Oswald himself, before he had an opportunity to reveal anything, was slain in the Dallas Municipal Building by a seamy nightclub operator named Jack Ruby.

Public indignation cried out for the truth, and the demand was quickly answered by the new President Lyndon Baines Johnson with the appointment of a blue ribbon panel headed by Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Earl Warren. Among the members was Gerald Ford, a congressman at the time and presently the President of the United States.

For many weeks, this illustrious panel, interrogated witnesses, sifted through all available evidence and finally rendered a 296,000-word report which in effect said that President Kennedy was killed by Oswald, acting alone, with no plausible determination of his motives.

The American public accepted this report with varying degrees of reservation. Even though the investigating panel was above reproach and appeared thorough, it was impossible to accept all the findings at face value, with no skepticism.

This reporter also had doubts as to the conclusions of the Warren Report and like many others in the newspaper business, steadfastly sought to determine if Oswald acted alone or was part of a gigantic conspiracy.

The many books on the subject with their manifold theories were not nearly as impressive as information which came to my attention in early 1967. From unimpeachable sources of unquestioned knowledge and integrity, I learned the Central Intelligence Agency had conceived a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro, whom it regarded as a danger to our nation's security. Castro, a dedicated Communist, was now heading Cuba, which was once a friendly nation only 90 miles from our shores

The killing of Castro was viewed as an urgent need, coming in the aftermath of the national humiliation attending the debacle of the Bay of Pigs invasion financed by the CIA with the approval of the White House.

A further motivation for the killing of the bearded Cuban leader was the desire of President Kennedy to counteract the catastrophically adverse implication of his political career occasioned by the slaughter of freedom-loving Cubans assisted by U.S. advisors in the swamp waters of the Bay of Pigs.

So great was the President's concern that his brother, Robert Kennedy, the attorney general, actually departed his offices at the Department of Justice and physically located his headquarters at the CIA in order to personally direct the counter measures he deemed necessary to offset the harmful blow to the Kennedy political fortunes — a blow that was spelled "Bay of Pigs." A significant part of Robert Kennedy's strategy revolved about the plan to kill Castro.

Investigation revealed it was a coldly-calculated plot to be carried out through the enlistment of underworld figures who had been active in Havana gambling operations prior to Castro's overthrow of the Batista government and who still had contacts in Havana.

The CIA arranged the enlistment of these organized crime figures and financed their operations. The hired killers first set about reviving contacts in Havana that were close to the Castro regime; secured firearms and poison, supplied by the CIA; and then zeroed-in on liquidating Castro by a bullet or poison.

Investigation shows that five separate and distinct assassination attempts were made on the Cuban leader's life—three by gunfire and two by poison.

All five failed and in the course of the last attempt, made in 1963, Castro agents captured the CIA assassin and tortured him into revealing to Castro personally, the entire plot to kill him.

Intelligence relayed to me in 1967 was to the effect that Castro was enraged and stated in substance that the business of killing heads of state could and would work both ways.

Because of the high-placed source of the information I was sworn to strict secrecy unless I could develop independent intelligence, other than the "plants" within the Castro inner circle.

It wasn't easy in coming but there is now credible evidence of Castro's purpose to respond to the attempts on his life by ordering the assassination of President Kennedy.

Shortly following the tortured confession of the CIA agent, Castro met with officials from South and Latin American states at which meeting he loudly revealed in its entirety the CIA efforts to assassinate him.

He baldly told the assembly "the Kennedys have sought to kill me; I shall mete out the same justice to them!"

Information which I have developed proves that shortly after this meeting, a Brazilian representative sent a confidential report to Washington recounting Castro's threat — and more, this report, which was never revealed to the Warren Commission, still rests in Washington.

What is most significant is that Castro's threat was to the "Kennedys" and not to the President alone. This becomes even more meaningful in light of the subsequent assassinations of both Jack and Robert Kennedy, logical motivation for which has been wholly lacking in both instances.

Evidence in my possession, coupled with documents in the hands of congressional intelligence agency oversight committees, provides a clearly marked trail leading to logical conclusions as to why the Kennedy brothers were killed. That path leads straight to the door of a vengeful Castro.

It is information that was withheld from the Warren Commission, which made its report without knowledge of Castro's threat and which therefore exhausted every other theory, without coming up with a motive that could be sensibly defended, on why the President was killed.

My investigation has definitely established that Chief Justice Earl Warren, while still sitting on the Supreme Court, was advised by a person of unquestioned integrity and patriotism, that there had been five assassination attempts upon the life of Fidel Castro, instigated and implemented by the CIA. And that the last unsuccessful attempt occurred in the time frame not long before the Dallas killing of John Kennedy. He also heard, that Castro, upon learning of the "Kennedy attempt to kill him," as he viewed it, vowed to respond in kind.

The aging Chief Justice was stunned by this information, well knowing that it undermined the integrity of the Warren Commission Report, his reputation as chairman, and that of every other member of that Commission.

I can now reveal that the Chief Justice immediately summoned James J. Rowley, head of the U.S. Secret Service to his office in the Supreme Court Building.

He informed Rowley of everything he had learned and demanded that even though the commission had concluded its work, the truth must be told to the American people.

What then developed is an almost unbelievable story of bureaucratic self preservation.

The head of the Secret Service, the agency charged with protecting the life of the President, determined that "jurisdiction" in the matter rested in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He thereupon communicated to J. Edgar Hoover everything that the chief justice had told him and concluded his communique with the information that his agency would take no further action.

The matter rested there, however, with Hoover apparently doing nothing until he received a call from President Johnson. LBJ, of notoriously short fuse, said the White House had received reports of an abortive attempt by the CIA to kill Castro shortly before the Dallas assassination. The President demanded to know what the FBI knew about such rumors.

The reply of Hoover to the President of the U.S. read, "We have received reports of such rumors; but we have investigated them and have found that they are without substance."

However, despite this report to President Johnson, the Church Committee of the U.S. Senate has now fully documented the plot on Castro's life.

What must be told to the American people is that J. Edgar Hoover, who had advised his President that the alleged plot had been fully investigated and there was nothing to it, had previously certified to the Warren Commission that the FBI's "exhaustive" investigation had established that "Oswald, acting alone and for undermined motives, assassinated President John Kennedy."

In light of the information furnished the late head of the FBI by the chief of the Secret Service at that time, the conclusion is inescapable that Hoover, as a matter of self-preservation, took President Johnson off the trail for fear the truth would reveal the monumental error in his report to the Warrren commission.

Information since uncovered by me proves that at the time Earl Warren received the information of the Castro assassination plot, another man sitting with him while the intelligence was being relayed, leaked the information to the White House so the President would be aware of it if the different agencies attempted a cover-up.

What is most significant is the time frame between the last attempt on Castro's life, which was in late spring of 1963, and the assassination of the President which occurred on Nov. 22, 1963. Despite potential significance neither the head of the Secret Service nor the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation saw fit to inform the Warren Commission of the proximity of the events.

Further, official investigators of the President's death seemingly weren't too impressed by the pattern of Oswald's travels. Information was in the hands of the Warren Commission that Oswald had visited Moscow and had made several trips to Cuba.

Other reports linked him with Pro-Castro revolutionary groups in both New Orleans and Texas, but clear signs of involvement of the Cuban dictator in a death plot were ignored.

A most obvious flaw in the Warren Commission Report is the absence of any relevant distinctions and considerations between the assassination of President Kennedy and the asassination of other American Presidents.

The assassins of Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, and James Garfield and those who made attempts on the lives of other Presidents like Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman and even Gerald Ford all carried out their nefarious crimes in the most public places and in close proximity to their victims.

They acted in an emotional context with no effort to disguise their bloody work or provide an avenue of escape.

This pattern is absent in the case of Oswald. His crime was coldly planned, down to a remarkably calculated determination of the parade route of President Kennedy and its relationship to the upper window of the Texas Book Depository from which he fired his rifle. He also felt he had provided an escape route for himself which he deemed foolproof. Perhaps it was, because Oswald was only trapped after committing another crime, killing a Dallas policeman.

All of this suggests that Oswald, unlike all other presidential assassins or would-be assassins, proceeded from long and careful planning inspired by forces beyond his own capabilities.

There is one other aspect of this horrendous crime against ~~one of~~ the nation's most loved of Presidents, which requires study in view of the circumstances immediately following the assassination. The attorney general brother, Robert Kennedy, went into a deep — almost catatonic state of depression which continued for such a long period that his family and friends despaired that he would not recover. There were even reports that when he learned of the death of his brother, he cried, "My God, I have killed my brother."

His mental attitude and long sustained depression was inconsistent with any normal reaction of grief at the loss of a loved one.

What might have been eating at the vitals of Robert Kennedy was the certain knowledge that the CIA plot to kill Castro of which he was a part, led unerringly to the death of his brother, the President of the United States. And possibly to his own death.

The motives of Fidel Castro, the words he uttered, documents in the hands of the Church Committee which are a part of a still-hidden record, and information in my files lead overwhelmingly to the conclusion that a charge of murder against Fidel Castro for the killing of John F. Kennedy can be supported.

I so charge and may God have some — but not too much — mercy on his miserable soul.



JOHN F. KENNEDY



FIDEL CASTRO

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7511

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5.

SECTION NO.

185

CIA

REFERRAL

FC

0-19 (Rev. 1-30-74)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
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Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

3/3/76 Post

Warren Said To Have Had Plots Report

Associated Press

A former head of the Secret Service confirms that the late Chief Justice Earl Warren once told him he learned of U.S. plots to kill Cuba's Fidel Castro, but not until three years after the Warren Commission had concluded its investigation into the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

In an interview Monday night, James J. Rowley, who retired in 1973 as director of the Secret Service, also confirmed that he had passed the information on to the FBI in a memorandum to then-Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Earlier Monday, well-informed sources reported that the Senate intelligence committee has obtained a copy of that memo.

Rowley, vacationing in Florida, said the information had been provided to Warren by an unidentified source at a meeting arranged by the late columnist Drew Pearson.

Rowley was unable to confirm specifics of the memo, saying: "I can't recall the exact words of the text."

The memo provides the first evidence that Warren, who headed the investigation which concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy, ever learned of the CIA plots to kill Castro. Rowley's memo was written in 1967, three years after the Warren commission published its conclusions.

Columnist Jack Anderson, who said he also has a copy of memo, said Monday that Rowley mistakenly told Hoover that Warren also had learned from the source that Castro ordered Kennedy's death in retaliation for the attempts on his own life.

Anderson, a former partner of Pearson's, said the source had direct after-the-fact knowledge of the CIA plots but was only speculating when he told Warren about a possible Castro retaliation.

Rowley said only, "We tried to do it [the memo] as was presented to us" by Warren.

Anderson described the contents of the memo to the Associated Press in an interview Monday after the Las Vegas Sun reported that a secret report in the hands of the Senate committee documented the fact that Castro had ordered Kennedy's assassination and probably that of his brother, Robert.

It could not be determined immediately whether the memo described by Anderson and the report cited by the Sun were the same document.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said the Sun report seemed to involve information published previously in a September, 1963, AP dispatch from Havana quoting Castro as saying: "U.S. leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders they themselves will not be safe."

The Washington Post A-2
Washington Star-News ____
Daily News (New York) ____
The New York Times ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
The National Observer ____
The Los Angeles Times ____

Date 3-3-76

Dir. AG advised
1-FBI advised
3/3/76 encl.
62-107[illegible]-7512

Date 4/1/76

To: ☒ Director
Bufile 62-109060

Att.: Supr. WILLIAM EARL RETTLES, JR. Room #5048 JEH

FILE DI file 89-43

Title ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.

☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ SC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

RE:

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ___ Reassign ___
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline ___
☐ Deadline passed
☒ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Handle
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Serial # ___
☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return
☐ Send to ___
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by APR 12 1976
☐ Type

REC-11 12 APR 7513

EX-101

NOT RECORDED

Attached are three (3) newspaper clippings for the information of the Bureau.

SAC TED L. GUNDERSON

☐ See reverse side

Office Dallas

☆ GPO : 1973 526-720

70 APR 20 1976

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Assassination notes

Papers link Ruby, Oswald

By EARL GOLZ

Handwritten notes and other papers that linked Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were viewed in the Dallas County courthouse by several deputy constables shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, The Dallas News has learned.

One of the deputies, Billy Preston, said he has not heard what happened to the papers after he and the late constable Robie Love personally gave them to Dist. Atty. Henry Wade in a cardboard box in late 1963 or early 1964. Love died in 1973 apparently without ever mentioning the incident to his wife.

Wade said he could not remember either Preston or Love giving him the papers.

PRESTON AND three other deputies, however, told The News they recalled seeing the box in Love's office. In addition to Preston, two others — Mike Callahan and Ben Cash — said they examined some of the box's contents along with Love. A fourth deputy at the time, Tom Stockard Jr., said he did not look inside the box.

Preston and Callahan are now the deputies of Constable Forrest Keene, who succeeded Love. Cash is a constable at Port Aransas. Stockard resigned as a deputy last June and is now opposing Keene for re-election.

Preston said he got the cardboard box from the apartment of a woman in Dallas several weeks after the assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

"She was really scared because she had all that stuff," Preston said. "She wanted me to pick it up for her. And I just wished I had made some more copies now."

He could recall the woman only the name of "Mary" and assumed she was an associate of Oswald's because the material seemed to be written by the accused assassin.

Cash, however, said he remembered the papers as originally in the possession of the woman's roommate, who was hiding them for her Latin American boy friend.

"The impression I got, the papers were from the LatinAmerican because he mentioned Ruby and he mentioned Oswald in the writings," Cash said. "He didn't mention the third party but he kept referring to a third party. And the third party would have to be him."

PRESTON AND Cash said newspaper clippings from Mexico also were in the box, including some which depicted "a pistoleer down in Mexico — what we would call a bounty hunter."

They said they recalled seeing a photocopy of what appeared to be a press card with the words "Daily Worker" issued to Ruby when he lived in Chicago. Callahan, the third deputy who looked at the box's contents, said he saw "a card back then, but I can't tell you what it was."

Preston and Cash also said they saw a receipt for a motel near New Orleans dated several weeks before the assassination with Oswald's and Ruby's names on it. The receipt showed several telephone calls to numbers in Mexico, City later which were found to be those of the Cuban and Russian embassies, they said.

The papers also pinpointed a landing strip somewhere in Mexico and referred to meetings of "agents" designated by numbers in the border towns of

On a 11/23/64 interview of Billy Preston, an unrelated aspect of the Ruby case, Preston said he knew of no connection between Ruby and Oswald. 44-24016-1176, p. 6. jm

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas

Page 30A

Date: 3-28-76
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmons
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

File 44-24016-1176

McAllen and Laredo, they said.

Callahan said he recalls seeing among the contents of the box a Dallas church brochure which had markings over the letters.

"It was deciphered out where it was mentioned about going to Cuba," Callahan said.

Other handwritten notes recounted a plan to assassinate Kennedy during "the dedication of a lake or dam in Wisconsin," Preston said.

(Law authorities in Wisconsin had speculated in December, 1963, that such a plan may have existed after they found what appeared to be Oswald's signature Sept. 16, 1963, on the registry of a restaurant in Hubertus, Wis. Kennedy had made speeches Sept. 24 at Ashland, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., as part of a national conservation tour.

(The FBI later dismissed the possibility that the signature was Oswald's. The incident, however, received little publicity outside of Wisconsin.)

"We kept quiet about all this," Cash said. "We figured it would be handled on a higher level. And when it didn't come out, we thought at that time possibly they (Warren Commission) thought that that kind of information tying it into the Cubans or Russians couldn't be released at that time because it might put us in World War III.

"BECAUSE AT that time it was a pretty hot issue, you remember. So we kept quiet and went along with the game."

In recent months, news reports about possible Oswald and Ruby contacts in Mexico or Cuba rekindled their curiosity, Cash said.

Preston said much of the handwriting was on stationery of Paramount Pictures Corp., where the woman who asked him to get the papers was employed at the time.

"He had used a lot of her letterheads that she undoubtedly had used at the office," Preston said. "He had scribbled all over them and had a lot of dates and figures. I mean, it was just page after page—several of them. And he had notes on little notebooks."

Cash remembers that the pile of papers and clippings "was quite extensive. He went into the time between the firing of the shots" at the Texas Book Depository Building.

Cash and Preston said the writings noted "another gun" at the assassination scene, but they couldn't remember other details except Cash's recollection of a ".25 caliber automatic."

Cash speculated that the writer had his girl friend keep the notes as "protection" against being "fingered" later on.

Wade said it "might well have happened" that he was given the box from Love's office, "but I know whatever they had didn't amount to nothing."

"You can see how much it would have helped us in the trial (of Ruby) if we could prove Ruby and Oswald were together," Wade said. "We never found any substantial proof that they knew each other. Everything that indicated there might be a connection was checked out more carefully than anything else by our office."

Wade's chief investigator for Ruby trial evidence, Dallas Police Lt. Jack Revill, said he "didn't even know it (the boxload of papers in Love's office) existed."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Memos show Oswald, Cuba ties

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Cuban defector told the Central Intelligence Agency in 1964 that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been in contact with Cuban intelligence agents seven weeks before he killed President Kennedy, newly released documents show.

The defector, described as "a well-placed individual who has been ... in contact with . . . officers of the Cuban Directorate General of Intelligence (DGI)," also told the CIA that the DGI took extraordinary security precautions immediately after the Kennedy slaying, according to the documents.

THE INFORMATION was relayed to the Warren Commission which "saw no need to pursue this angle any further," a June 1964 CIA memo says. No mention of the defector or his information appears in the Warren Report, which concluded that there was no evidence of a foreign or domestic conspiracy behind the Kennedy assassination.

Memos regarding the Cuban defector were among some 1,500 pages of CIA documents released to The Associated Press. Also included is a 1975 CIA memo stating that the Warren Report should have given more credence to the possibility of a foreign conspracy in light of promising leads that were not pursued.

The documents originally were provided to the Rockefeller Commission on the CIA and have since been turned over to the Senate intelligence committee, where a subcommittee headed by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa., is investigating the Kennedy assassination. Schweiker has predicted that the Warren Report will "collapse like a house of cards."

THE MEMOS REGARDING the Cuban defector quote him as saying "I have no personal knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or his activities and I do not know that Oswald was an agent . . . of the Cuban government." However, the same memos offer differing accounts of what the unnamed defector said about the possibility of a contact be-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas

Page 10A

Date: 3-22-76
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Tom J. Simmons
Title:

Character or Classification:
Submitting Office: DALLAS

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-7319

tween Oswald and Cuban intelligence agents.

The first mention of the defectr appears in a May, 1964, internal CIA memo in which he is quoted as saying that Oswald "was in contact" with three Cuban agents "before, during and after" his visits to the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City in late September and early October 1963. A subsequent May 8 memo quotes the source as saying that "I believe" Oswald was in contact with the Cuban agents.

WHEN THE INFORMTION was forwrrded to the Warren Commission on May 15, a memo said that "according to the source, Oswald may have been interviewed by Vega (one of the Cuban agents) or his assistant . . . but this is strictly conjecture on his part." A June 9 memo reporting the commission's decision not to pursue the lead any further says that the defector had "no information linking Oswald to the Cuban intelligence services in any manner."

The memos consistently quote the defector as saying that "after the news of the assassination of President Kennedy reached the DGI, orders were issued for all offices of the DGI . . . to sort and package all documents according to whether they were 'muy secreto' (very secret), 'secreto' (secret), or 'importante' (important).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

No JFK probe

AGAIN, A small group of congressmen, including Rep. Henry Gonzales of San Antonio, is calling for another official government investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Again, we say such an investigation would be a waste of time and end up dealing in minor aspects of the assassination.

Worse still, such an investigation would create a forum for every unsavory character in the country who wants to exploit wild theories for personal profit.

Congress should, as it has before, reject any attempt to conduct a new investigation without having evidence that the basic conclusions of the Warren Commission are false.

So far, no one has offered such evidence although some new information has come to public knowledge about insignificant details either of the assassination or the main participants in one of history's most tragic times.

As a practical matter, it is near impossible to reconstruct evidence almost 13 years after the assassination when many of the witnesses are deceased or have blurred memories.

We have concluded there are likely to always be some things unknown or disputed about the Kennedy assassination. But the main conclusions of the Warren Commission remain as the historical view of what happened. There is no serious challenge to that view.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Page 2B

Date: 3-21-76
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Kenneth P. Johnson
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-7513

FBI

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Transmit clear by Teletalk - PLAINTEXT Priority NITEL

MAR 30 1976

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
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Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

To: Director, FBI ATT: Bill Nelles TELETYPE Date: 3-30-76

From: SAC DALLAS Time Transmitted:

Subject: Newspaper Article REC-69 Initials:
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☑ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artist's Conception ☐ Other

Special handling instructions:

Hand Carry to Room 5048. attn: Bill Nelles.

Approved: JEA

EX-112

REC-69 62-109060-7514

20 APR 6 1976

1 ENCLOSURE

APR 5 1976

FBI

COMM SECT

7 0 APR 20 1976

(Room [redacted]ppling In Space Below)

Conversation on Oswald overheard by phone repairman, not wiretap

By HUGH AYNESWORTH and BOB DUDNEY

The FBI learned of a conversation Mr. and Mrs. Michael Paine of Irving had on the day after President Kennedy was killed in 1963 through an Irving police captain, not from an illegal wiretap, The Times Herald has learned.

Allegations were made earlier this month on the U.S. House floor by Rep. Thomas Downing, D-Va., and Henry B. Gonzalez, D-Tex., that a wiretaped conversation between Mrs. Paine (with whom Lee Harvey Oswald's family lived for several weeks preceding the assassination) and her estranged husband, Michael, recorded him saying he believed Oswald did the shooting, but adding, "We both know who is responsible."

As he did a week earlier in a Washington press conference, Rep. Downing said "a partial transcript" of this "wiretap" — just declassified in the U.S. Archives Feb. 11, 1976 — showed the FBI withheld this information from the Warren Commission.

An aide to Rep. Downing said the information about the "wiretap" came from Bernard Fensterwald, head of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, a Washington-based group of assassination conspiracy theorists.

A note from Fensterwald attached to the material said: "It illustrates how the FBI apparently was less than candid with the Warren Commission. The document itself is meaningless without a translation. In FBI lingo, confidential informant T-1 is almost undoubtedly a

See REPAIRMAN on Page 9

MAJORS. MICHAEL PAINE, TEXAS.

REPRESENTATIVES THOMAS DOWNING, VA. + HENRY B. GONZALEZ TEX TEX

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Page

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor Kenneth P. Johnsen

Title:

Character of Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-2514

ENCLOSURE

Continued From Page 1

wiretap recording. The nomenclature is widely used by the FBI to indicate to their own agents the wiretap source of a piece of information without having to reveal the source to outsiders."

The declassified material said:

"On Nov. 26, 1963, confidential informant T-4 advised that he had received information that a male voice was overheard in a conversation which took place between telephone number CE5-3011, Arlington, Tex., and telephone number BL3-1623, Irving, Tex., on Nov. 22, 1963.

"Informant advised that the exact time of the conversation was not available and that it was not known from which of the numbers the call originated."

Paul Barger, then an Irving police captain and now director of buildings and grounds for the Irving Independent School District, said he recalled the situation and that it was he who told the FBI the essence of the conversation, as related to him.

He said the reason he wouldn't divulge the name of the person who actually heard the conversation," was because the person who overheard it would have lost his job.

"Due to some mechanical difficulties or something," Barger said, "he was checking out the line. He was a telephone company repairman."

Barger refused again Monday to name the person.

"I'm just not going to mention his name. I don't think that it makes any difference now." Barger further said he did not know that it would affect him in any way with the telephone company, but said, "I know where he is, but what good would it be to name him now."

Barger said he didn't recall exactly what the phone conversation already said.

"I do know that the conversation was between her and her husband and it went to the effect that 'we all know who did it,'" Barger added.

He said he did not believe the FBI had any wiretap on the Paine home. "If they did," he said, "they wouldn't have been asking me for what happened."

Theodore L. "Ted" Gunderson, special agent-in-charge of the FBI Dallas office, said, "I can only tell you that we had no wiretap on the Paines at any time, ever."

A former FBI agent, now retired, said, "If we had had a wiretap, there wouldn't have been any question about what time the call came, from which phone it originated or exactly what it said. This sounds like a figment of somebody's imagination." This agent worked on the case for many months.

Downing said such developments as the alleged wiretap "cry out for investigation." He and Gonzalez have sponsored resolutions asking that a new Kennedy assassination probe be launched and though they have about 125 co-sponsors, the resolutions have never made it out of the House Rules Committee.

Much of the speculative information given to these congressmen, as well as to Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., who co-heads a Senate subcommittee looking into the 1961 Warren Commission operation, has been fed through the less-than-reliable Washington conspiracy group.

Downing, in particular, asked why the FBI didn't give the entire story to the Warren Commission and why the Paines were not investigated further.

Warren Commission probers questioned Michael Paine briefly about the allegation on March 18, 1964.

Wesley Liebeler, a staff counsel, asked Paine:

"Did you talk to your wife on the telephone at any time during Saturday, Nov. 23?"

Paine: "I was in the police station again, and I think I called her from there."

Leibeler: "Did you make any remark to the effect that you knew who was responsible?"

Paine: "And I don't know who the assassin is or was; no, I did not."

Leibeler: "You are positive in your recollection that you made no such remarks?"

Paine: "Yes."

Mrs. Ruth Paine, reached in Philadelphia by The Times Herald, said she recalled no such conversation.

"I have heard this allegation before," Mrs. Paine went on, "but there was no conversation like that. Yes, Michael called and we talked about the situation, but there was nothing like that mentioned.

"Where is this transcript? I believe they're quoting from memos that surfaced a long, long time ago, I believe in some of the more less-than-factual publications . . . that's a lot different than an FBI transcript, isn't it?"

Mrs. Paine said she recalled talking about Oswald and the likelihood he killed the President, but had no way of knowing, then or now, "who was responsible"—if anyone else was.

"I know where our heads were at that time though," she said. "Right wing. My first impressions, first feelings were that it came from the right wing."

3/16/76

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: EXTERNAL ARRAIRS DIVISION

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (80-171)

SUBJECT: ~~RELATIONS WITH NEWS MEDIA~~
ASSASSINATION OF John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Attached is a news article from Page 1 of "The Birmingham News" dated 3/14/76 written by ANDREW KILPATRICK, staff writer for the above paper.

KILPATRICK has been cooperative with the Birmingham Office and telephonically contacted the SAC on 3/15/76 and advised that he had reached a stalemate in his story since the Miami Police indicated information in the tape was turned over to the FBI, an FBI spokesman indicated the information in the tape had been turned over to the Warren Commission, and the General Counsel for the Warren Commission indicated to KILPATRICK that he could not recall such a tape and the tape had not come to him.

The Bureau is requested to expeditiously furnish Birmingham any information regarding receipt of information as contained in tape obtained by Miami Police Department; if tape or information in tape furnished to Warren Commission and if not furnished, the reason why it was not furnished.

These answers will be greatly appreciated and will be made available to KILPATRICK upon receipt.

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Birmingham
JFS:jas
(3)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
21 APR 15 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN 171-1

56 APR 28 1976
F-236

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7506

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

185

CIA

REFERRAL

4517 Allencrest Ln.
Dallas, Texas 75234
April 5, 1976

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Re: EDWARD J. EPSTEIN, Author; and,
PAM BUTLER of READERS DIGEST.

Dear Director Kelley:

At about 11:15 A.M., an individual, who identified herself as Pam Butler of Readers Digest, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, called me by telephone to-day, and, stated that a Mr. Edward J. Epstein is an author, and is writing a book in connection with the Harvey Oswald assination matter.

She further stated that she and Mr. Epstein are coming to Dallas on April 19, 1976, and that they will be here through Friday, April 23, 1976. She advised that she and Mr. Epstein would like to interview me concerning Harvey Oswald. In this connection, she informed that she had talked by phone with a"Mr. Bill Gunn of the FBI"in Washington, D.C. and that he had suggested that she should interview me. She declined to furnish any further identifying information, address, or phone number relative to Bill Gunn.

I advised Butler that any information that I might have relative to Oswald was developed in connection with an officialinvestigation, and that such was confidential, and, that I would decline an interview.

EX-115

The foregoing is for your information, and, I do not contemplate any further contact from Epstein and Butler.

REC-80

Respectfully submitted,

John Wythe Fain
Retired (1962) FBI Agent

14 APR 15 1976

cc to: Mr. Ted Gunderson, SAC
FBI
Dallas (Info)

GJG:rah

REC. UNIT

REC-80 EX-115 - 107060-7515

April 12, 1976

Mr. John Wythe Pain
4517 Allencrest Lane
Dallas, Texas 75234

Dear Mr. Pain:

I have received your letter of April 5, 1976, and deeply appreciate the continued interest and support which prompted you to write.

Miss Pam Butler and Mr. Edward J. Epstein visited our Headquarters early this year and have remained in contact with our External Affairs Division with a regard to the book Mr. Epstein is writing concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

These two individuals have made a detailed review of the published report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Your name undoubtedly came to their attention by virtue of the testimony that you gave which appears in the fourth volume of the Commission's printed report.

Please be assured that no one at our Headquarters suggested to Miss Butler or Mr. Epstein that you be contacted; and the decision as to whom you should or should not see is entirely for you personally to make.

It is, of course, most gratifying to know that you continue to place a high priority on the confidentiality of official information which came to your attention throughout your years of FBI service.

Sincerely yours,

D. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 10
APR 12 1976
FBI

1 - Dallas - Enclosure
GNG:dsh (10)
ADDITIONAL COPY DESIGNATIONS & NOTE PAGE TWO

MAY 13 1976
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Dep. AD Adm.
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Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

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PERS. REC. UNIT

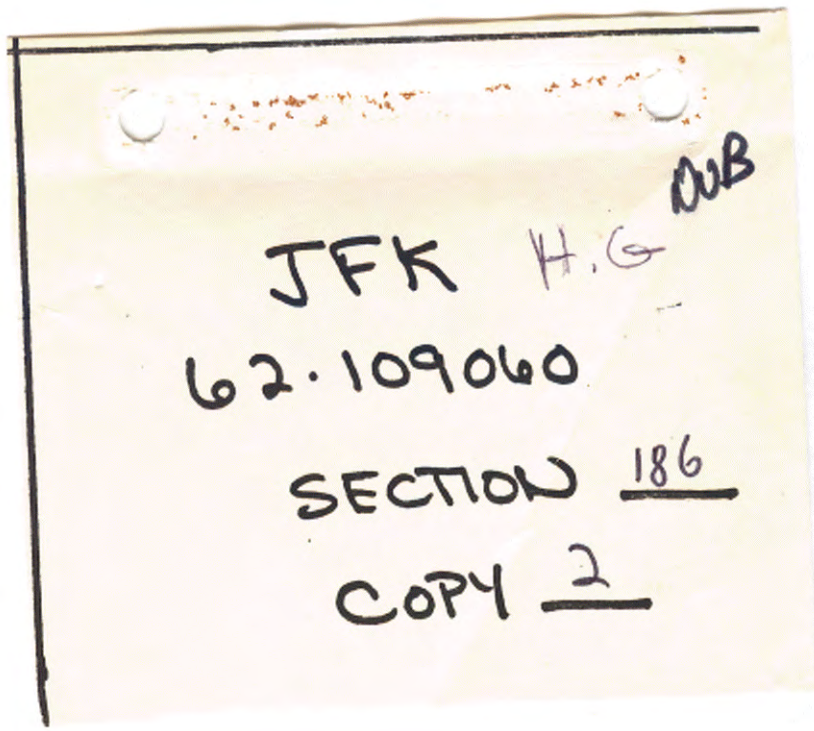
GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

Mr. John Wythe Fain

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Walsh

NOTE: [redacted] reflects that Fain was a Special Agent from September, 1942, until his voluntary retirement in October, 1962. As a Resident Agent at Fort Worth, Texas, he handled the Lee Harvey Oswald case prior to his retirement, and he so testified before the Warren Commission in May, 1964. Miss Butler has informed former FBI personnel whom she has contacted in connection with this book that FBIHQ is aware of Epstein's undertaking; and when asked specifically with whom she and Epstein have been in contact, she has furnished the name of SA Gunn of the External Affairs Division--which statement is factual.

APPROVED:	Comp. Syst.	Laboratory
Assoc. Dir.	Ext. Affairs MF	Legal Coun.
Dep. AD Adm.	Gen. Inv.	Plan. & Eval.
Dep. AD Inv.	Ident.	Rec. Mgmt.
Asst. Dir.:	Inspection	Spec. Inv.
Admin.	Intell.	Training


JFK H.G OUB
62-109060
SECTION 186
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 3/19/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63 INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 3/18/76, HUGH AYNESWORTH, investigative reporter for the Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, contacted SAC TED L. GUNDERSON and advised he had received information Congressmen DOWNING (Virginia) and GONZALES (Texas), would speak before the House on this date and request the President KENNEDY assassination investigation be reopened because of receipt of information indicating there was a conspiracy. Congressmen DOWNING and/or GONZALES have pages 66 and 67 of an FBI report in their possession. This report sets forth information furnished 11/26/63, from Confidential Informant Dallas T-4 [redacted] who advised he received information that a male voice was overheard in a telephone conversation between telephone number CR 5-5211, Arlington, Texas, and telephone number BL 3-1628, Irving, Texas, on 11/23/63. Informant

REC-1 62-109060-7511

Classified by 199
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification Indefinite

5 MAR 24 1976

(2) - Bureau
3 - Dallas (2 - 89-43)
(1 - 100-10461)

TLG:daf
(5)

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

10 MAY 1976

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-000 (11)

advised exact time of the conversation was not available and he did not know from which of the telephone numbers the call originated. Informant advised the male voice claimed that he felt sure LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed President KENNEDY, but did not feel OSWALD was responsible and further stated, "we both know who is responsible."

AYNESWORTH stated these Congressmen will claim this information was withheld from the Warren Commission by the FBI. They will also claim the FBI had a wiretap on the PAYNE residence (MARINA OSWALD's residence prior to and until the assassination).

AYNESWORTH stated this reported telephone conversation was between MICHAEL PAYNE and RUTH PAYNE (MARINA OSWALD lived with RUTH PAYNE prior to the assassination).

AYNESWORTH asked if the FBI had a telephone tap on the PAYNE residence immediately following the assassination and he was informed we did not.

It is noted page 67 of the report is the interview with MICHAEL PAYNE, who denied making any such statement.

The above two pages are in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas, dated 1/7/64 (DL 100-10461-2222), entitled, "Changed - LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka Aliksei Oswald, etc., IS-R-CUBA."

Dallas file 100-10461-2630 contains a memorandum from SA JOSEPH J. LOEFFLER dated 1/16/64, entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; IS - R-CUBA." This memorandum reflects WILLIAM BRANNIGAN, Section Chief, Domestic Intelligence Division, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office that date referring to page 66 of the above report, specifically Confidential Informant Dallas T-4. In this report Confidential Informant Dallas T-4 is [redacted]

Department. BRANNIGAN instructed that [redacted] be interviewed and information be placed on an FD-302 if agreeable with him.

The Bureau's attention is directed to Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/22/64, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; IS - R," Dallas file 100-10461-2650, Bufile 105-82555. Pages 85A - 85G deal totally with the above-described telephone call. It is noted when interviewed, [redacted] could not recall his source of this information.

Attention of the Bureau is directed to Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64, entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; IS-R-CUBA", Dallas file 100-10461-3200. Pages 100 and 101 make specific reference to the telephone call between MICHAEL PAYNE and RUTH PAYNE. It is noted page 101 lists toll calls made from telephone number BL 3-1628. A call is listed for 11/22/63.

For the additional information of the Bureau, Dallas files were reviewed and there definitely was no telephone tap by the FBI at the PAYNE residence subsequent to the assassination. It is noted, however, immediately following the assassination, MARINA OSWALD left the PAYNE residence and was placed in protective custody in a motel by the U. S. Secret Service. She subsequently moved to 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas. [redacted]

April 13, 1976

62-109060-7517

Honorable Sam Nunn
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Nunn:

Your communication of March 23rd enclosing a copy of a letter signed by several of your constituents in Watkinsville, Georgia, was referred to the FBI by the Department of Justice and received here on April 8th.

I understand the interest and concern which prompted them to suggest that the FBI reopen its investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As I am sure they are aware, this Bureau conducted a prompt, intensive and objective investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy at the request of President Lyndon B. Johnson. Results of our investigation were fully and accurately reported to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. All available evidence pointed to one conclusion--that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in this crime.

From time to time certain questions have been raised by individuals and organizations concerning certain aspects of this case and they have been thoroughly considered by the FBI. To date, we have received no information to warrant reopening the full investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. Any decision regarding reopening the investigation would be the responsibility of the Attorney General.

I am returning your enclosure in accordance with your request.

MAILED 10
APR 13 1976
FBI

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure

1 - Assistant Attorney General - Enclosures (3)
Office of Legislative Affairs
1 - Atlanta - Enclosures (2)
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs - Enclosures (2)
mhb:mmd (8)

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
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Director Sec'y ___

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 569-920

The attached mail has been charged to your office for appropriate action. If it is necessary to forward elsewhere, advise the Office of Congressional Affairs, extension 4510. [illegible]: Copies of any memoranda, letters, or cables for the signature of Justice Department officials must be furnished to the Office of Congressional Affairs. Also, a copy of any letters to the concerned Congressman, Senator, or constituent concerning this matter should be furnished to the Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, along with the original yellow referral slip.

Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
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Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

FROM
SEN. SAM NUNN

TO
Justice

DESCRIPTION
Let re assassination of JFK. [illegible]

REMARKS

DATE OF DOCUMENT: 3/23/76
SUSPENSE DATE: 4/9/76
DATE RECEIVED: 3/30/76 XXZXX
CONTROL NO.: 16,151
REFERRED TO: Criminal
DATE: 4/2/76
PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF: Criminal

REC-6 62-116160-

MAIL CONTROL

APR 20 1976

2- [illegible]

Sam Nunn
GEORGIA

110 SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
TEL. (202) 224-3521

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

MAR 23 9 17 AM '76
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAIL UNIT

March 23, 1976

U. S. Department of Justice
Congressional Liaison
Washington, D. C. 20530

Attached is a communication within the area of your authority. Because of my desire to be responsive to all inquiries, your help is needed. I would appreciate your looking into this matter and providing me with a report so that I may further respond to my constituent. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be greatly appreciated.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

ENCLOSED

129-11

Sam Nunn

jps

62-109060-7517

ENCLOSURE

Senator Sam Nunn
110 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Rt. 1, Box 257-A
Watkinsville, Georgia 30677
January 28, 1976

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, feel there should be an open, HONEST investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

As contributors to the economy of our country, we demand to see our hard earned dollars used for this purpose.

As citizens of the United States of America, we demand and are entitled to the TRUTH.

Anxiously waiting,

Eugenia U. Johnson
Michael Bolton
Barbara McBeny
Hugh Dan Cleveland
Richard Johnson
Mrs. Mildred
Mary B Bolton
Michael Bolton

Eugenia U. Johnson
Michael Bolton

Illegible

62-109060 7517

ENCLOSURE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
1058 FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38103

March 12, 1976

Mr. William R. Morris
W. R. Morris Enterprises
Post Office Box 81
Loretto, Tennessee 38469

Dear Mr. Morris:

In reply to your letter of March 8, 1976, which I received yesterday:

If you now have, or in the future come into possession of, evidence indicating a violation of the federal criminal law in the Western District of Tennessee, it is, and would be your duty to promptly make that evidence available to this office and to the agency responsible for investigating the particular violation of law which that evidence indicates was violated and I assure you that we would welcome receipt of such evidence and that it will be promptly evaluated, correlated with any other evidence we have, or can get, on the subject, and the indictments justified by all the available evidence will be sought. (If the time were ever to come when I could not give such assurances, the Western District of Tennessee will have someone else as its United States Attorney.)

The offenses suggested in your letter, as you doubtless know, fall under the investigative jursidction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and it has an office in the Federal Buildings at Jackson and Memphis.

Let me have the particulars of the evidence referred to in your letter.

7518

Sincerely,

Thomas F. Turley, Jr.
United States Attorney

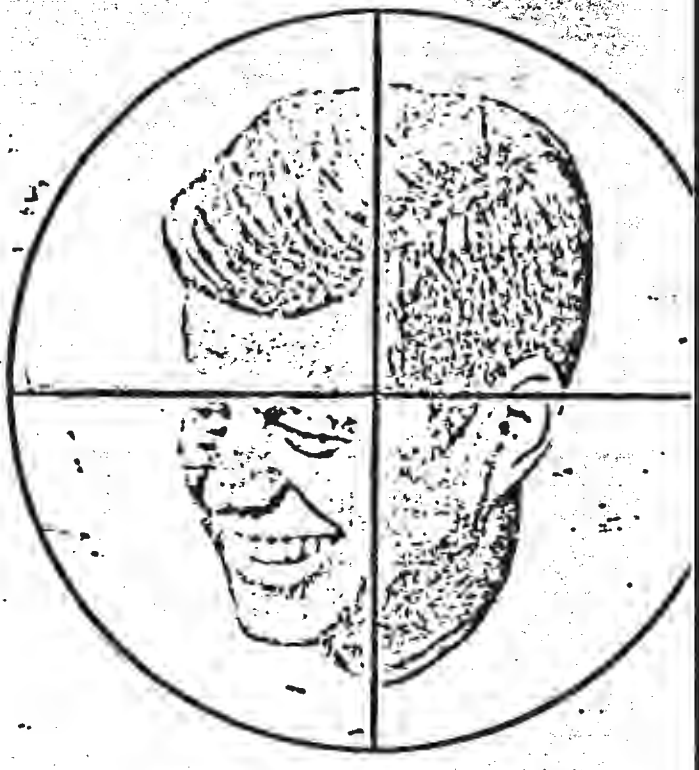
ENCLOSURE

TFT:ew
bc: William Tyson, Acting Deputy Director
Executive Office For United States Attorneys

The MEN BEHIND THE GUNS

By W. R. Morris

U.S. Congressman And Former Army General Ramrodded John Kennedy Murder!



"In The Southwest Part Of The United States, Was A Federal Spy, Oswald By Name, Doing The Same Job As I."

Harry Dean, Former FBI-CIA Agent

SEE Rosen memo to DeLoach 11/24/66
"allegation that former FBI Agent
PLACES Shaw on trip w/ Lee Harvey Oswald"
SUBJECT Harry J. DEAN FBI #456 765
62-109068

Real JFK Killers Named For First Time!

The Interview That Was Too Explosive For Tom Snyder Of The NBC "Tomorrow" Show To Air!

Former Undercover Agent Reveals All The Facts About The Kennedy Assassination!

ALL STORIES DOCUMENTED

Angel Lea Books

ENCLOSURE

62-109068

75

$2.0

About the Author—W. R. Morris



W. R. Morris

W. R. Morris has been investigating the John F Kennedy murder for a decade. He has interviewed more than 1,000 persons in connection with Kennedy's death probe.

Morris has a contract with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Lee Harvey Oswald's mother, to write a book. He is presently working on a full length book regarding Oswald's role in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Morris is the author of "THE TWELFTH OF AUGUST", a biography of Buford Pusser, the real-life "WALKING TALL" movie hero.

He has been in contact for a long time with two former agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One of the ex-agents, Harry Dean of California, has agreed to permit Morris to use his name. Both agents provided Morris with first-hand information about the plot to kill Kennedy.

Morris has traveled all over the United States gathering facts about the John Kennedy murder. He spent several weeks in New Orleans with former District Attorney Jim Garrison. It was Garrison who first announced that he had evidence which pointed to a consipracy in the killing of Kennedy.

Morris has had his life threatened various times. He has received several telephone calls advising him to stop "meddling" in the Kennedy case.

Only recently, a stranger walked into Morris' office near Loretto, Tennessee, and asked the secretary if the author was in. When the secretary said he was out of town, the man handed her a copy of a national publication which had a photograph of Morris in it, then walked out of the office. In black ink, a cross-hair of a rifle scope had been drawn across Morris' picture.

Later, Morris was threatened by Eugene Hale Brading, a man he has named publicly as being involved in the Kennedy assassination.

Morris and former agent Dean were flown to New York and interviewed by Tom Snyder of NBC's "Tomorrow" Show. However, the program was so explosive that NBC officials were afraid to air it.

W. R. Morris was born in Reagan, Tennessee, a small community in Henderson County. He spent most of his adult years as a newspaper reporter.

He is an outdoors man, and when he is not writing, he enjoys hunting and fishing.

Morris now makes his home in Loretto, Tenn.

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Copyright (C) 1975 by Angel Lea Books, a division of W. R. Morris Enterprises. This book may not be reproduced in whole or part, by mimeograph or any other means, without the written permission of W. R. Morris Enterprises, P. O. Box 81, Loretto, Tenn. 38469.

Airtel

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. [redacted] 5/10/76
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

To: SACs, Memphis (Enclosures - 2)
Dallas (Enclosures - 2) (For information)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for Memphis is a Xerox copy of the book "The Men Behind the Guns" and a letter from United States Attorney Thomas F. Turley, Jr. One copy of each communication also enclosed for information of Dallas.

The enclosed book was furnished to FBIHQ by Mr. James Robinson, General Crimes Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, who received it from Mr. William P. Tyson, Jr., Executive Office for United States Attorneys. Robinson also furnished the copy of the letter from United States Attorney Turley, Western District of Tennessee, to Mr. William R. Morris, Post Office Box 81, Loretto, Tennessee, dated 3/12/76. FBIHQ is not aware of the contents of Mr. Morris' letter of 3/8/76 to which Mr. Turley directs his reply.

The book "The Men Behind the Guns" has been reviewed at FBIHQ. It is a magazine-like publication available for $2 from W. R. Morris Enterprises, Post Office Box 81, Loretto, Tennessee 38469. It contains some 14 short articles and several pages of previously published photographs. Morris attributes much of his information to "two former agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One of the

EX-110 REC-45 62-109060-7518

1 - 62-109068

LSB:caw (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

6 MAY 13 1976

2 ENCLOSURE

337

56 JUN 14 1976

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ex-agents, Harry Dean of California, has agreed to permit Morris to use his name." Both Agents allegedly provided Morris with firsthand information about the plot to kill President Kennedy. Morris alleges that former Congressman John Rousselot of California and former Army General Edwin A. Walker of Dallas ramrodded the assassination and convinced members of the John Birch Society to help finance the plot. Morris further alleges that evidence has been found which substantiates the fact that there were at least four assassins and possibly more. He names Loran Eugene Hall and Eladio del Valle as members of the sniper team who killed the President. According to Morris, Oswald was an Agent for the CIA and FBI and was framed in the assassination by Rousselot, Walker and the other conspirators.

Bureau files reflect a great deal of correspondence with Harry J. Dean who in the early 1960s furnished information to the Chicago Office concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He was never an informant and was never encouraged in his activities. After he gratuitously furnished information, a background check was made at which time it was determined he was a former mental patient with a criminal record. He was told in 1961 his assistance was not desired. The Los Angeles Office, since November, 1963, has periodically found it necessary to contact Dean and request that he desist from making claims concerning past relationships with the Bureau.

Memphis should contact United States Attorney Thomas P. Turley, Jr., and determine the content of Morris' original letter to him and the nature of the evidence alleged to be in the possession of Morris. Advise FBIHQ and Dallas of results.

Airtel to SACs, Memphis
Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE: Mr. James Robinson, General Crimes Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, referred a copy of a book "The Men Behind the Guns" to FBIHQ for information and appropriate action. Also enclosed was a letter from United States Attorney Thomas F. Turley, Jr., Western District of Tennessee, to Mr. William R. Morris of Loretto, Tennessee, author of the enclosed book. Indices show no references identifiable with Morris. Harry Dean is well known as set out in this communication. He was also previously identified as the person who had flowers placed on Oswald's grave on 11/24/66. This communication instructs Memphis to contact United States Attorney Turley to determine the nature of any evidence Morris alleges to be in his possession pertinent to this case.

Routing Slip
FD 4 (Rev. 3-1-73)

To: ☒ Director

Date 3/12/76

Att.: External Affairs Division
Mr. Homer Boynton

FILE SJ 80-243

☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ SC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

Title CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER.

RE: Bureau airtel 12/29/75.

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ___ Reassign ___
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline ___
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Handle
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Serial #(s) ___
☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return
☐ Send to ___
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by NEEDED
☐ Type 22 ... 1976

SENT 4/6/76 S/WH

I would appreciate advice whether Bureau able to acquire transcript of my interview with Bruce Hull and suggest response be furnished to me, when available, care of El Paso Office with a copy to San Juan to complete its file on this matter.

THANKS

1 - Bureau
1 - San Juan

SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS

WCdeB

Office SAN JUAN

___ See reverse side

GPO : 1973 536-720

57 MAY 14 1976

PERS. REC. UNIT

SAC, San Antonio 5-12-76

Director, FBI

BOOK REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD
AND ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
BEING WRITTEN BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN
RESEARCH (EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

Edward Jay Epstein, who has written about the findings of the Warren Commission in the past, is writing a book for the "Reader's Digest" bearing upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The book will be devoted primarily to Lee Harvey Oswald and will attempt to trace all phases of his life.

Epstein visited FBIHQ early this year to discuss his plans to write this book. He was accompanied by Miss Pam Butler, whom the "Reader's Digest" has assigned to assist him on this project. Since that time, FBIHQ has received several requests from Epstein primarily involving public source-type information.

Miss Butler telephoned FBIHQ last week to advise that Epstein hopes to interview former SAC Clark D. Anderson in connection with this book. Through a source unknown to FBIHQ, Epstein is aware that Anderson was Legat at Mexico City at the time of the Kennedy Assassination. Anderson's last known address reflected in FBIHQ records is [redacted] Please contact him and advise him (1) that Epstein has been advised by a source unknown to the FBI that he was Legat in Mexico City at the time of the Kennedy Assassination;

1 - Columbia
1 - Jackson
1 - Los Angeles
1 - Newark
1 - Omaha
1 - Phoenix
1 - San Francisco
1 - Washington Field
1 - Legat, Mexico City
1 - Mr. Moore (detached)
1 - Mr. Gallagher (detached)
1 - Mr. Leavitt (detached)
1 - Mr. Walsh (detached)
1 - Mr. Kolombatovic (detached)
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

APPROVED: Ext. Affairs / Laboratory
Assoc. Dir. Fin. & Pers. Legal Coun.
Dep. AD Adm. Gen. Inv. Plan. & Eval.
Dep. AD Inv. Ident. Rec. Mgmt.
Asst. Dir. Inspection Spec. Inv.
Adm. Serv. Intell. Training

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MAY 13 1976
FBI

MAY 14 1976

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47 MAY 24 1976

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51 JUN 1 1976

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(2) that Epstein has advised he hopes to interview Anderson in connection with the book he is writing about Oswald and the Kennedy Assassination; (3) that the FBI has not furnished Anderson's address to Epstein; and (4) that the decision of whether or not he should see Epstein is strictly one for Anderson himself to make. In connection with the last point, he should most tactfully be reminded of his pledge of confidentiality regarding data which came to his attention as a result of his official duties.

Epstein has also requested a list of the names and last-known whereabouts of the other Agents who were assigned in Mexico City during the Fall of 1963 and the early months of 1964. In the interest of protecting the privacy of the employees--past and present--involved, this information has not been given him. He has, however, been told that those Agents involved whose whereabouts are known to us would be informed of Epstein's interest in talking to them.

In addition to Anderson, 11 other such Agents are believed to be still alive. [redacted] of Mexico City is the only such Agent who is currently on the rolls. The others, together with their last known addresses, are the former Agents listed below:

[redacted]

[redacted]

With the exception of Mexico City, each Office receiving a copy of this communication should contact those former Agents identified above whose last known address is in its Field Office territory. These former Agents should be told that Epstein has contacted FBIHQ in connection with the book about Oswald and the Kennedy Assassination which he is writing for "Reader's Digest." It should be pointed out to them that Epstein has requested--and, in the interest of protecting the privacy of those involved, has been refused--a list of the names and last known whereabouts of Agents who were assigned in Mexico City in the Fall of 1963 and the early months of 1964. They should be advised that Epstein can be contacted through Miss Pat Butler of the "Reader's Digest," 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017--telephone (212) 972-6175. Each of these former Agents should be told that the decision as to whether he desires to contact and/or be interviewed by Epstein is strictly his own to make; however, the FBI hopes that the pledge of confidentiality which he made while an employee will continue to guide his actions and any responses he may make to questions involving official investigations.

If any of these individuals has moved from the address listed for him above, no investigation or other inquiries should be launched to locate him. Furthermore, FBIHQ need not be notified of the results of your efforts to contact these former Agents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 5-11-76

FROM : A. E. Schiappa

SUBJECT: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
BEING WRITTEN FOR "READER'S DIGEST"
BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of a request received from Pam Butler of the "Reader's Digest" (who is assisting Edward Jay Epstein in connection with captioned book) for the identities and whereabouts of the Agents who were assigned as Legats in Mexico City in the Fall of 1963 and early 1964 -- and to recommend that, as a matter of policy, such blanket-type information involving personnel not be furnished to authors or to representatives of news media.

SYNOPSIS:

Early this year, Edward Jay Epstein visited FBIHQ in connection with a book concerning the 11/22/63 Kennedy Assassination he is writing for "Reader's Digest." He was accompanied by Pam Butler of "Reader's Digest." Several requests for assistance in connection with this book have since been received, most of which have involved public source information. Miss Butler now has telephoned to advise that Epstein hopes to interview Clark Anderson (now retired) who was Legat at Mexico City in November, 1963, and that Epstein would like the identities and present whereabouts of other Agents who were assigned in Mexico City at the time of the Assassination and/or the investigation that immediately followed. There were 11 Agents in Mexico City in November, 1963, and three additional Agents were sent there early in 1964 on temporary assignment.

Enclosure — Sent 5-12-76
1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Leavitt - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Walsh - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Kolombatovic - Enclosure
GWG:slr (8)

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CONTINUED - OVER

MAY 21 1976

SEP 8 1976

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Schiappa to Moore memo
RE: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

POLICY:

Sanford Ungar visited and interviewed Legats during the research for his 1975 book entitled "FBI." However, his interest was not directed at a specific investigation, as is Epstein's; nor did it involve so sweeping an access to present and former Agents of a Legat post as does Epstein's.

In the interest of privacy of the personnel involved, it is felt that requests such as Epstein's for names and present whereabouts of personnel assigned to specific Legat posts should be declined. Where feasible, such as in this instance, it is felt, however, that as a courtesy an effort should be made to advise the present and former employees involved of the request received for their own information and independent decision as to action.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That Pam Butler of "Reader's Digest" be informed that privacy considerations make it impossible for us to furnish Epstein the names of the Agents assigned to Mexico City in the pertinent period of 1963-64 but that those Agents who are still alive and whose whereabouts are known will be advised of Epstein's interest in contacting them.

Done. Miss Butler telephonically advised 5/13/76. GVG

(2) That the attached letter be sent the San Antonio Office, with copies to other offices covering the last-known whereabouts of the pertinent Agents, asking that those Agents be told of Epstein's interest in contacting them in connection with the book he is writing about the Kennedy Assassination.

APPROVED:
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training

DETAILS:

Edward Jay Epstein visited FBIHQ last January in connection with a book he is writing for "Reader's Digest"

CONTINUED - OVER

concerning the 11/22/63 Kennedy Assassination. The book will be devoted primarily to Lee Harvey Oswald and will take issue with many of the rumors and the conjecture that continue to surround the Assassination.

During his January visit, Epstein was accompanied by Pam Butler, who has been assigned by "Reader's Digest" to assist him. Through Miss Butler, Epstein has made several requests for assistance. Most of these have involved public source-type information.

Now, however, Epstein has requested -- through Miss Butler -- to be furnished the names of the FBI Agents who were assigned in Mexico City at the time of the 1963 Assassination and during the period immediately thereafter when the investigation of the Assassination was being pressed. Epstein is aware that [redacted] was Legat at Mexico City during the pertinent period and that he retired last year while SAC of the San Antonio Office. [redacted] was interviewed by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities in February, 1976, regarding the investigation of Oswald's activities in Mexico in 1963.)

In addition to [redacted] (whom Epstein hopes to interview), the other Agents assigned in Mexico City (not elsewhere in Mexico) during the pertinent period included one ([redacted] who is still assigned in Mexico City, two [redacted] who are deceased, and the following 10 who are no longer in service -- nine having retired and one [redacted] having resigned:

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

CONTINUED - OVER

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

[redacted] last known to be living in [redacted]

(Former Agents [redacted] were sent to Mexico City early in 1964 on temporary assignment occasioned by Mexican aspects of the Assassination investigation.)

The above-mentioned former employees are still bound by their pledge of confidentiality not to disclose data which came to their attention as a result of their official duties. Furthermore, the FBI has a continuing responsibility not to breach the privacy of employees, past or present.

To flatly turn down Epstein's request for the names and whereabouts of the Agents assigned in Mexico City late in 1963 and early in 1964 could raise questions in his mind. Accordingly, it is felt Epstein should be told that privacy considerations prevent our giving him the names and last-known locations of these Agents, but that the Agents involved will be advised of his interest in talking with them and will be provided the New York address where he can be reached.

Oswald Not in 1963 Million-Name Secret Service File

By PETER KIHSS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 12—The Secret Service had one million names in its index file of potential threats to Presidents at the time President Kennedy was assassinated Nov. 22, 1963, according to documents available today at the National Archives.

The file, which then did not include the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin, has since been winnowed down to 30,000, George Cosper, a special agent, said at the agency's headquarters.

The Secret Service, in responding to a suit by Mark Lane, director of the Citizen's Commission of Inquiry, has promised to release "in their entirety" all its files on the Kennedy assassination.

Mr. Lane was represented by John H. F. Shattuck, as counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, who stressed that the civil liberties group had taken no position on disputed findings in the Kennedy investigation.

Mr. Lane, author of a best-selling book criticizing the Warren Commission's report that held that Mr. Oswald was a lone assassin, believes that there was "a conspiracy to kill the President and shots from two directions." He says, "I see no evidence that Oswald shot the President — but I don't know."

Guidelines Cited

After a first look at the first available documents, Mr. Lane contended that they showed that the Secret Service had failed to abide by all its own guidelines. These require inspecting and sealing "sewers and other passages under streets," and "if great danger is suspected, the occupants of buildings facing parade routes should be checked."

The Dec. 18, 1963, report by Chief James J. Rowley said that a protective research section's geographical index contained 800 names of potential threats in the Dallas area. But Mr. Lane said that another document referred to a Nov. 25, 1963, Central Intelligence Agency report on a Cuban refugee there who was opposed to Premier Fidel Castro and had been trying to buy machine guns and bazookas and was "known to be violently anti-President Kennedy."

The million-name index — Chief Rowley said "an unknown number of people on the list were now dead or inactive —consisted of people thought to be threatening or "conducting themselves in a way to arouse suspicion of hostile intentions." It also included names submitted "through established liaison procedures by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, C.I.A. and state and local police departments."

Warren Report Quoted

The Warren report said only that the Secret Service active files at the time of the assassination "contained approximately 50,000 cases accumulated over a 20-year period, some of which included more than one individual."

"I think the only reason Oswald's name was not given to the Secret Service was because he was working for the F.B.I.," Mr. Lane asserted. He cited a Secret Service interview in which Mr. Oswald's New Orleans landlady earlier in 1963 said that an F.B.I. agent had interviewed her about Mr. Oswald "after he had displayed pro-Castro circulars on the porch."

Another interview indicated that Mr. Oswald's wife, Marina, reported that he was interviewed by F.B.I. agents in July or August 1962 while they lived in Fort Worth.

Another Secret Service report related that on Dec. 17, 1963, Alonso H. Hudkins, a reporter for The Houston Post, said that he believed Mr. Oswald was being paid $200 a month by the F.B.I. "as an informant in connection with their subversive investigations." Mr. Hudkins was quoted as saying that Mr. Oswald had F.B.I. informer number "S172."

The Warren Commission's report, released in September 1964, said that the F.B.I. opened a file on Mr. Oswald in October 1959, when he showed up in the Soviet Union as a Marine Corps veteran and defector, and investigated him intermittently thereafter.

Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said in Omaha this week that the C.I.A and F.B.I. "failed to make a full and complete disclosure" to the Warren Commission. He predicted that a report by his panel later this year would probably cause "an outcry to reopen the investigation."

Interview Published

In an interview published by the Citizens Commission of Inquiry and confirmed by his office, Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Republican of Pennsylvania, cited two areas of concern.

One, he said, is "destruction by the F.B.I. of the note that Oswald presented to the Dallas office." The other, he said, is the way that J. Edgar Hoover, then the F.B.I director, told the Warren Commission "a search of the files" did not show Mr. Oswald as an informer. Normal affidavits," the Senator said, "say, 'To the best of my knowledge and belief, such and such is true.'"

The House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, headed by Don Edwards, Democrat of California, was told that the note was left by Mr. Oswald between Nov. 6 and 8, 1963, for James P. Hosty Jr., an F.B.I. agent in Dallas.

Mr. Hosty said that the note warned that "if I did not stop talking to his wife, he would take action against the F.B.I." He testified last Dec. 12 that he destroyed the note Nov. 24, 1963, the day Mr. Oswald was killed. He said that he did so on orders from the Dallas F.B.I. chief, J. Gordon Shanklin. Other witnesses confirmed that there had been an Oswald note, but Mr. Shanklin denied ever knowing about it.

Mr. Lane contended that Jack Ruby, who murdered Mr. Oswald, had "worked for the F.B.I." He displayed a letter from Mr. Hoover to the Warren

Dep. AG Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
___ Syst. ___
___ Fairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

The Washington Post ___
Washington Star-News ___
Daily News (New York) ___
The New York Times ___
The Wall Street Journal ___
The National Observer ___
The Los Angeles Times ___

Date 5-1

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46 JUN 8 1976

54 JUN 9 1976

Commission dated June 9, 1964, obtained by his commission earlier under the Freedom of Information Act.

In this, Mr. Hoover said that an agent, Charles W. Flynn of the Dallas office, spoke to Mr. Ruby "on March 11, 1959, in view of his position as a night club operator who might have knowledge of the criminal element in Dallas."

The Hoover letter said that Mr. Ruby "expressed a willingness to furnish information," and that he was "contacted on eight other occasions" up to Oct. 2, 1959, but "furnished no information whatever, and further contacts with him were discontinued." Mr. Lane said that the Warren report made no mention of Federal police associations by Mr. Ruby.

A $70,000 Budget

Mr. Lane said that his group, which started in February, 1975, has operated with $70,000, almost all of it raised by his fees in speaking at 170 colleges, universities and law schools. He said that 131 members of the House of Representatives had sponsored one or the other of two reolutio by Representatives Thomas N. Downing, Democrat of Virginia, and Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, proposing Congressional investigations.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lane has urged Representative Edwards's subcommittee to all a former New Orleans F.B.I. security code clerk, William S. Walters, who he said remembers a TWX message to all southern F.B.I. offices on Nov. 17, 1963, that "advised that an attempt to assassinate President Kennedy would be made in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963."

FBI

Date: 5/14/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1166) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/2/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel dated 5/10/76, concerning a letter dated 3/12/76, addressed to Mr. WILLIAM R. MORRIS, Loretto, Tennessee, by USA THOMAS F. TURLEY, Memphis, Tenn.

USA TURLEY was contacted 5/13/76, and advised that his letter to MORRIS was prompted by his receipt of the book "The Men Behind The Guns" which was written by W. R. MORRIS. Mr. TURLEY said this book was sent to him unsolicited and after seeing the contents of the book he felt compelled to write to MORRIS and urge him to turn over any evidence he might have to the Government. He said that MORRIS answered his letter of 3/12/76, by stating that he had decided to turn over any evidence he might have to the Attorney General. Mr. TURLEY again wrote to Mr. MORRIS and suggested that if he had any evidence he should turn it over to either the FBI, the Attorney General, or to the USA's Office and urged MORRIS to "stop playing games."

Inasmuch as MORRIS has not come forth with any new evidence and is unlikely to, it is not felt this matter deserves further effort on our part.

EX-114

62-109060-7520

REC-45

MAY 17 1976

2-Bureau
1-Memphis
JCH/mah
(3)

SDM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

71 JUN 10 1976

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

DATE: 5/24/76

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Q638

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and one copy of a typewritten note, dated "11/1/63", which reads as follows:

"would the one who fines this not please git a holt of the fbi as I am bein held in whiteSlary by a bavd of Jipsies. They ar planin to kill the Presedant as thet ar also comunists. My unkle is one of them.

/s/ Sandra Ruby

On May 20, 1976, [redacted], Arlington, Texas, telephone [redacted] appeared at the Ft. Worth Resident Agency and furnished the above described note to SA [redacted]. He stated he had found this note inside a bolt of cloth at the Reese B. Davis Company, Forest Park Boulevard at the West Freeway, Ft. Worth, Texas, on March 29, 1972 while he was employed there. He advised that because of recent publicity concerning captioned matter, he felt the note might have some significance and that was the reason for contacting the FBI at this time. He stated the note was between layers of fabric and approximately halfway through the bolt when he found it. The fabric was being sold by the yard and the note fell out as the fabric was being unrolled. He

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:mhb
(4)

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SEVEN

EXP PROC 30 MAY 27 1976

Judge Lynch

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

took the note home and discussed it with his wife, [redacted] but neither of them took it seriously and did not consider reporting it at the time.

[redacted] stated the note was misplaced and he did not locate it until a few days ago when he was moving from his residence and found it in some personal papers. [redacted] is a Missionary with the [redacted] in Ft. Worth and is in the process of moving to Monterrey, Mexico.

[redacted] advised that as best he can remember, the bolt of cloth contained the number B 5800, which he made a note of on the reverse side of the note and he also noted the date as March 29, 1972. The bolt of cloth was from Seneca Textile Mills, which is possibly located in South Carolina. He described the material as sheer dacron in an off white and stated the note was folded double when it was found. The note is typewritten on a portion of a sheet of unlined bond paper. [redacted] furnished his forwarding address as [redacted] Monterrey, Nuevo Leon Mexico.

Dallas indices negative on SANDRA RUBY.

Bureau is requested to examine the enclosed note in an effort to determine if the paper can be determined to have been of more recent manufacture than November, 1963 and for any other information that would discredit the authenticity of this note. The Bureau may retain the original note. Upon receipt of the results of FBI Laboratory examination, such results will be included in a letterhead memorandum.

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43) June 14, 1976

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. D-760528045 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS
TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 5/24/76

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

You will be separately advised regarding the latent fingerprint examination and return of Q638.

MAILED
JUN 14 1976
FBI

Enclosures (3) (2 Lab report, photograph of portion of Q638)

CC: Main
(4)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE(S) INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

FBI/DOJ

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

65 JUL 27 1976

of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

June 14, 1976

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. D-760528C45 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 5/27/76

Q638 Typewritten note dated 11/1/63 beginning, "would the one..." and ending "...is one of them." signed "Sandra Ruby"

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q638 was compared with the material in the Anonymous Letter File but no identification was effected. A photograph of this typewriting will be added to this file.

No watermarks or other significant features were noted in the paper comprising Q638 which would indicate the source of this paper or the date of manufacture.

The typewriting on Q638 most closely resembles a Laboratory standard for an L. C. Smith pica style of type having a horizontal spacing of ten letters to the inch. This particular style of type has been used since 1946.

Obliterated writing appears on Q638 and a photograph showing this obliterated writing is being forwarded to your office herewith. This obliterated writing could not be definitely determined except the last line appears to be the notation "U. S. Court House". Q638 was photographed and will be returned separately.

JCC:mah
(4)

RELL

FBI/DO.

5/2/76
mah

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

LAB FILE
LATENT

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060-71

LAB. NO. D-760528045 A

YOUR NO.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Examination by: CA 6/11

OO: Dallas

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 5/24/76

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: 5/27/76

Q638 Typewritten note dated 11/1/53 beginning, "would the one...." and ending "...is one of them." signed "Sandra Ruby"

rifle

Q638

3-29-

PH. J
U.S.

1115

Type first used 1/1/46

office used

HELPFUL

photo return by LPS

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Ash

DATE: 5/28/76

FROM ☐ W. V. Cleveland ☒ Jay Cochran, Jr.

SUBJECT:

☒ LATENT EXAMINATION INVOLVED
Communication:
Agency Submitting:
☒ BOTH CIVIL & CRIMINAL FILES
☒ SEND OVER ALL CARDS

Please search the name of the individual through the records of the Identification Division and return this memorandum with a notation of your findings to -

☐ Employees Security and Special Inquiry Section, Room _____, _____ Building. (In SGE and UN cases, if a record of arrest is found, please enclose, in addition to file copy, 1 copy of the Identification Record for each state in which arrests occurred.)

☒ Laboratory, Att.: CADIGAN, Ext. 4406, FBI # 760525G/3 Rm 3161

The following identifying data are listed for your assistance (Att.: Special Investigative Division only - in addition to the name or names and the Government agency appearing in the title):

Sex ☐ Male ☐ Female	Race	Height
Date and place of birth		Age
Military Service #	CSC #	
Last known address		
Previous Government employment		
Date SGE security form received		
Other pertinent identifying data (Att.: Lab., including PD #s and location)		

Name and aliases (For use of Laboratory)

(1)	(2)	(3)
SANDRA RUBY (no dese)		

Identification Division Reply

☐ Based upon information furnished, no record located.

☐ A noncriminal fingerprint record which IS or MAY BE identical was located. This record was searched through the criminal files and no criminal record found.

☐ The enclosed Identification Record IS or MAY BE identical with the record of the employee, applicant, or subject.

Received
6/2/76
mah

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

LAB FILE
LATENT

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

FBI FILE NO. 82-109060-750

LAB. NO. D-760528045 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

YOUR NO.

Examination by: CADIGAN

OO: Dallas

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 5/24/76

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

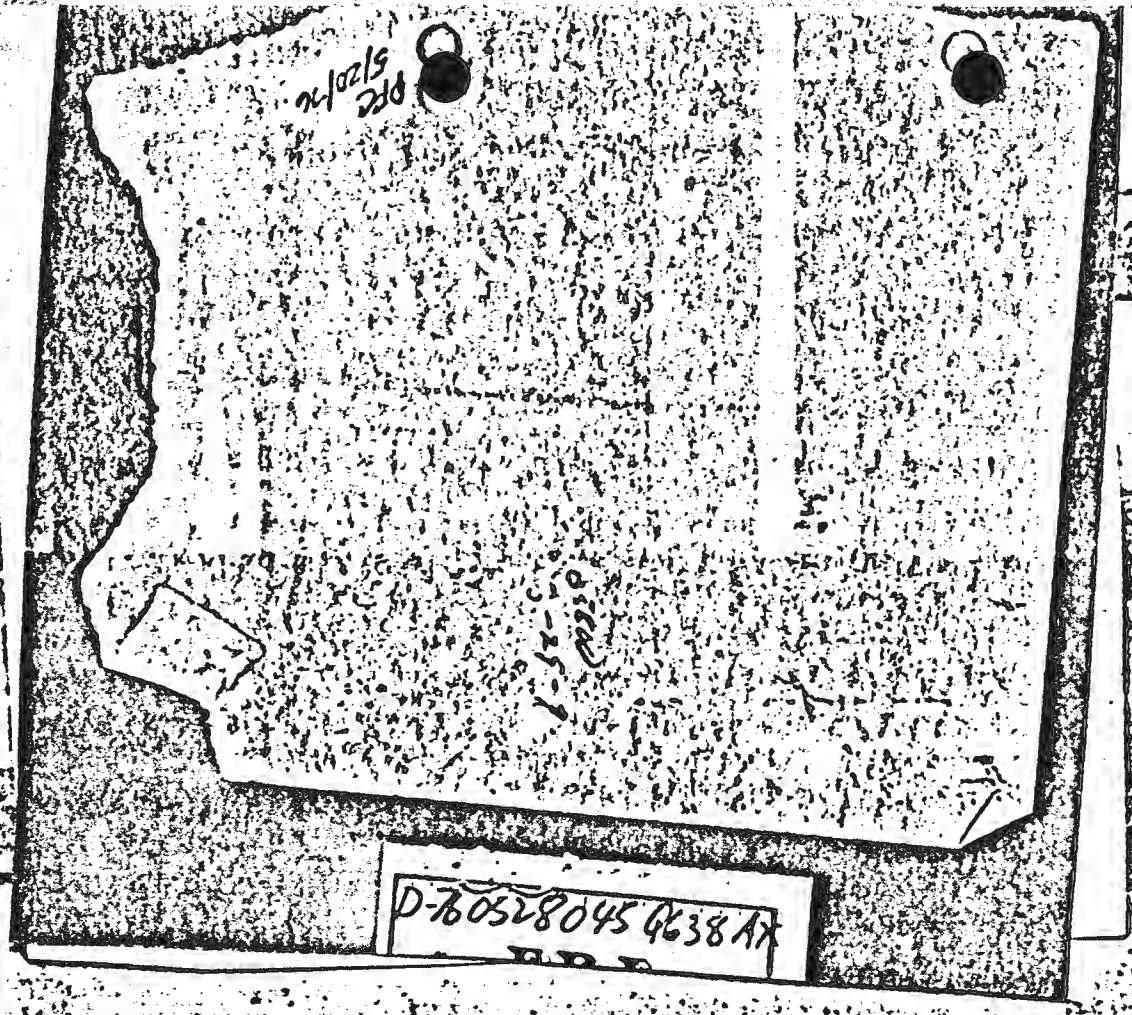
Specimens received: 5/27/76

Q638 Typewritten note dated 11/1/63 beginning, "would the one...."
and ending "...is one of them." signed "Sandra Ruby".

6/11 Encl to LFPS for exam + return to Dallas
Jc

Received by LFPS
6/14/76

Pl36 returned with
LFPS report of
6/29/76 dcb
Jcg

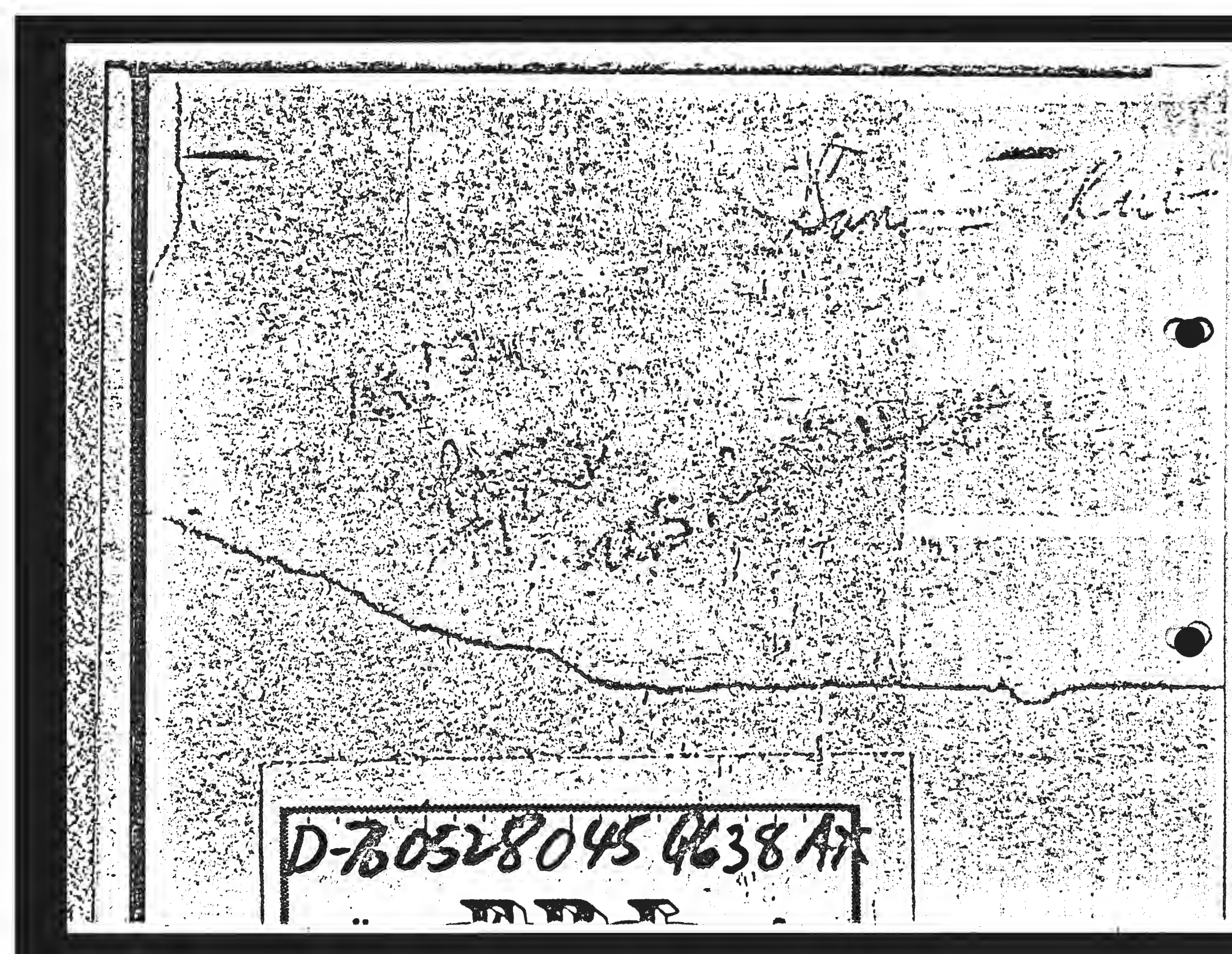

D-605280454638A1

11/1/63

would the one who fines this not please
git a holt of the fbi as i am boin held
in whiteslary by a bavd of Jipsies. They
ar planin to kill the Precedant as thet
ar also comunists. My unkle in one of them.

Sandra Ruby

D-76052804546384A


D-7805280456638 A1

D-2020-03-24

D-Post

11/1/63

would the one who fines this not please
git a holt of the fbi as i am bein held
in whiteslary by a bavd of Jipsies. They
ar planin to kill the Precedent as thet
ar also comunists. My unkle is one of them.

Sandra Ruby

Q634

INCERPRINT DO NOT

7-97 (Rev. 2-27-74)

SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC UNIT
WORK REQUEST

Request by CALICAN Ext. _____ Rm. _____

Photographer _____ Lab.# D-[illegible]

Date Recd. 6/2/76 File # _____

Deadline _____

Items Recd. QK 38

Recd. by _____

REQUEST

photograph to bring out erased writing

LATENT ☒ Yes ☐ No

Prints

WORK PERFORMED

Equip.

Repair

Conceal

Negs. 1

Prints 1

Hours 2

Items Retd. to - date	Date Completed	Initials
	6 3 76	AHK

Code _____ No. 210761

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 24 1976

TELETYPE

Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Secy

NR005 DL PLAIN

331PM URGENT MAY 24, 1976 VMJ

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DENVER (89-41)

FROM DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE DENVER TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND DALLAS MAY 21, 1976.

DALLAS INDICES NEGATIVE CONCERNING "INDEPENDENTS, E-DP AND XYZ-0."

NO INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THIS LETTER IS DEEMED ADVISABLE. BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO HAVE FBI LABORATORY SEARCH LETTER WHEN RECEIVED, THROUGH ANONYMOUS LETTER FILE AND MAKE ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE EXAMINATION. NO AD BEING PLACED IN "DALLAS MORNING NEWS", DACE. P

END

REC-42 62-109060-7522

EX-106

5 JUL 7

MDP FBIHQ

55 JUL 29 1976

C-GID

For your information, Mr. Kelley.

May 13, 1976

[redacted]

F.B.I.

Dear [redacted]

Got your letter of May 7. Robert Morrow may have leveled with you when he acknowledged that he'd used the "Carson" pseudonym by design, however his claim that it was one of Fillmore's aliases "while employed by the CIA" is off base.

As for Congressman "Asshole" Edwards, if he places my two registered letters to him in the same category as those "thousands" of letters received on the topic of the FBI's destruction of Oswald's note, well, uh . . . piss on him, too.

If Edwards and his staff can't find my letter of 11/21/75 (which accompanied the original copy of my affidavit and a certain 42-page memorandum), this should alert him to other possibilities. Along these lines, FBI Director Kelley's carefully worded advisement that no record has ever been found of the receipt of my September 1963 letter to FBI Director Hoover shouldn't have been accepted as the last word on the subject, particularly in view of the record of past cover-ups by that agency. Kelley's reply doesn't mean that the letter wasn't sent anymore than it means that the letter wasn't received.

I have the receipts for almost every letter that I've ever sent by registered mail . . . just as I have duplicates of the letters themselves. You can bet on it. And Kelley, Edwards and all the other liars, cheats and double-crossers had better think about that. The fact that I've never revealed the exact date that my September 1963 letter to Hoover was mailed, or the fact that I've never divulged the full contents of that letter, indicates absolutely zilch. The only remaining thing that I have to say on the subject at this point in time is that my 11/21/75 affidavit, and my stated willingness to undergo a polygraph examination, was the last good-faith gesture that I shall ever make to a representative or official of the United States government. (A xerox copy of my affidavit was also sent to Kelley; I never received a response). Fuck 'em all.

EX-112 REC 32 62-10906-1-7522

I know little about the fella who once resided in San Antonio... I think he was a Trotskyist or Maoist type.

5 JUN 1 1976

Re the other questions tossed:

(A) I assume you're referring to a paper FPCC Chapter in New Orleans, circa 1963. If so, the answer is "No." It started out as a scam, to establish a "bona fide" for use in checking on something in another state, strictly tangential. That's all I can say.

CORRESPONDENCE

62-10906

(B) My "Leopoldo" wouldn't have been welcomed at the Cuban Embassy.

(C) No, I don't.

I think you had best forget about telling any story about me; I don't see how it could be done without having certain matters traced back to me. Besides, who gives a damn?

In a number of my letters to Arthur Gilman Greenstein, I jotted down some cryptic, seemingly silly thoughts under the heading of "cerebrations," which was the only safe way that I could get a portion of what I wanted to say out of prison and on the record, so to speak. Or so I felt. After my release I had cause to believe that I had sent them to the wrong person. Anyway, in looking thru my "Greenstein File" today, I came across one letter containing some of my cerebrations which I feel may be of interest, someday, again, for the record, as the letter was written on 10/13/67. (You'll have to read between the lines, sideways, backward and upside down).

Sincerely,

Richard C. Nagell

Richard C. Nagell

Enclosure: Xerox copy of 2-page handwritten letter dated 10/13/67 from Richard C. Nagell to Arthur G. Greenstein, with mailing envelope.

FBI

Date: 5-25-76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On 5-13-76 at 11:40 p.m. an individual identified himself as [redacted] telephonically contacted the Jacksonville Division of the FBI and stated as follows:

[redacted] advised he was calling from the Krispy Kreme Doughnut Shop in Tallahassee, Florida, and desired to furnish information concerning captioned matter. [redacted] stated he is a Canadian citizen, is a certified psychologist and has lived in Tallahassee for the past year. He advised he came across the information concerning KENNEDY approximately three years ago and since that time it has been a heavy burden on his life.

[redacted] advised he fears for his life and asked for protection for himself if he furnishes complete details of the information he plans to have; however, he would not furnish much information during this particular telephone call.

During the conversation [redacted] stated that approximately three years ago there were 10,000 documents (not further described) printed in Belgium which were sent to a fictitious company in Toronto, Canada, and these particular documents had final destination of a junk shop located on Bloor Street in Toronto. [redacted] stated that these documents contain information pertaining to the assassination of KENNEDY.

REC-69 2-107060-7523

(2) Bureau
1-Jacksonville
RPR/md
(3)

EX-110

5 MAY 20 1976

SEX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JUN 14 1976

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

[redacted] further advised that a RICK VOGEL, described as a white, female, 5'7" in height, overweight, dark brown hair and who had previously spent approximately six months in the Ott[illegible] County Jail was in some way involved in KENNEDY's assassination. [redacted] was informed that he could call an Agent with the FBI in Tallahassee, Florida; however, [redacted] refused to give his local address or any other descriptive information. [redacted] was furnished with the telephone number of the Resident Agency of the FBI in Tallahassee, Florida, and he stated he would call the Resident Agency at 2:00 p.m. on 5-14-76.

During the telephonic conversation with [redacted] he did not give the impression of being intoxicated and seemed to have control of his faculties.

Jacksonville indices negative on [redacted] and VOGEL.

On 5-14-76 no one contacted the Resident Agency of the FBI concerning captioned matter.

On 5-14-76 observation of the Krispy Kreme Doughnut Company, 1444 West Tennessee Street, Tallahassee, Florida, resulted in the information that there is no public telephone inside the Doughnut Shop; however, there is a pay telephone located some 30 to 40 yards from the Doughnut Shop near the street.

Discreet inquiry at the Krispy Kreme Doughnut Company indicated there is neither an employee nor anyone with any knowledge of a [redacted] or RICK VOGEL.

Perusal of the city directory, public telephone directory and the Florida State University Student and Faculty Directory failed to indicate anyone with the name of [redacted] or RICK VOGEL.

No further investigation being conducted in the Jacksonville Division, UACB.

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 6/1/76

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Re Jacksonville airtel to Bureau dated 5/25/76.

On 5/21/76 [redacted] (White Male, DOB 4/19/39, SSN # [redacted] telephonically contacted the RA, Tallahassee, Florida and stated he was the individual who contacted the Jacksonville Office of the FBI on 5/20/76.

[redacted] related how he does not have possession of a "Document 700 to 800 pages in length" which is "incriminating evidence" as it has a listing of persons and their locations on the date of President Kennedy's assassination". He said 10,000 copies of the document were printed up in Belgium by persons unknown and sent to a junk shop on Bloor Street in Toronto, Canada. He said the key to this whole matter is locating a REBECCA VOGEL, aka Rick Vogel, White Female, late 30's, 165 pounds who is arrested in Ottawa, Canada in the fall of 1973. [redacted] contends REBECCA VOGEL is a federal fugitive, U. S. Citizen who fled to Canada. She was also involved in "gunrunning to Cuba" and he last saw her in the summer of 1973.

EX-111 REC-85 62-109060-7

(2) - Bureau
1 - Jacksonville
RPR:mlm
(3)

JUN 7 1976

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JUN 14 1976

JK 89-10

[redacted] stated, REBECCA VOGEL attorney (name unknown), in Toronto, Canada, has a copy of the incriminating document; however, [redacted] does not know if this document is authentic in any way.

[redacted] states he can get the document if "the FBI will give the protection and the necessary funds to get the job done"; however, he "is being followed now" by persons who are preventing him from obtaining employment.

[redacted] stated that an attempt was made on his life on November 13, 1975 when he was shot and treated at Tallahassee Memorial Hospital. [redacted] stated he did not know who shot him and the case was worked by a [redacted], Leon County Sheriff's Office, Tallahassee, Florida.

[redacted] stated he is a phycologist with a master's degree from Middle Tennessee State University, Murphreesboro, Tennessee and has one year towards his doctorate.

[redacted] stated he has a Deputy Sheriff's commission in Anderson County, Tennessee.

[redacted] said he "has no local address as I have to move around to stay alive".

On 5/21/76 [redacted], when informed of [redacted] said "He's a liar, believes he's mentally ill and sleeps anywhere he can". [redacted] said [redacted] was a bar tender at a local bar in Tallahassee, Florida and was "involved in a really mixed up situation on November 13, 1975". He stated the operator of the bar [redacted] shot [redacted] in the shoulder during a discussion over shortage of receipts. [redacted] was taken to Tallahassee Memorial Hospital for treatment and [redacted] presented [redacted] identification. [redacted] said the shooting was accidental and shortly later [redacted] shot himself in the leg. [redacted] said prosecution was never instituted in the case.

On 5/21/76 a meeting took place at the Greyhound Bus Station in Tallahassee, Florida between [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted]. [redacted] appearance could be described as bizarre. [redacted] had his hair dyed very light blond (or white) a multi-colored beard and an unkept appearance in general. [redacted] related his information again concerning the document involved in this matter always glancing about "for persons following him". [redacted] said if the FBI would not furnish him funds to locate REBECCA VOGEL he would do it on his own. When [redacted] departed he walked away and his mannerism indicated he felt threatened.

On 5/24/76 [redacted] Clinical Phycologist, 327 Office Plaza, Tallahassee, Florida [redacted] of the Apalachee Mental Health Clinic formally [redacted] as the Leon County Mental Health Clinic advised [redacted] was under his supervision as a counselor from five or six years ago and termed [redacted]'s work as "professionally irresponsible". Further [redacted] has used [redacted] as a reference on various job applications and [redacted] admitted he has "black-balled [redacted]". [redacted] stated that some eight months ago [redacted] returned from Canada and gave the impression he was intoxicated or high on something". He stated [redacted] rambled on until [redacted] just got up and left the office in order to terminate the interview. [redacted] had inquiries from several counceling services regarding [redacted] seeking employment and heard that [redacted] gave the impression he was intoxicated during interviews.

In general, [redacted] said he feels [redacted] needs "physicatric help, suspects [redacted] is an alcoholic and has a sexual identity problem".

NCIC, CCH and JK indices negative [redacted] JK indices negative VOGEL.

In view of the above information no further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Legal Coun. —
Plan. & Eval. —
Rec. Mgmt. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

Assassination Bill

UP-071

(INTELLIGENCE)
(BY DANIEL B. GILFORD)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- SEN. DANIEL INOUYE, D-HAWAII, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEWLY FORMED SENATE PERMANENT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY IT MAY TAKE UP TO SIX MONTHS BEFORE HIS PANEL WILL DECIDE WHETHER TO REOPEN THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

INOUYE HELD THE FIRST CLOSED MEETING OF THE 15-MEMBER COMMITTEE WHICH WILL TAKE OVER ON A PERMANENT BASIS -- AND WITH EXPANDED POWERS -- THE OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS OF AN EARLIER PANEL WHICH GOES OUT OF BUSINESS SUNDAY. THE 15 HOUSE MEMBERS.

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN LEADERS LAST WEEK APPOINTED THE NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS AFTER ITS CHARTER WAS APPROVED BY THE FULL SENATE.

SEN. JOHN TOWER, R-TEX., VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE OLD COMMITTEE, SAID WEDNESDAY THE OUTGOING PANEL WOULD TURN OVER MATERIAL IT HAS COLLECTED CONCERNING WHAT THE FBI, CIA AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES MAY HAVE KNOWN ABOUT THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE 1963 KENNEDY MURDER IN DALLAS.

INOUYE WAS ASKED BY REPORTERS WHEN THE COMMITTEE EXPECTED TO REACH A DECISION ON WHETHER TO REOPEN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATE NOT RECORDED POINT WHERE THE 1964 WARREN COMMISSION LEFT OFF. 46 JUN 8 1976

"OFFICIALLY, WE HAVE NOT YET RECEIVED THE REPORT" FROM THE OLD COMMITTEE, INOUYE SAID, STRESSING THAT HIS PANEL IS JUST STARTING TO GET ORGANIZED. "WHEN WE RECEIVE THE REPORT, WE WILL [illegible]"

HE ESTIMATED IT [illegible] TAKE UP TO "ABOUT SIX MONTHS" TO WORK OUT A RECOMMENDATION ON THE KENNEDY REPORT, WHICH IS EXPECTED TO BE MADE PUBLIC IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

"OUR PRIORITY FUNCTION AT THIS JUNCTURE IS TO ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR THE AGENCIES," INOUYE SAID. "TODAY WE SUBMITTED FOR STUDY OUR COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE. WE DECIDED, AS PART OF THE TRANSITION, TO RETAIN 20 STAFF MEMBERS" FROM THE OLD COMMITTEE.

UPI 06-27 01:06 PED

6-114 file
62-109060

84 JUN 14 1976

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FBI/DOJ

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7525

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 13

SECTION NO.

186

DOJ

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 6/18/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Typewritten Letter From "XYZ & Q" Addressed To The Denver Post Newspaper, Denver, Colorado, Dated 5/17/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM which is self-explanatory and relates to subcaption above. One copy of this LHM is being furnished Denver for its information since the letter described therein was received by the Denver Post, Denver, Colorado.

No further action is contemplated in connection with this matter described in the enclosed LHM, UACB.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Denver (89-41) (Info)
(Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
RPG:bjw
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ST-115

REC 68 7526

5 JUN 21 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 18, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On May 20, 1976, Mr. Chuck Green, City Editor, The Denver Post, Denver, Colorado, made available a letter and envelope received at the Denver Post on that date. The envelope was postmarked at Dallas, Texas, May 18, 1976, bearing the return address, "XYZ & Q, Dallas, Texas" and is addressed "To the editor, the Denver Post Newspaper, P. O. Box 1709, Denver, Colorado 80201". The enclosed typewritten letter was dated May 17, 1976. A copy of the envelope and the typewritten letter follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Dear Editor:

I killed Kennedy and Im getting fucking tired of that creep getting the credit for a job I done and got paid for.

That Oswald turd done what he was supposed to do when he shot Connaly, but he was supposed to kill him.

Thats why he was carrying the gun when he killed the cop, he wasnt running from them, but from us cause he had goofed up his job in killing Connaly, and the contract called for both of them to be killed.

If you are interested in the facts about this contract and other contracts the Independents have taken on and done, just put an ad in the personals-section of the Dallas Morning News that says, XYZ & Q, as interested, want to talk terms, and sign it I-DP.

XYZ & Q

XYZ & Co

Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS TX
PM
13 MAY
1970

TO THE EDITOR,

The Denver Post Newspaper,

P.O. BOX 1709,

Denver, Colorado.

80201

ENCE EVIDENCE EVIDEN

Mr. Green had no explanation as to why the letter was sent to the Denver Post and had no information concerning its background. Green advised this letter was handled by himself and Isabelle Holmes who was assigned to the letters to the Editor Department. Upon receipt of the letter by Ms. Holmes, she immediately took it to Mr. John Rogers, the managing editor, who delivered the letter to Mr. Green.

On May 21, 1976, the foregoing described letter and envelope were forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory.

The files of the Dallas Office contain no information concerning "Independents", "E-DP", or "XYZ & Q".

Under date of June 1, 1976, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

June 1, 1976

To: SAC, Denver (89-41)

FBI FILE NO. 105-82555

LAB. NO. D-760525005 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963; AFO

Specimens received 5/24/76:

Q636 Envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TX PM 18 MAY 1976" and bearing typewritten and hand printed address "TO-THE EDITOR, The Denver Post Newspaper, P.P. BOX 1709, Denver, Colorado. 80201"

Q637 Accompanying typewritten letter dated 5/17/76 and beginning "Dear Editor: I killed Kennedy and..." and ending "...talk terms, and sign it E-DP." and signed "XYZ & Q"

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q636 and Q637 was not identified with any of the material in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

No watermarks, indented writings or other significant features were noted which would indicate the immediate source of Q636 and Q637.

The typewriting on Q636 and Q637 most closely resembles a Laboratory standard for an L. C. Smith pica style of type spaced ten letters to the horizontal inch.

The submitted evidence was photographed and will be returned separately.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Under date of June 4, 1976, the FBI Identification Division advised that no latent prints of value were developed on the foregoing described letter and envelope.

REC-35

Airtel

7527

6/24/76

To: SACs, Los Angeles
Dallas

1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Lee

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DL

Enclosed for Los Angeles and Dallas are two copies each of 6/17/76, letter and envelope received at FBIHQ from [redacted] who claims to possess information regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. The envelope bears a return address of P. O. Box 866, San Pedro, California 90733, but in the letter [redacted] lists his address as V. A. Hospital, Long Beach, California 90801. It appears from the letter that [redacted] is a mental patient.

No information identifiable with [redacted] located in FBIHQ files.

Los Angeles at V. A. Hospital, Long Beach, California, determine mental condition of [redacted]. Thereafter, if deemed advisable, interview Mitchell. Submit LHM.

Enclosures - 4

WEN:amd
(9)

NOTE: Writer states in letter he has also sent certified copies to Congressman Glenn Anderson and the "San Pedro News-Pilot," newspaper.

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAILED 13
JUN 24 1976
FBI

85-

JUL 12 1976

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

17, June 1976

to: the Director Federal Bureau of Investigation (Clarence Kelley)

Mr. Director Kelly,

Because I was told by Leigh H. Oswalds group that agents were involved in the planned murder of President John-F. Kennedy and after the agents who came to see me from the white house tried to put names in my mind concerning where and who Oswald went to make arrangements with in Florida, I decided in a fraction of time to not reveal names- and agreed with the name they were trying to implant; knowing at the time the suggested name was probably an associate of theirs or etc. And when I refused to give names they let me be. that was when Johnson took over later. However I did tell them about the wiretaps, buggings, bombs, burglarizing, and armories that would be broke into for explosives and weapons to protect their plan later if need be. So you now understand Mr. Director why I held back information. two reasons. One; I had been warned to remain silent or suffer death. Two: I had a previous argument with the Navy Dept about schooling, shipping over bonus, and my children accompanying me. when I like any good ST. 115 REC 35 American fought for my God given and constitutional rights, I was declared 10c% disabled. And the names, businesses, and etc, that I will reveal would have caused the Federal government to put me under St. Elizabeths probably. yet I notice that over 200 sailors were granted their rights from the Navy just last year to the tune of over (4,000,000,) Because I thought I fought alone I was deceived by the Navy and V.A.. So you see the scales of justice are unbalanced as hell. And you probably won't believe me now.

CORRESPONDENCE

The names and how they were mentioned are as follows. Ex vice president Nixon, Senator Ford, Ex Sec Navy Connally, vice president Johnson, Mayor of Dallas Johnston,

and one democratic Senator that I know as good as my own name. yet its blocked out of my mind. Also the rich person in Florida. then they mentioned agents but did not give names. Only that one wrote books on intelligence and trained others. And that they would train me in explosives, electronics, and etc. that they wanted ex service men with a grudge against the government and ex cons. that at that time they were 2500 strong and growing. And that if any of us got caught or in trouble our familys would be cared for by big business and some of the smartest attorneys in the country. then they stated that before any democrat got in office they would commit mass murder if necessary.

I gave them my answer as follows. I dont want any part of you people. I fight my own battles. Not like a dam coward over a rifle barrel, or with explosives unless they are used against me. Leave Mr. Kennedy alone. But as far as the V.A. and Navy and superiar court Los Angeles are concerned I dont give a dam if you blow them from the face of the earth. then I got up to leave and was then searched and ordered to remain silent. I left immediately for Puerto Rico and stayed untill a month after Kennedy was killed. Then when the warren comission declared Oswald was solo I started to tell, as you know. But the questions put to me made me mad as hell, so I reversed the psychology. All they wanted to know is if I could shoot a rifle and what I learned of explosives in the military. As if I were the dam crook. they acted like they werent a bit interested in the buggings, wiretapping, bombs and armaries. And then when the one agent tried to take pictures of me in my skivies, that was the last straw. So in a flash of an eye I changed my mind and knew if I agreed to the name of the person in Florida

they kept trying to implant in my mind they would probably leave. Which they did. I knew when I wrote President Johnson that they would have my navy history of my fighting for my rights against the liars in government and that I last and was declared 100 disabled. And I knew also they would consider me an idiot because of the prognoses the Navy stapled me with to cover their lies and blunders.

Now I dont know if those people were correct in telling me big business, with its vice president, and an agent who writes book and other agents, and who had the backing of a Senator Ford and a democratic Senator are guilty. But that is your duty. And it is my duty to inform you and ask for an investigation of treason and murder, Against our President and country. I demand equal protection of the law also since I was threatened with death.

Meanwhile I am going to the V.A. Hospital and have this letter witnessed. Then I am going to ask the doctors aid for my service connected disability. I will also ask them for serum, hypnosis, or polygraph to verify I speak the truth. there were four men and a girl who were to kill the Kennedys if Oswald missed. So you see the warren comission was full of bull. And I might add that the closest one to the truth, (since I was told what would happen) was that lawyer in Louisiana. But he sure was quieted down fast. And I met and talked with those people in North Mobile just after I left Bayou La Batre. Thats where they showed me the route President Kennedy would take. They got them from the group in Texas. It was a 4X6 drawing of the routes. They also mentioned an oil co in texas, chemical Co, and a Milk Cooperation and others. Now I cant understand if those businesses are backing them why they

are going to destroy businesses (Maybe its because they're supporting democrats.) And Mr. Nixy they sure hate democrats. If you had heard them like I did you wouldn't have blamed you a one in the U.S.A. Mr. Director they can sure get it you is they wanted. you people say I'm sicky, but they can destroy whole cities if they wish. And its your peoples own fault for not listening to me when Johnson took over. He sent agents. Why didn't they listen? Now it may be too late. I have sent certified copies to Congressman Glenn Anderson, and the Los Pedro News pilot. If they publish it, I know I'll be visited. But regardless I have made my peace with the Almighty God.

A concerned citizen

[redacted]

V.A. Hospital
Long Beach Calif. 90801

CERTIFIED
No. 434740
MAIL

5/24/76

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and one copy of a typewritten note, dated "11/1/63", which reads as follows:

"would the one who fines this not please git a holt of the fbi as I am bein held in whiteSlary by a bavd of Jipsies. They ar planin to kill the Presedant as thet ar also comunists. My unkle is one of them.

/s/ Sandra Ruby "

On May 20, 1976, [redacted], [redacted], Arlington, Texas, telephone [redacted] appeared at the Ft. Worth Resident Agency and furnished the above described note to SA [redacted]. He stated he had found this note inside a bolt of cloth at the Reese B. Davis Company, Forest Park Boulevard at the West Freeway, Ft. Worth, Texas, on March 29, 1972 while he was employed there. He advised that because of recent publicity concerning captioned matter, he felt the note might have some significance and that was the reason for contacting the FBI at this time. He stated the note was between layers of fabric and approximately halfway through the bolt when he found it. The fabric was being sold by the yard and the note fell out as the fabric was being unrolled. He

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:mhb
(4)

took the note home and discussed it with his wife, [redacted] but neither of them took it seriously and did not consider reporting it at the time.

[redacted] stated the note was misplaced and he did not locate it until a few days ago when he was moving from his residence and found it in some personal papers. [redacted] is a Missionary with the [redacted] in Ft. Worth and is in the process of moving to Monterrey, Mexico.

[redacted] advised that as best he can remember, the bolt of cloth contained the number B 5800, which he made a note of on the reverse side of the note and he also noted the date as March 29, 1972. The bolt of cloth was from Seneca Textile Mills, which is possibly located in South Carolina. He described the material as sheer dacron in an off white and stated the note was folded double when it was found. The note is typewritten on a portion of a sheet of unlined bond paper. [redacted] furnished his forwarding address as [redacted] Monterrey, Nuevo Leon Mexico.

Dallas indices negative on SANDRA RUBY.

Bureau is requested to examine the enclosed note in an effort to determine if the paper can be determined to have been of more recent manufacture than November, 1963 and for any other information that would discredit the authenticity of this note. The Bureau may retain the original note. Upon receipt of the results of FBI Laboratory examination, such results will be included in a letterhead memorandum.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 89-43
FBI FILE NO. 62-109060
LATENT CASE NO. B-16903

June 29, 1976

TO: S.C, Dallas

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

REFERENCE: Letter 5/24/76
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Dallas
SPECIMENS: Q638, note

MAILED 9
JUN 29 1976
FBI

One latent impression, either a fingerprint or a palm print, developed on note.

Latent impression not identical fingerprints [redacted] born 12/16/47, in Illinois, FBI [redacted] or [redacted], born 2/4/26, Wolf City, Texas, FBI [redacted] No palm prints for these persons here.

62-109060-7529
REC-13

The note is enclosed. Laboratory report separate.

5 JUL 6

Enc.

GEG:mlm
(4)

Clarence M. Kelley, Director

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Recorded
6/2/76
mah

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 6/16/76 9:05a.m. cds

Received 6/16/76
LAB FILE
LATENT

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. D-760528045 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

YOUR NO. ~~JC 44-32238~~ 46405

Examination by: CADIGAN

OO: Dallas

Goodrew

Examination requested by: Dallas

Noted By:

Reference: Letter 5/24/76

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: 5/27/76

Q638 Typewritten note dated 11/1/63 beginning, "would the one...." and ending "...is one of them." signed "Sandra Ruby"

Not sufficient detail - Examined
Negative - to ghetto 6-19
Latent (left palm) on Q638.
No hits in James Leslie Latent and Disc civil files, 2 unidentified latents.
Note sent to Dallas.
Latent prints of [redacted] compared
FBI [redacted] 6-23
Wolf City, Texas - FBI [redacted] 6-23

Examination Completed 10:30 time 6/23 date Dictated 6/23 date

FBI

Date: 7/6/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

- OO: DALLAS

Re Phoenix letter to Dallas, 6/1/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of LHM containing interview of JAMES BEAIRD, Apache Junction, Arizona on 6/7/76, which was furnished with relet.

One copy of LHM is furnished Phoenix for its information.

No further action is contemplated UACB.

EX-112

REC-10 62-107060-7530

21 JUL 9 1976

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Phoenix (89-42) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (P)
RPG:mhb
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JUL 27 1976

GPO : 1975 O - 569-929

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
July 6, 1976

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 7, 1976, JAMES E. BEAIRD, 1478 South Main Street, Apache Junction, Arizona, furnished the following information to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DPE:l

ENCLOSURE
1

62-107060-75

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/9/76

JAMES E. BEAIRD, 1478 South Main Street, advised that in 1955 to 1957 he resided in the Houston, Texas, area and sold automobiles for a dealer in Houston, Texas. During that time he became acquainted with many people in the area of Seabrook and Kemah, Texas. He had some friends that he played poker with in the Kemah, Texas, area; one of those friends was JACK RUBY who shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He explained that JACK RUBY was, at that time, involved in the business of selling guns to FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba. He further explained that, during the middle 1950's, the United States was not too concerned with FIDEL CASTRO inasmuch as CASTRO had not gained control of Cuba, and it was not known at that time that CASTRO had Communist connections.

Mr. JAMES E. BEAIRD advised that JACK RUBY stored guns and ammunition in a two-story house between the waterfront and railroad tracks in Kamah, Texas, and would take the guns and ammunition to Cuba, mostly on weekends. He related that he personally saw many boxes of new guns, including automatic rifles and handguns, stored in the two-story house and placed on a boat for shipment. He related that JACK RUBY had a boat about 50 feet long which appeared to be government surplus, similar to a military landing craft or LST. He stated that each time that the boat left with guns and ammunition JACK RUBY was on the boat.

Mr. BEAIRD advised that he had recently returned from Kamah, Texas, where visiting and noticed that the area in which the old two-story house stood is now built up with new buildings. He advised that he did not remember names of persons with whom JACK RUBY was in business at the time and thought nothing of the matter until after President KENNEDY was shot. Since the assassination of President KENNEDY there has been so much speculation as to possible foreign connections and he thought it better not to mention his knowledge of JACK RUBY in Kamah, Texas. He advised that he could not remember any specific dates regarding this associations with JACK RUBY nor dates that JACK RUBY transported guns and ammunition to CASTRO in Cuba.

Interviewed on 6/7/76 at Apache Junction, Arizona File # Phoenix 89-42

by SA [redacted]:jlc Date dictated 6/10/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect in 1955 Jack Ruby was operating the Vegas Club at Dallas, Texas. In 1956, he opened another club called Hernando's Hideaway at Dallas, Texas, which he operated for only approximately three months. In 1956, he took a trip, which lasted several weeks to New York; Joplin, Missouri; Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Chicago, when he was attempting to promote a young Negro tap dancer and drummer named Nelson, also known as "Little Daddy."

During the investigation it was established that Ruby's only trip to Cuba was in August, 1959, when he went to Havana, Cuba, at the invitation of one, L. C. McWillie.

MESSAGE RELAY

Transmit in ☒ Plaintext ☐ Code Via Teletype the Attached ☐ Immediate ☐ Urgent ☐ Nitel Message Date 7/8/76

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs:

To: Legats:

To: RUEADWW/ ☐ The President ☐ The Vice President ☐ Attn: ☐ White House Situation Room ☐ Attn:

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Attorney General ☐ Deputy Attorney General ☐ Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division ☐ Attn: Internal Security Section ☐ Attn: General Crimes Section

RUEABND/ ☐ Drug Enforcement Administration

RUEBWJA/ ☐ Immigration and Naturalization Service

RUEBWJA/ ☐ U. S. Marshal's Service

RUEBDUA/ ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)

RUEACSI/ ☐ Department of the Army

RUEAIIA/ ☐ Director, CIA

RUEBJGA/ ☐ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

RUEKJCS/ ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

RHEGGTN/ ☐ Energy Research and Development Administration

RUEOGBA/ ☐ Federal Aviation Administration

Other than Listed ☐

RUEANAT/ ☐ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.

RUEOIAA/ ☐ National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))

RUEBARE/ ☐ Naval Investigative Service

RUEAUSA/ ☐ U. S. Postal Service (if Classified) (Use RUEVDFB if Unclassified)

RUEHSE/ ☒ U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEHC/ ☐ Secretary of State

RUEBJGA/ ☐ Department of Transportation Attn: Director of Security

RUEATRS/ ☐ Department of Treasury ☐ Attn: U. S. Customs

☐ Department of Treasury ☐ Attn. Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms

REC 25 62-116070 7531

116

62-8284

JUL 9

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs.
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

Classification: ☐ Top Secret ☐ Secret ☐ Confidential ☒ Unclassified

TELETYPE

Foreign Liaison Unit ☐ Route through for review ☐ Cleared telephonically with ___

Subject (Text begins next page): ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

394

56 JUL 9 1976

ROOM ___ TELETYPE UNIT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 9 1976

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.	
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Adm. Serv.	
Ext. Affairs	
Fin. & Pers.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR007 DL PLAIN

3:05 PM IMMEDIATE 7-6-76 JAP

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

SAC, NEW YORK

SAC, CINCINNATI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS

RE FBI COMMUNICATION DATED

RE NEW YORK AIRTEL AND LHM TO BUREAU DECEMBER 18, 1975, CAPTIONED "[redacted] ALLEGED INFORMATION REGARDING JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION; ALLEGED INFORMATION REGARDING ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY."

REFERENCED COMMUNICATION CONCERNS [redacted]

INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS [redacted] DAYTON, OHIO, TELEPHONE [redacted] HAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED TWO BANKS AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER, ALL DALLAS, TEXAS, WITHIN PAST 24 HOURS. IN EACH INSTANCE, HE HAS INDICATED A TIME THAT HE WOULD BE AT SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS TO SURRENDER HIMSELF BECAUSE HE PLAYED A PART IN THE MURDER OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SECURITY DEPARTMENT AT REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS HAS CONTACTED ABOVE DAYTON, OHIO, NUMBER AND WAS INFORMED CALLS HAD BEEN RECEIVED AT THAT NUMBER FROM SEVERAL BANKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, WHO HAD RECEIVED SIMILAR CALLS.

FOR INFORMATION OF CINCINNATI, REFERENCED NEW YORK LHM INDICATED [redacted] HAD MADE SERIES OF TELEPHONE CALLS IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1975, TO DALLAS AND WFO OFFICES, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, AND ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE RELATING TO CAPTION OF ABOVE REFERENCED NEW YORK COMMUNICATION, BUT NONE OF CALLS THREATENING IN NATURE.

U. S. SECRET SERVICE ADVISED IN DECEMBER, 1975, THAT [redacted], TRUE NAME [redacted], WAS A CAUCASIAN MALE, BORN AUGUST 30, 1940, AT NEW YORK CITY, WEIGHT 250, 6' TALL, WITH HISTORY OF MENTAL PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERED BEYOND REHABILITATION.

HE WAS INTERVIEWED DECEMBER 15, 1975, BY NEW YORK OFFICE AT [redacted] BRONX, NEW YORK, TELEPHONE [redacted] AND ADMITTED MAKING NUMEROUS CALLS AROUND THE COUNTRY, BUT WOULD NOT DISCUSS NATURE OR IDENTIFY RECIPIENTS OF CALLS. HIS MOTHER, [redacted] SAME ADDRESS, ON DECEMBER 16, 1975, VERIFIED SUCH CALLS, INDICATED HE HAD

HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS FOR MANY YEARS AND CLAIMED HE WAS COMPLETELY HARMLESS.

CINCINNATI AT DAYTON, OHIO. AT ABOVE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER ASCERTAIN DETAILS OF HIS USE OF SAME AND KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER CALLS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK AT BRONX, NEW YORK. VERIFY [redacted] CURRENT WHEREABOUTS AND DETAILED ITINERARY DURING PAST 30 DAYS THROUGH MOTHER AT ABOVE ADDRESS, AND ASCERTAIN ANY INFORMATION SHE MAY HAVE CONCERNING CURRENT SERIES OF TELEPHONE CALLS. P.

END

FCD FBIHQ

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/7/76

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
OO: Dallas

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles and Dallas, 6/24/76.

Enclosed herewith is the original and five copies of an LHM, setting forth information on [redacted]. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for Dallas.

Investigation at Long Beach, California, was conducted by SA [redacted].

In view of the mental condition of [redacted], it is deemed inadvisable to interview him.

EX-111

1-T

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 6) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles

SLD/dlm
(5)

1-USSS
1-CO/OCS
1-T
7/19/76
2-8/12

REC-33 7532

24 JUL 13 1976

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

5 JUL 20 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
July 7, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

[redacted] Veterans Administration Hospital, Long Beach, California, furnished the following information regarding [redacted]

[redacted] Veterans Administration Claim Number [redacted] during a history medical interview, claimed he was in Mexico on and off since 1959. [redacted] returned to the United States in approximately January, 1975. He claimed further he had gone to Puerto Rico in 1963, alleging he knew President Kennedy was going to be killed. [redacted] is bitter towards the Veterans Administration and the Pentagon. He alleged further there is a plot afoot for big business to take over the country, but he fears he will be killed if he reveals his information.

[redacted] according to Chatham, has had a history of mental illness for many years and has paranoid delusions about the U. S. Navy, the U. S. Government, and has auditory hallucinations. He has complained of hearing voices urging him to fight people, the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and claims that the Secret Service is out to shoot him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7532

ENCLOSURE

On June 22, 1976, he was readmitted to the Veterans Administration Hospital complaining he feared of being caught by the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency for his knowledge of the Kennedy assassination. His diagnosis at the hospital is schizophrenic, chronic, paranoid type.

Mr. [redacted] furnished the following background regarding [redacted]

Name	[redacted]
Sex	Male
Race	Caucasian
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	West Virginia
Height	5' 10"
Weight	242 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Tattoos	Numerous tattoos on both arms
Mailing Address	[redacted] San Pedro, California
Residence	[redacted] San Pedro, California
Social Security Account Number	[redacted]

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 08 1976

TELETYPE

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

HROO7 DL PLAIN

3:05 PM IMMEDIATE 7-8-76 JAP

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

SAC, NEW YORK

SAC, CINCINNATI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22; 1963, MISCELLANEOUS A-INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW YORK AIRTEL AND LHM TO BUREAU DECEMBER 18, 1975, CAPTIONED "[redacted] ALLEGED INFORMATION REGARDING JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION; ALLEGED INFORMATION REGARDING ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR EDWARD KENNEDY."

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EX-101 REC-71 62-109060-7533

JUL 9 1976

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LUEfamcl

51 JUL 21 1976
Fbiy

EX-5

SECURITY DEPARTMENT AT REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF DALLAS HAS CONTACTED ABOVE DAYTON, OHIO, NUMBER AND WAS INFORMED CALLS HAD BEEN RECEIVED AT THAT NUMBER FROM SEVERAL BANKS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, WHO HAD RECEIVED SIMILAR CALLS.

FOR INFORMATION OF CINCINNATI, REFERENCED NEW YORK LHM INDICATED [redacted] HAD MADE SERIES OF TELEPHONE CALLS IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1975, TO DALLAS AND WFO OFFICES, U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, AND ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE RELATING TO CAPTION OF ABOVE REFERENCED NEW YORK COMMUNICATION, BUT NONE OF CALLS THREATENING IN NATURE.

U. S. SECRET SERVICE ADVISED IN DECEMBER, 1975, THAT [redacted], TRUE NAME [redacted], WAS A CAUCASIAN MALE, BORN AUGUST 30, 1940, AT NEW YORK CITY, WEIGHT 250, 6' TALL, WITH HISTORY OF MENTAL PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERED BEYOND REHABILITATION.

HE WAS INTERVIEWED DECEMBER 15, 1975, BY NEW YORK OFFICE AT [redacted] BRONX, NEW YORK, TELEPHONE [redacted], AND ADMITTED MAKING NUMEROUS CALLS AROUND THE COUNTRY, BUT WOULD NOT DISCUSS NATURE OR IDENTIFY RECIPIENTS OF CALLS. HIS MOTHER, [redacted] SAME ADDRESS, ON DECEMBER 16, 1975, VERIFIED SUCH CALLS, INDICATED HE HAD

HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS FOR MANY YEARS AND CLAIMED HE WAS COMPLETELY HARMLESS.

CINCINNATI AT DAYTON, OHIO. AT ABOVE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER ASCERTAIN DETAILS OF HIS USE OF SAME AND KNOWLEDGE OF OTHER CALLS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK AT BRONX, NEW YORK. VERIFY [redacted] CURRENT WHEREABOUTS AND DETAILED ITINERARY DURING PAST 30 DAYS THROUGH MOTHER AT ABOVE ADDRESS, AND ASCERTAIN ANY INFORMATION SHE MAY HAVE CONCERNING CURRENT SERIES OF TELEPHONE CALLS. P.

END

FCD FBIHQ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 9 1976

TELETYPE

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

FNR 010 CI PLAIN

9 55 PM URGENT 7/8/76 GEB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

NEW YORK

DALLAS (89-43)

FROM CINCINNATI (89-NEW)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE DALLAS TEL JULY 8, 1976 ABOVE CAPTION.

DAYTON, OHIO PD ADVISED, AND DAYTON, OHIO CITY DIRECTORIES REFLECT NO SUCH ADDRESS AS [redacted]

DAYTON OHIO AND DAYTON TELEPHONE COMPANY ADVISED TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] NOT A DAYTON, OHIO NUMBER.

DALLAS REQUESTED RECONTACT SOURCE ABOVE DATA FOR POSSIBLE CORRECT ADDRESS AND NUMBER AND ADVISE CINCINNATI.

62-109060-7534

REC-94

5 JUL 9 1976

END

EX-106

FCD FBIHQ

54 JUL 22 1976

FBI

Date: 7/2/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (89-46)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter which is self-explanatory.

[redacted] the complainant, is a 73-year old woman, and it was clearly apparent to the interviewing Agent that she has mental problems. [redacted] daughter, [redacted] is married to [redacted] an admitted alcoholic. The daughter has been confined for a mental problem. [redacted] lives with her daughter and son-in-law and three grandchildren, who are not offsprings of [redacted] and his wife.

[redacted] age 12, the eldest grandchild, was also interviewed and appeared to be quite stable. He advised his grandmother has a mental problem, [redacted] is an alcoholic and that [redacted] concocts and relates wild stories when intoxicated and that [redacted] believes the stories.

A check of NCIC failed to reflect any entry for [redacted] and no record could be found in the files of N. C. Department of Motor Vehicles indicating that he has a driver's license or automobile registered in his name. Charlotte indices also negative.

62-109060-7535

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Charlotte

ENCLOSURE DE-14

V-9 REC-114

23 JUL 8 1976

GJK:pbh
(3)

F-325

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10 JUL 23 1976

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Precedence)

CE 89-46

As it was obvious the information furnished was of a psycopathic nature, no dissemination has been made and no further investigation is being conducted, UACB.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina
July 2, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 30, 1976, [redacted], Charlotte, North Carolina, telephonically advised the Charlotte Office of the FBI that one [redacted] told her he was paid $50,000 to assassinate President KENNEDY. She said LYNDON JOHNSON paid him $50,000 and JACQUELINE KENNEDY ONASSIS contributed money to the overall execution of the plan.

[redacted] also advised [redacted] claimed he killed eleven people before coming to North Carolina and he had changed his name from FRANK ANGELINI (phonetic).

[redacted]

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

62-109060-755

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 7/2/76

[redacted] was contacted at her residence where the identity of the interviewing Agent, as well as the nature of the inquiry were made known to her. [redacted] thereafter furnished the following information:

[redacted] said about three years ago her daughter, [redacted], married [redacted] who everybody calls [redacted]. While they were all living at [redacted] in Charlotte, North Carolina, at that time, [redacted] started talking about President KENNEDY's death and told her the ones responsible for his death were LYNDON JOHNSON, JACQUELINE ONASSIS and "JOHNNY" ONASSIS. [redacted] told her they all wanted KENNEDY dead; JOHNSON, because he wanted to become President and ONASSIS because he wanted to marry KENNEDY's wife. [redacted] said [redacted] told her he set up the plans for KENNEDY's death, time or location unknown to [redacted]. According to [redacted] told her OSWALD did not do it; however, he did not tell her who did kill KENNEDY, except that it was four men (names, et cetera, unknown) with revolvers.

[redacted] said [redacted] told her all of his people [redacted] were dirt and he was born into the Mafia. She said [redacted] told her some of the men who killed KENNEDY came from South America and "came in" through the docks at Savannah Beach, Georgia.

[redacted] said [redacted] told her LYNDON JOHNSON was the one who paid him $50,000 for setting up the plans to kill President KENNEDY, and all this happened long before he knew [redacted].

[redacted] said [redacted] cries a lot and prays to a picture of a young girl on his wall, who he says reminds him of his daughter who was shot at a carnival. She said she does not know any details of the eleven men [redacted] said he killed before coming to North Carolina.

Interviewed on 7/1/76 at Charlotte, N. C. File # CE 89-46

by SA [redacted] 2 Date dictated 7/2/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted] advised [redacted] drinks a lot and takes all kinds of pills, uses filthy, obscene language all the time and she does not know what to do to get rid of him, asking if the FBI could help her out. She said [redacted] has pawned everything he can lay his hands on and steals money from her for his drinking.

She said [redacted] recently told her he needed to get some money so he could get the four men who killed KENNEDY back to the United States from South America and [redacted] and his wife went to Savannah, Georgia, on Mother's Day to see that the four men got off the ship. She said [redacted] attempt to commit suicide a few years ago was "a fake." She said she believes everything [redacted] has told her is true.

[redacted] described [redacted] as a white male, age 56 or 58 or 45, date of birth unknown, height 5'9", weight 145 pounds, brown hair, wears glasses, employed at a "barrel place."

Complainant

[redacted] is described as follows: [redacted]

Name:	[redacted]
Sex:	Female
Race:	White
Date of birth:	[redacted]
Place of birth:	[redacted], North Carolina
Height:	5'2"
Weight:	140 pounds
Hair:	Gray
Eyes:	Blue, wears glasses
Address:	[redacted] Charlotte, North Carolina
Telephone:	[redacted]
Employment:	Unemployed

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 7/2/76

[redacted], age 12, grandson of Mrs. [redacted], was contacted at [redacted] residence, [redacted] where the identity of the interviewing Agent as well as the nature of the inquiry were made known to him. [redacted] in the presence of [redacted] furnished the following information regarding [redacted] also known as "[redacted]" who lives at their residence with his wife, [redacted].

[redacted] said "[redacted]" is a drunk and an alcoholic who has a different story almost every night. He said [redacted] drinks constantly and this morning for breakfast he had a quart of Pabst Blue Ribbon beer. [redacted] said [redacted] besides drinking beer, whiskey and a lot of "Mad Dog 20-20" wine, takes pills (uppers and downers).

[redacted] then related some of the following information that [redacted] has told him:

[redacted] said that the people responsible for President KENNEDY's death were LYNDON JOHNSON, JACQUELINE KENNEDY ONASSIS and "JOHNNY" ONASSIS. [redacted] told CHAMBERS LYNDON JOHNSON paid him $50,000 to set up the plans to kill KENNEDY; no details ever furnished to [redacted]. [redacted] said [redacted] told him four men with revolvers were the ones who killed KENNEDY; however, only three of them got shots at him.

U.S.

[redacted] said "[redacted]" told him he was in the Mafia under the name of FRANK ANGELINI (phonetic) and besides killing JOE VALACHI, he also killed 52 other men (no details furnished to [redacted]. [redacted] told [redacted] he got out of the Mafia after killing VALACHI.

[redacted] said "[redacted]" told him he was once in the gas chamber in California for killing a man; however, Governor WARREN excused him from the gas chamber.

Interviewed on 7/1/76 at Charlotte, N. C. File # CE 89-46

by SA [redacted] 4 Date dictated 7/2/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]S said [redacted] cries a lot and prays in front of a printed, painted picture of a young girl who [redacted] says reminds him of his dead daughter, who was shot in the back at a carnival, location unknown, by individuals who were trying to kill him.

[redacted], according to [redacted] once told him he was going shark hunting in a scuba diving outfit and threw an explosive device at a boat sitting at a dock, and a bunch of kids and FBI Agents got killed.

[redacted] said [redacted] tried to commit suicide a couple of years ago with a knife and was in the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salisbury, North Carolina. [redacted] said [redacted] told him he was in the Navy during World War II and [redacted] recalled [redacted] being on parole at one time under the supervision of a FRANK BIVENS.

[redacted]S said [redacted] steals money from Mrs. [redacted] and stays up all night cursing and drinking.

[redacted] then asked the interviewing Agent to accompany him to another room where [redacted] advised that his grandmother, Mrs. [redacted] has got a mental problem as well as several physical problems.

[redacted] described [redacted] as a white male, about 50, 5'9" tall, 135-140 pounds, brown hair (thinning in front), wears dark horn-rimmed glasses, employed at [redacted] Charlotte, North Carolina, as a laborer; tattoos of a sailor with "Buddy" underneath on right lower arm and "Maria" on left arm.

[redacted] does not own a car or possess a driver's license according to [redacted]

[redacted]s described as a white male, age 12, date of birth September 19, 1963, at Little Rock, Arkansas, height 5'4", weight 120 pounds, hair brown, eyes blue.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 7/2/76

Mr. D. L. WARD, Records Section, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department, furnished the following arrest record for [redacted] white male, date of birth October 28, 1928, height 5'9", weight 145 pounds, hair and eyes brown, address [redacted] Savannah, Georgia. [redacted] was arrested by the Charlotte Police Department:

Date arrested	Charge	Disposition
January 10, 1972	Failure to pay motel bill of $475.44	Not shown

Interviewed on 7/2/76 at Charlotte, N. C. File # CE 89-46

by SA [redacted] pbh 6 Date dictated 7/2/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 7/2/76

Mr. [redacted], North Carolina Department of Correction, Parole Office, East Trade Street, was apprised of the identity of the interviewing Agent as well as the nature of the inquiry. [redacted] thereafter located a file for [redacted], white male, date of birth October 28, 1928, at Savannah, Georgia, and furnished the following information from the file:

[redacted] said [redacted] was originally placed on probation on January 31, 1972, for failure to pay a motel bill of $475.44. He was given a 90-day sentence, suspended, put on probation for two years, and fined $50, ordered to make restitution and pay $16 in court costs. [redacted] was removed from probation on May 20, 1974, and his probation officer was [redacted], who is no longer with the Probation Department.

[redacted] advised [redacted] at the time of his probation in 1972 admitted to being an alcoholic and needing help with his problem.

[redacted] recalled [redacted] inasmuch as he and [redacted] were in the hospital at the same time for back operations. [redacted] said [redacted] cried a lot and was a "real worrier," constantly talking about his problems.

[redacted] recalled [redacted] wife had a serious mental problem and was confined to the psychiatric ward at Memorial Hospital at one time.

[redacted] said [redacted] record shows he was drinking quite heavily just prior to his release from probation and had separated from his wife on several occasions. The record also showed, according to [redacted] that [redacted] told his probation officer that someone was trying to kill him and thereafter moved from a boarding house to the Salvation Army.

[redacted] provided an undated newspaper clipping of a mini poll taken by a newspaper regarding capital punishment in which [redacted] was quoted as saying, "As far as I'm

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Interviewed on 7/2/76 at Charlotte, N. C. File # CE 89-46

by SA [redacted] 7 Date dictated 7/2/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

concerned, if you do away with capital punishment, you're legalizing murder."

[redacted] records show [redacted] spent 16 days in the Veterans Administration Hospital at Salisbury, North Carolina, and he was at one time in the U. S. Navy, Serial Number [redacted]

[redacted] concluded by furnishing [redacted] former residences as [redacted] (1972) and [redacted] Savannah, Georgia (from about 1966 to 1972).

FBI

Date: 7/2/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) NR.

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/24/76; and Bulets to Dallas, 6/14/76 and 6/29/76.

Re: Typewritten note signed "SANDRA RUBY"

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of LHM which is self-explanatory.

No further action is contemplated UACB.

EX-116 REC-36 7536

7 JUL 5 1976

(2) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
2 - Dallas
RPG:rl
(4)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 AUG 12 1976

GPO : 1975 O - 560-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas 75201
July 2, 1976

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On May 20, 1976, [redacted] Arlington, Texas, appeared at the Fort Worth, Texas, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation where he was interviewed and furnished the following information:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

63-10000-7536

ENCLOSURE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/20/76

Date of transcription

1

[redacted], Arlington, Texas [redacted], appeared at the Ft. Worth Resident Agency of the FBI and furnished a note found inside a bolt of cloth at the Reese B. Davis Company, Forest Park Boulevard at the West Freeway, Ft. Worth, Texas, on March 29, 1972, while he was employed there. [redacted] advised that because of recent publicity concerning the Kennedy Assassination he felt that the note may have some significance, and that was his reason for contacting the FBI at this time. [redacted] went on to explain that the note was between layers of fabric and approximately halfway through the bolt when he found it. He further advised the fabric was being sold by the yard, and the note fell out as the fabric was being unrolled. [redacted] stated that at the time he found the note, he took it home and discussed it with his wife, [redacted] but that neither took it seriously at that time, and he did not consider reporting it to the FBI.

[redacted] stated the note was misplaced, and he did not locate it until a few days ago when he was moving from his residence and found it in some personal papers. [redacted] states he is a missionary with the [redacted] in Ft. Worth, and he is in the process of moving to Monterrey, Mexico. He stated he and his wife were in the process of cleaning their former residence and moving when they found the note.

[redacted] advised that as best he can remember, the bolt of cloth contained the number B-5800 which he made a note of on the reverse side of the note, and he also noted the date as March 29, 1972. [redacted] advised the bolt of cloth was from Seneca Textile Mills which is possibly located in South Carolina. He described the material as sheer dacron in an off white and stated the note was folded double when it was found. The note is typewritten on a portion of a sheet of unlined bond paper and is dated November 1, 1963.

Interviewed on 5/20/76 at Ft. Worth, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

SA [redacted]/tlp 5/20/76

by Date dictated

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

It contains the following text:

"11/1/63

"would the one who fines this hot please
git a holt of the fbi as i am bein held in
whiteSlary by a bavd of Jipsies. They ar
planin to kill the Presedant as thet ar
also comunists. My unkle is one of them.

"/s/ Sandra Ruby"

[redacted] furnished his forwarding address as Monterrey, Nueva Leon, Mexico.

On May 24, 1976, the foregoing described typewritten note was submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

Under date of June 14, 1976, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

June 14, 1976

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. D-760528045 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received - 5/27/76

Q638 Typewritten note dated 11/1/63 beginning, "would the one..." and ending "...is one of them." signed "Sandra Ruby"

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q638 was compared with the material in the Anonymous Letter File but no identification was effected. A photograph of this typewriting will be added to this file.

No watermarks or other significant features were noted in the paper comprising Q638 which would indicate the source of this paper or the date of manufacture.

The typewriting on Q638 most closely resembles a Laboratory standard for an L. C. Smith pica style of type having a horizontal spacing of ten letters to the inch. This particular style of type has been used since 1946.

Obliterated writing appears on Q638 and a photograph showing this obliterated writing is being forwarded to your office herewith. This obliterated writing could not be definitely determined except the last line appears to be the notation "U. S. Court House". Q638 was photographed and will be returned separately.

FBI/DOJ

Under date of June 29, 1976, the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division advised as follows:

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 89-43
FBI FILE NO. 62-109060
LATENT CASE NO. B-46903

June 29, 1976

TO: SAC, Dallas

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY-
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

REFERENCE: Letter 5/24/76
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Dallas
SPECIMENS: Q638, note

One latent impression, either a fingerprint or a palm print, developed on note.

Latent impression not identical fingerprints [redacted]. born 12/16/47, in Illinois, FBI [redacted] or [redacted] born 2/4/26, Wolf City, Texas, FBI [redacted] No palm prints for these persons here.

The note is enclosed. Laboratory report separate.

Enc.

Clarence M. Kelley, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ELL

FBI/DOJ

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7537

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

186

CIA

REFERRAL

MESSAGE RELAY

Transmit in [X] Plaintext [ ] Code — Via Teletype the Attached — [ ] Immediate [X] Urgent [ ] Nitel — Message — Date 7/12/76

From: Director, FBI

To: SACs:

To: Legats:

To: RUEADWW/ [ ] The President [ ] The Vice President [ ] Attn: [ ] White House Situation Room [ ] Attn:

RUEBWJA/ [ ] Attorney General [ ] Deputy Attorney General [ ] Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit

RUEBWJA/ [ ] Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division

RUEBWJA/ [ ] Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division [ ] Attn: Internal Security Section [ ] Attn: General Crimes Section

RUEABND/ [ ] Drug Enforcement Administration

RUEBWJA/ [ ] Immigration and Naturalization Service

RUEBWJA/ [ ] U. S. Marshal's Service

RUEBDUA/ [ ] Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)

RUEACSI/ [ ] Department of the Army

RUEAIIA/ [ ] Director, CIA

RUEBJGA/ [ ] Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

RUEKJCS/ [ ] Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

RHEGGTN/ [ ] Energy Research and Development Administration

RUEOGBA/ [ ] Federal Aviation Administration

Other than Listed [ ]

RUEANAT/ [ ] National Aeronautics & Space Adm.

RUEOIAA/ [ ] National Security Agency (DIRNSA/NSOC (Attn: SOO))

RUEBARE/ [ ] Naval Investigative Service

RUEAUSA/ [ ] U. S. Postal Service (if Classified) (Use RUEVDFB if Unclassified)

RUEHSE/ [X] U. S. Secret Service (PID)

RUEHC/ [ ] Secretary of State

RUEBJGA/ [ ] Department of Transportation Attn: Director of Security

RUEATRS/ [ ] Department of Treasury [ ] Attn: U. S. Customs [ ] Department of Treasury [ ] Attn. Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms

X1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC-36 62-102060-7538

JUL 12 1976

11-30-78 [illegible]

TELETYPE

12 JUL 14 1976

Foreign Liaison Unit

[ ] Route through for review

[ ] Cleared telephonically

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

Classification: [ ] Top Secret [ ] Secret [ ] Confidential [X] Unclassified

Subject (Text begins next page): ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

F-325

JUL 14 1976

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

~~NY209~~

~~NR002 NR PLAIN~~

~~12:40AM URGENT JULY 9,1976 DCP~~

~~TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)~~

~~SAC,DALLAS, (89-43)~~

~~SAC, CINCINNATI~~

~~FROM: ADIC,NEW YORK (NR 175-201)~~

~~ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,TEXAS,~~

~~11/22/63, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING; OO: DALLAS.~~

ON 7/9/76, FBI NEW YORK ADVISED:

REFERENCE DALLAS TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK, JULY 8,1976.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED AT 3[redacted]E. BRONX, NEW YORK, JULY 9,1976, AND DENIES MAKING TELEPHONE CALLS DESCRIBED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. GROSSMAN ADVISED HE WAS IN ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY ON JULY 7 AND JULY 8, 1976. [redacted] STAYED WITH PARENTS AT [redacted] ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY AND PLANS TO RETURN THERE ON JULY 10,1976, FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD. [redacted] ADVISED HE VISITED REVEREND [redacted] AT BOSTON COLLEGE IN MID JUNE,1976. [redacted] SUBJECT'S MOTHER ADVISED THAT SUBJECT HAS MENTAL PROBLEMS, BUT IS HARMLESS. SHE ALSO STATED THAT HER SON PROBABLY DID MAKE CALLS BUT SHE WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE TIME, IF HE DID MAKE CALLS.

NEW YORK WILL SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

ADMINISTRATIVE

ASAC [redacted] UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, WHITE PLAINS ADVISED.

END

NY209

NR002 NR PLAIN

12:40AM URGENT JULY 9,1976 DCF

JUL 10 1976

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)&

SAC,DALLAS, (89-43)

SAC, CINCINNATI

FROM: ADIC,NEW YORK (NR 175-201)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,TEXAS, 11/22/63, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING; OO: DALLAS.

REFERENCE DALLAS TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK, JULY 8,1976.

[redacted] INTERVIEWED AT [redacted] BRONX, NEW YORK, JULY 9,1976, AND DENIES MAKING TELEPHONE CALLS DESCRIBED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. [redacted] ADVISED HE WAS IN ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY ON JULY 7 AND JULY 8, 1976. [redacted] STAYED WITH PARENTS AT [redacted] ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY AND PLANS TO RETURN THERE ON JULY 10,1976, FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD. [redacted] ADVISED HE VISITED REVEREND [redacted] AT BOSTON COLLEGE IN MID JUNE,1976. [redacted] SUBJECT'S MOTHER ADVISED THAT SUBJECT HAS MENTAL PROBLEMS, BUT IS HARMLESS. SHE ALSO STATED THAT HER SON PROBABLY DID MAKE CALLS BUT SHE WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE TIME, IF HE DID MAKE CALLS.

REC-64 62-109060-7539

JUL 13 1976

XEROX JUL 21 1976

F-325

5? JUL 23 1976

175-339

Assoc. Dir.
Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NEW YORK WILL SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

ADMINISTRATIVE

ASAC [redacted], UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, WHITE PLAINS ADVISED.

END

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 1[illegible] 1976

NR 002 CI PLAIN

11:42AM IMMEDIATE 7/12/76 PBB TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

DALLAS (89-43)

NEW YORK

FROM CINCINNATI (62-2758) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED JULY 8, 1976.

ON JULY 9, 1976, REVIEW OF DICKMAN CRISS CROSS DIRECTORY, 1976 EDITION, HAMILTON - OXFORD, OHIO AREA, INDICATED TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] IS SUBSCRIBED TO BY [redacted] M.D., [redacted], OXFORD, OHIO.

ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT ANYONE AT DOCTOR [redacted] OFFICE BETWEEN JULY 9, 1976 AND JULY 11, 1976 PRODUCED NEGATIVE RESULTS.

ON JULY 12, 1976, [redacted], SECRETARY TO DOCTOR [redacted], ADVISED THE DOCTOR'S ANSWERING SERVICE HAD RECEIVED TWO CALLS WITH THE CALLS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE A [redacted]. THE FIRST CALL WAS FROM A MR. (NU) AENSWORTH (PHONETIC) WITH A RETURN TELEPHONE NUMBER BEING 214-744-6264 IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

REC 44 7540

THE SECOND CALL RECEIVED BY THE ANSWERING SERVICE WAS FROM

4 JUL 14 1976

F-325
56 JUL 23 1976

File 175-33

Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
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Ident.
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Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Secty

ONE [redacted] (PHONETIC), SECRETARY FOR A MR. (FNU) [redacted] WITH A RETURN TELEPHONE NUMBER GIVEN AS [redacted]

MRS. [redacted] STATED SHE HAD ALSO PERSONALLY RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A MR. (FNU) [redacted] WHO INDICATED HE WAS A BANK PRESIDENT WITH THE NAME OF THE BANK UNRECALLED BY [redacted]. THIS MR. [redacted] WAS ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT A [redacted] TOLD [redacted] SHE WAS UNFAMILIAR WITH ANYONE BY THE NAME OF [redacted]

[redacted] ALSO ADVISED SHE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY [redacted] OXFORD, OHIO POLICE DEPARTMENT, REGARDING ONE [redacted] STATED NEITHER SHE NOR DOCTOR [redacted] WERE FAMILIAR WITH ANYONE BY THE NAMES OF [redacted], [redacted] OR [redacted] AND THIS INDIVIDUAL WAS NOT A PATIENT OF DOCTOR [redacted] CONCLUDED BY ADVISING SHE HAD NOT RETURNED THE CALLS RECEIVED BY THE ANSWERING SERVICE SINCE SHE BELIEVED IT MUST HAVE BEEN A MIX-UP IN THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

ON JULY 12, 1976, [redacted], OXFORD, OHIO POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED ON JULY 9, 1976, HE WAS CONTACTED BY A [redacted], CHIEF OF SECURITY, [redacted] BANK, DALLAS, TEXAS,

TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted]. [redacted] HAD ASKED [redacted] TO CONTACT TELEPHONE NUMBER [redacted] AND DETERMINE IF A [redacted] WAS AT THAT NUMBER OR IF ANYONE AT THAT NUMBER KNEW A [redacted]. [redacted] ADVISED HE CONTACTED DOCTOR [redacted] OFFICE AND WAS ADVISED OF THE ABOVE INFORMATION, WHICH HE THEN FURNISHED TO [redacted] BY TELEPHONE.

DALLAS, AT DALLAS, TEXAS, WILL CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

END.

GEG ACK FBIHQ CLR

FBI/DOJ

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 14 1976

NROO6 DL PLAIN

4:45 PM NITEL 7-14-76 JAP

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

SAC, NEW YORK (175-221)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, CO: DALLAS.

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DALLAS, AND CINCINNATI JULY 9, 1976, CONCERNING [redacted] POSSIBLY USING NAME [redacted] IN TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTING SEVERAL BANKS AT DALLAS, TEXAS, ON JULY 7 AND 8, 1976.

SPECIFIC WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] DURING PERIOD JUNE 12-15, 1976, ARE CONSIDERED PERTINENT TO ELIMINATE [redacted] AS POSSIBLE SUSPECT IN FOXLETS CASE, BUFILE 9-62431; ALSO PERTINENT TO DEFINITELY IDENTIFY [redacted] AS MAKING PERTINENT CALLS IN CAPTIONED MATTER.

NEW YORK RECONTACT [redacted] MOTHER, [redacted] AND ENDEAVOR TO ESTABLISH EXACT WHEREABOUTS OF [redacted] DURING PERIOD JUNE 10-15, 1976. IF IT APPEARS AN INTERVIEW WITH REVEREND JOHN SHOW AT BOSTON COLLEGE, WHERE [redacted] ALLEGEDLY VISITED IN MID-JUNE, 1976, IS NECESSARY, ASCERTAIN

NOT RECORDED
32 AUG 11 1976

56 NOV 10 1976

[redacted] EXACT RESIDENCE AND TELEPHONE NUMBER.

THROUGH TELEPHONE RECORDS REFLECTING CALLS CHARGED TO [redacted] NEW YORK TELEPHONE, ATTEMPT TO VERIFY CALLS TO DALLAS ON JULY 7 AND 8, 1976, IT BEING NOTED [redacted] INDICATED HE WAS STAYING WITH PARENTS AT [redacted], ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY. IF TELEPHONE RECORDS OF [redacted] NEW YORK TELEPHONE NUMBER OR BILLING TO [redacted] FROM [redacted] [redacted] CT PRODUCTIVE, GIVE CONSIDERATION TO HAVING CHECK MADE OF TELEPHONE RECORDS AT [redacted] P.

END

PLS AC FOR TWO

SJP FBIHQ ACK FOR TWO

PLS HOLD

Airtel

To: SACs, Dallas (Enclosures 2)
Houston (Enclosures 2)

7/20/76

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. Burton

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY,
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for each office are two Xerox copies of an anonymous letter, which was mailed in Houston, Texas. The letter alleges there was a connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald, before Oswald was killed.

Houston and Dallas conduct logical investigation to identify persons referred to in the enclosed letter and submit LHM suitable for dissemination.

LSB:dml
(6)

NOTE: Attached anonymous letter alleges association between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. This directs Dallas and Houston to conduct investigation to identify persons referred to in letter.

REC-64 62-109060-7541

MAILED 8
JUL 20 1976
FBI

5 JUL 2

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
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Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOT RECORDED
504

168 30 AUG

FBI/DOJ

FBI-Washington D. C.

I see by a story in the Houston Post about Frank Strugis that you are still poking into the Jack Ruby-Lee Harvery Oswald business.

On the night before Ruby killed Oswald there was a party in Houston, hosted by a retired Houston Police Officer. One of the guess was a woman from Dallas and she left in double time back to Dallas when the word reached her that Oswald was to be moved. Her departing statement was, "I've got to go because Jack Ruby is going to kill Oswald."

None of us took it for more then a joke at first then we all begun to live in fear when it really took place.

The retired Houston Police Officer was running a strip joint out on Jensen Dr. where the old Epson Downs Drive Inn Threatre use to be. He was using teenage stripers and depended on his badge buddies not to raide him and they didn't, they just came to look and leave.

He was trying to get some new blood in from Dallas and get an one of his girls advanced to Dallas for a showing, then when she came back here he could use the publishity too. The woman was the head union operator of all strippers in Dallas. She was built like an Amizon and drove a big car, a Lincoln.

REC-13 SI-113 -107

Believe me none of us other strippers ever got the private dressing room and handle with kid gloves treatment that was given to the one he was trying to promote. Baby Doll Holly was a real bomber in the bussiness but the managers went for her Mother.

Check around in the strip-nightclub business in Dallas you will pick up that there was a connection between Ruby and Oswald before the kill.

207
57 AUG 4 1976

y-Oswald Affair

F.B.I.

Washington, D.C.

Transmit attached by Facsimile PLAINTEXT Priority URGENT

To: DIRECTOR, FBI

Date: 7/6/76

From: SAC, ST. LOUIS (89-36)

Time: Transmitted - 11.37

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
AFO

Initials - L Y 3

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☒ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artists Conception ☐ Other

Special handling instructions: Re SL telcall to [redacted] 68 FBIHQ, 7/6/76. ST-105 7543

Hand carry to [redacted] Room 7159.

22 JUL 20 1976

Approved: [redacted]

SIX

EXCLOSURE

5 AUG 4 1976

[redacted]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Likely Illinois Link in Cuba Plots

By EDWARD W. O'BRIEN
Globe-Democrat Washington Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — In the summer of 1963, two shipments of explosives were secretly hauled from Collinsville, Ill., to anti-Castro Cuban exiles in Miami and New Orleans.

Those explosives may have been part of a mysterious chain of events that could have led to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by Lee Harvey Oswald in November of that year, Senate investigators have concluded.

The explosives were to be used in a guerrilla attack on Cuba, the recent Senate Intelligence Committee report said, and Oswald's knowledge of the plans may have led to a decision by him or Castro officials to kill Kennedy in retaliation.

IT IS CERTAIN, the committee said, that a key FBI document on the explosives running from Collinsville was withheld from the Warren commission that investigated the Kennedy assassination.

This suppression by the FBI was cited by the Senate committee as an important example of FBI efforts to protect its public image by hiding facts about its alleged laxity in checking Oswald before the assassination.

The Senate investigators also established a link between the Collinsville dynamite, American underworld plots against Fidel Castro and Central Intelligence Agency attempts to assassinate Castro.

The dynamite shipment to Miami in June, 1963, was intended for a bombing raid on a Shell oil refinery in Cuba, the FBI document said. It was financed by a "former gambling operator" in Havana and carried out in part by a Cuban exile identified in the Senate report merely as "A."

"A" also later bought 2,400 pounds of dynamite and 20 bomb casings in Collinsville that were also to be dropped on Cuban targets, the FBI document said.

THE SHADOWY "A" turned up again

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P1-4A, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St Louis, Missouri

Date: 7/6/76
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: GEO. A. KILLENBERG, Mgr. Editor
Title:

Character: or Assassination
Classification: President JOHN KENNEDY, 11/22
Submitting Office: SL 89-36
☐ Being Investigated

89-36

SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED
JUL 6 1976
FBI — SAINT LOUIS

62-109060

7543

ENCLOSURE

CLOSE

in Washington government files in 1963 long after the Warren Commission completed its investigation of the Kennedy assassination. The files show "A" as having knowledge of the CIA's 1963 contacts with "Amlash," the code name for a high Castro official, about killing Castro with a poison ballpoint pen or a telescopic rifle.

"A" claimed in 1965 that he and Amlash were lifelong friends, the Senate report said.

Some people doubt that Amlash was truly anti-Castro and suspect he was a plant who kept Castro fully informed about the CIA assassination plots.

On Nov. 22, 1963, the day Kennedy was assassinated, Amlash was meeting in Europe with a top CIA official and was told he would be furnished with a rifle and explosives to kill Castro.

The Senate committee stressed in its recent report that it had found no evidence to "justify a conclusion that there was a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy."

But the committee also charged that the FBI and the CIA withheld vital information about "possibilities of conspiracy" from the Warren Commission and that the two agencies were deficient in their own investigations of the Kennedy murder.

LIKE MANY OF its findings, the Senate report left unanswered many questions about the arms-running from Collinsville. But it did quote at length from an Oct. 3, 1963, memo from the FBI's Miami field office concerning episodes that took place that summer.

This memo was not furnished to the Warren commission, the committee said, and "raises additional questions" about the purpose of Oswald's contacts with Carlos Bringuier, and anti-Castro Cuban exile in New Orleans who was training paramilitary forces for raids on Cuba.

The committee implied that the FBI wanted to divert the Warren commission from digging too deeply into Oswald's highly suspicious activities before he killed Kennedy.

On Aug. 5, Oswald, who was living in New Orleans, offered his help to Bringuier and on Aug. 7 presented his Marine Corps training manual to Bringuier's group. But two days later Bringuier saw Oswald passing out pro-Castro literature and a fight broke out between the two.

The Senate report said Bringuier "believed Oswald was attempting to infiltrate the anti-Castro movement in order to report its activities to pro-Castro forces."

THE ANTI-CASTRO activities prominently included the plans for bombing raids with the Collinsville explosives, the Senate report said.

According to the withheld FBI document, an informant told the agency June 14, 1963, that "B" of Collinsville had "recently arrived in Miami in a Ford station wagon with a load of arms for sale. American adventurers and mercenaries (names deleted) took 'B' around to meet the different Cuban exile leaders in Miami."

The intended raid was thwarted when customs agents seized two Beechcraft aircraft and explosives at an airfield near Miami June 15, 1963.

"A" and an American were detained, but not charged.

On July 31, 1963, FBI agents raided a home near New Orleans and seized the 2,400 pounds of dynamite and 20 bomb casings.

According to the FBI document, the arms were on property owned by the brother of the former operator of a Havana gambling casino. The dynamite "was purchased at Collinsville by "B" for "A," who transported the dynamite to New Orleans in a rented trailer, the FBI said.

WHILE THE planned attacks were halted by the arms seizures, many of the guerrilla assaults in Cuba proceeded, the report said.

In that period, Oswald was in contact with pro-Castro and anti-Castro organi-

zations in New Orleans.

On Sept. 7, 1963, Castro granted an unexpected and impromptu interview with an Associated Press reporter in Havana and warned that any U.S. leaders aiding in terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders would not be safe.

His statements were later interpreted by American experts as a warning of possible retaliation against any effort to kill him.

Later that month, Oswald went to Mexico City and, according to the Senate report, "visited both the Cuban and the Soviet diplomatic establishments and contacted a vice consul at the latter who was in fact a KGB (secret intelligence) agent."

The Russian diplomat, identified only as Kostikov, was believed by FBI officials at that time to be a member of the KGB section that "carries out assassination and sabotage," the Senate report said.

YET THE FBI "failed to intensify" its investigation of Oswald and "failed to interview him before the assassination despite receiving a note from him warning the FBI to leave his wife alone" the committee said.

As for "A," the Senate committee said, CIA files contain FBI reports "detailing his involvement with anti-Castro exiles and underworld figures who were operating the guerrilla training camp in New Orleans in July, 1963."

"The FBI clearly made the connection between 'A's' 1963 activities and the fact that in 1965 he was knowledgeable of CIA involvement in plans to assassinate Castro," the report said.

"But there is no evidence that either the FBI or CIA made any investigation of this connection.

"It was not until 1967 that both the Amlash operation and President Kennedy's assassination, including the facts developed in 1965, were reviewed by either agency."

The 1967 review took place only when President Lyndon B. Johnson personally heard about allegations that the Kennedy assassination was in retaliation for CIA plots against Castro.

The CIA then gave Johnson a report that raised the question of a possible connection, the Senate committee said.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 28 1976

TELETYPE

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
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Gen. Inv.
Ident.
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Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
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Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

NR001 JK PLAIN

10:45 AM URGENT JUNE 28, 1976 ILF

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060)

MIAMI

FROM: JACKSONVILLE (89-10)(P) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

JOSEPH LAWRENCE CAMPBELL, 155 LITTLE PARK ROAD, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO, 303-243-0677, A WM, BORN FEBRUARY 26, 1942, MONTREAL, CANADA, AND POSSESSES ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER A8 387 082, ON JUNE 25, 1976, APPEARED AT THE JACKSONVILLE FBI OFFICE AND RELATED THE FOLLOWING STORY CLAIMING HE WAS MAKING THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE NOW SINCE THE PRESS HAS PUT FORTH RECENT ARTICLES INDICATING A POSSIBLE CUBAN CONNECTION IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

CAMPBELL STATED HE AND 6 OTHER INDIVIDUALS WERE ABOARD THE PISCES, A 52-FOOT SHRIMP BOAT, WHEN IT SANK IN MARCH, 1962. THE GROUP WAS HUNTING SUNKEN SPANISH TREASURES AND DUE TO A NAVIGATIONAL ERROR, THE BOAT HIT A REEF OFF OF CUBA WHICH NECESSITATED SWIMMING TO SHORE WHERE THEY WERE PICKED UP BY CUBAN AUTHORITIES AND WERE TAKEN TO BARACOA, CUBA.

EX-100 REC-64 62-109060-7544

29 AUG 3 1976

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57 AUG 9 1976

THE 7 WERE DETAINED IN BARACOA FOR 3 DAYS AND THEN TAKEN TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA WHERE THEY REMAINED FOR 4 DAYS PRIOR TO BEING RELEASED AND THEN RETURNED TO THE U.S. THEY WERE INTERROGATED AT BARACOA AS WELL AS SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND AFTER RETURNING ALL WERE INTERROGATED BY OFFICIALS OF U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, CIA, FBI, AND U.S. NAVY CONCERNING THEIR CAPTURE BY CUBAN AUTHORITIES. HE SAID THIS EVENT MADE NATIONAL HEADLINES INCLUDING THEIR PICTURES IN THE PRESS.

CAMPBELL SAID DURING THE FIRST 3 DAYS OF DETENTION IN BARACOA, HE RECALLED JOHN STEERY, NOW OF FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WAS COMING OUT OF A ROOM AND STEERY TURNED TO A CUBAN LIEUTENANT AND REMARKED "DID YOU SERVE IN THE USMC IN KOREA?" AND NAMED A SPECIFIC UNIT TO WHICH THE CUBAN REPLIED YES.

CAMPBELL SAID THE CUBAN LIEUTENANT WAS SHORT, ABOUT 5'5" TO 5'6", WORE GI-TYPE FATIGUES.

CAMPBELL SAID NOTHING WAS THOUGHT OF THE MATTER AT THE TIME BUT APPROXIMATELY 11 YEARS AGO HE WAS IN FT. LAUDERDALE VISITING STEERY AND THE 2 WENT TO A BAR AND STEERY, ALTHOUGH SLIGHTLY

HIGH, REMARKED "YOU'RE NOT GOING TO BELIEVE ME BUT DO YOU RECALL THE INCIDENT IN BARACOA WHEN I REMARKED TO THE CUBAN ABOUT WHETHER HE HAD SERVED IN THE USMC IN KOREA AND HE REPLIED YES?" STEERY CLAIMED THAT CUBAN WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND BOTH HE AND CAMPBELL AGREED THEY WERE VERY SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE, THAT THE ONLY THING DIFFERENT WAS THAT THE CUBAN HAD A MUSTACHE-WHEREAS THE PICTURES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD THAT CAMPBELL HAD SEEN DID NOT SHOW A MUSTACHE. CAMPBELL SAID THE CUBAN SPOKE GOOD ENGLISH BUT DID NOT ELABORATE ANY FURTHER TO STEERY'S REMARKS.

CAMPBELL IDENTIFIED THE 6 OTHER INDIVIDUALS THAT WERE DETAINED IN CUBA AS GORDON S. PATTON; FRED DICKSON (NOW DECEASED); JOHN R. STEERY, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, WHO IS WELL KNOWN AROUND PIER 66; JOHN JOHNSON; BERNIE NISTAD (NISTAD REPORTEDLY IS A FRIEND OF HUGH DOWNS); AND MIKE FREEMAN.

MIAMI AT FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, INTERVIEW JOHN R. STEERY WHO MAY BE LOCATED EITHER AROUND THE AMERICANA MOTEL OR PIER 66, REGARDING THE INCIDENT AND ALSO REVIEW ANY MIAMI FILES THAT MAY PERTAIN TO THE INTERROGATION OF THE 7 WHEN

THEY RETURNED TO MIAMI, FLORIDA, IN MARCH, 1962, IF FILES ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

LHM FOLLOWS AND INFORMATION COPIES OF LHM WILL BE FURNISHED WFO AND ALEXANDRIA IN THE EVENT THE BUREAU DESIRES FURTHER CHECKS WITH CIA AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE INTERROGATION WHEN THEY RETURNED FROM CUBA IN MARCH, 1962.

END

WP FBIHQ CLR

FBI

Date: 7/28/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

On 7/20/76, [redacted] who resides at [redacted] Upper Arlington, Ohio, and who is occupied [redacted] University Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, furnished the following information to SA [redacted] Columbus, Ohio RA:

In June, 1963, she moved into an apartment located on Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D. C. The apartment building in which she resided was approximately two blocks below National Cathedral. She resided with [redacted] about 32 years of age, whose home was Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

She was married at the time, and her maiden name was [redacted] However, she also used the name [redacted] She was employed by the American Security and Trust Bank, located across from the White House in Washington D. C. She was a secretary to [redacted]

62-109060-7545

Her roommate, [redacted] was employed at the Navy Department Annex, Washington, D. C. [redacted] was dating a male named [redacted] (phonetic), whom she subsequently married. [redacted] now is believed to be residing in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania with her husband, but her address is not known.

(2) Bureau
2-Dallas (89-43)
1-Cincinnati

HTF:naa
(5)

1 JUL 31 1976

SIX

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

58 AUG 11 1976
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GPO : 1975 O - 560-988

In mid-August or early September, 1963, she and her roommate, [redacted] received a series of telephone calls on the telephone in their apartment. She did not recall the telephone number of the telephone in her apartment. The series of telephone calls always commenced after 11:00 PM, and occurred an average of 3-4 times each week.

The unknown caller possessed a mature male voice, and it was always the same person who called. During the initial call, that unknown male had asked for "PEGGY," and thereafter insisted that she [redacted] was "PEGGY." She always denied that claim by the unknown male, to no avail.

The unknown male made statements such as "If it wasn't for you, I wouldn't have lost all that money," and would threaten to come up and kill "PEGGY." The male sometimes called "PEGGY" a whore and referred to "PEGGY's" mother also as a whore. During their conversations, the unknown male revealed "PEGGY" lived on M Street or P Street, Washington, D. C., between Wisconsin Avenue and DuPont Circle. The male had mentioned an address, which [redacted] no longer recalled. The male also had mentioned that "PEGGY" worked for one of the Senate committees, either that of Senator FULLBRIGHT or Senator MC CLELLAND.

The unknown male gave the impression he had lost money on a "land deal" which had not materialized, and "PEGGY" had set him up for the loss. The male definitely was angry with "PEGGY."

The telephone calls from the male were not made from any pay telephone, because she never heard any money deposited. The telephone calls were placed by an operator, apparently a long distance telephone operator. Once the telephone operator said the telephone call was originating in New Orleans. The telephone calls placed by the male never were person-to-person calls. The telephone calls varied in duration, depending whether she or [redacted] felt like carrying on a conversation. She and [redacted] talked to the unknown male just for the novelty of the conversation.

[redacted] said she assumed that "PEGGY" formerly had the phone number then assigned to herself and [redacted]

However, after the unknown male made a threat to come "up there" and kill "PEGGY," she decided she had best try to locate "PEGGY" and warn her. Inasmuch as she had "PEGGY's" address, she discovered "PEGGY's" telephone was unlisted. She mentioned the telephone calls and the threat from the unknown male to her boss, [redacted], and he suggested she call the telephone company and notify the authorities. She reported the telephone calls to the telephone company and the "Georgetown Police." She notified the "Georgetown Police" by telephone.

She contacted "PEGGY" by calling the office of the Senate committee (either Senator FULLBRIGHT or Senator MC CLELLAND) and told "PEGGY" her name. She informed "PEGGY" regarding the telephone calls and threats. "PEGGY" had inquired whether the telephone calls had been obscene or threatening. "PEGGY" had said she knew who the telephone calls were from, but had mentioned no name. "PEGGY" said she did not want to talk to the unknown male and did not want to give [redacted] her telephone number. She had no further contacts with "PEGGY," and did not recall "PEGGY's" last name. She said the name could have been "PEGGY CONNELLY," but she did not know whether she now confused "PEGGY's" name with the name of [redacted] boy friend.

The last time the unknown male contacted her [redacted] by telephone, she heard a "lot" of background noise, as though the caller was in a bar. The unknown male had said "He and I are going to come up there and kill the whole God-damned bunch of you - KENNEDY and JOHNSON." During that conversation, there was some sort of commotion on the telephone, and she overheard the male say "For God's sake, HARRY, put that gun down. It's not time - you've got plenty of time."

During the winter of 1966 or 1967, when the events centering around JIM GARRISON in New Orleans being highlighed by the media, she had seen and heard a taped interview of CLAY SHAW. At that time, she had thought that CLAY SHAW might have been the unknown male who had called her apartment seeking "PEGGY," and the name "HARRY" might have been "HARVEY." In other words, the unknown male might have been referring to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and there might have been some sort of conspiracy between the unknown male caller and OSWALD. However, she had absolutely no proof regarding her suspicions.

[redacted] said she had not made any possible connection between the telephone calls from the unknown male and the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at the time of the KENNEDY assassination, and she did not know whether there was any connection whatever. However, after seeing and hearing CLAY SHAW, the suspicion had occurred to her. She had told her husband about her suspicions (she had married in the meantime) and he had not encouraged her to reveal the suspicions. Therefore, she had said nothing until the present. She had recalled her suspicions due to the recent publicity concerning the possibility of OSWALD's connection with some conspiracy to assassinate President KENNEDY.

[redacted] said she did not have any records which she felt would disclose her address at the time of the telephone calls from the unknown male in Washington, D. C., or her telephone number at the time. She said it was possible her employer, American Security and Trust Bank, might have some personnel records with that information.

[redacted] concluded by stating that she and [redacted] moved out of their apartment in Washington, D. C. in November, 1963.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau and Dallas. No further action being taken by Cincinnati.

FBI

Date: 7/21/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63 DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Copy of the enclosed LHM is being furnished to U.S. Secret Service, Jacksonville, Fla.

No investigation being conducted by the Jacksonville Division.

Jacksonville indices negative re [redacted], aka [redacted]

2 - Bureau (Enc.-5) ENCLOSURE
1 - Jacksonville
JRP-swc
(3)

REC-74 62-109060-7546

ST-108

17 JUL 24 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 AUG 5 3 1976

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. JK 89-10

Jacksonville, Florida
July 21, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] also known as [redacted] Jacksonville, Florida, telephone number 389-3148, appeared at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Jacksonville, Florida, on July 19, 1976. He stated that during 1962 he was contacted by many people to kill President Kennedy. He rambled extensively and was evasive as to the identity of those who contacted him to kill the President. He was unable to furnish any specific information relating to the Kennedy assassination.

[redacted] stated that he was placed in the Dayton State Hospital, a mental institution, Dayton, Ohio, during September, 1962, after being found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon on a 14-year-old Dayton female. He escaped from the Dayton State Hospital during November, 1962, and worked at a tool and die shop in Indianapolis, Indiana, under the name of [redacted] until March, 1963. At this time, he returned to his home, [redacted] Dayton, Ohio, where he was apprehended and incarcerated in the Lima State Hospital for the Criminally Insane, Lima, Ohio, where he remained until February, 1976. [redacted] was released at this time to live with his mother, [redacted], Jacksonville, Florida.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

P.T. 7-16

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] also known as [redacted] provided the following descriptive information:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	American
Height:	6'
Weight:	183
Build:	Medium to large
Hair:	Black, mixed with gray
Eyes:	Brown (wears wire-rimmed glasses)

[redacted]

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

WR003 NR PLAIN

JUL 30 1976

TELETYPE

NITEL JULY 29, 1976 PLO

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (NR 175-201)

ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING; OO: DALLAS.

REDALLAS TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1976, NEW YORK TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS, JULY 9, 1976 AND DALLAS TELETYPE TO DIRECTORY AND NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1976.

NUMEROUS ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT [redacted] FAMILY AT [redacted] BRONX, NEW YORK (NY), NEGATIVE UNTIL JULY 28, 1976. [redacted] SUBJECT'S FATHER, ADVISED ON JULY 28, 1976, THAT HE, HIS SON, AND WIFE ARE SPENDING SUMMER [redacted] OCEAN GROVE, NEW JERSEY. [redacted] STATED THAT PERIOD OF JUNE 10-15, 1976, HIS SON, [redacted] WAS WITH HIM AT THE BRONX ADDRESS. [redacted] FURTHER ADVISED THAT HIS SON IS INCONTINENT AND PHYSICALLY UNABLE TO TAKE CARE OF OF HIMSELF. THEREFORE, WHEREVER [redacted] TRAVELS, HE MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A PARENT.

REC-13 62-109060-7547

ST-105 7 AUG 2 1976

XEROX AUG 5 1976

51 AUG 1 1976

File 175-339

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 175-337

[redacted] ADVISED THAT THE REVEREND [redacted] HAD COUNSELED HIS SON WHEN [redacted] WAS A MENTAL PATIENT AT GOULD FARM, A HALFWAY HOUSE FOR MENTAL PATIENTS, IN GREAT BARRINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS. [redacted] STATED THAT HIS SON NO LONGER CONTACTS [redacted] AS HE HAD BECOME AN ANNOYANCE TO [redacted] FURTHER STATED THAT HIS SON IS A NAME DROPPER AND CALL PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD AFTER SEEING THEIR NAME IN THE NEWSPAPER. [redacted] STATED THAT WHEN HIS SON GOES TO BOSTON ALL HE DOES IS SIT IN BOSTON COMMON AND VISIT CHURCHES.

ADMINISTRATIVE

IF DALLAS DEEMS IT NECESSARY TO OBTAIN TOLL RECORDS OF THE ABOVE, IT IS NECESSARY FOR ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY (AUSA) DALLAS TO FORWARD A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM TO NY ADDRESSED TO SECURITY SUPERVISOR, NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, 1095 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NY, NY, 10036. IF ORIGINAL COPY RAHTER THAN COPY IS REQUIRED, SUBPOENA SHOULD SO STATE. THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY WILL NOTIFY SUBSCRIBER UNLESS REQUESTED TO DELAY NOTIFICATION FOR 90 DAYS. COVER LETTER MUST STATE THE REQUESTED RECORDS ARE NEEDED IN CONNECTION WITH A FELONY VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL LAW.

END

Airtel

8/5/76

To: SACs, Dallas
Miami (Enclosures - 2)
Los Angeles (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Theisen
1 - Mr. Burton
1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Mintz

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for Miami and Los Angeles are two copies of FD-302 reporting interview of Wally Weston at Dallas, Texas, on 11/24/63.

Recent news stories have identified convicted Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis as the "former CIA Agent" who told reporters in Miami that Jack Ruby met with Fidel Castro in Havana during the summer of 1963, and discussed the possibility of assassinating President Kennedy. Sturgis is also alleged to have told the same story to the Senate Intelligence Committee. Sturgis' story was allegedly corroborated by Wally Weston, a former master of ceremonies (MC) at Ruby's nightclub in Dallas. Weston was interviewed recently by Miami TV newsman Glenn Rinker and allegedly told Rinker he could establish that Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald knew each other before the assassination and that Kathy Kay, a former stripper at the Carousel Club, could corroborate his story.

Bufiles show that Frank Anthony Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini was interviewed in Miami on 11/27/63, 1/14/64, and 4/7/64, regarding his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald (Bufile 100-825[illegible]) (Bufile 105-8342). These interviews

MAILED 12
AUG 05 1976

Assoc. Dir. 1 - 44-24016
Dep. AD Adm. 1 - 105-82555
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

LSB:caw
(17)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 AUG 19 1976

REC 21 62-109060-7548

5 AUG 6 1976

SEE NOTE PAGE 5

FBI/DOJ

and additional information regarding Fiorini are found in Miami reports of SA James J. O'Connor dated 12/3/63, 1/25/64, 4/4/64, and 5/11/64. Although there is no indication that Fiorini was questioned regarding Jack Ruby in these interviews, there was certainly ample opportunity for Sturgis to furnish the information regarding Ruby to the FBI at that time if he, indeed, had such information.

It should be noted that the interview of Sturgis, aka Fiorini, on 11/27/63, resulted from a newspaper article quoting him as saying that Oswald had telephone conversations with the Cuban Government, G-2 intelligence during November, 1962. Fiorini, according to the article, claimed that Oswald contacted Miami-based supporters of Fidel Castro and that Oswald had connections with the Cuban Government in Mexico and New Orleans. The article further stated that Fiorini claimed that Oswald handed out pro-Castro literature in Miami in November, 1962, tried to infiltrate Cuban anti-Castro organizations in Miami and was known to have a bad temper.

When confronted with the above information on 11/27/63, Fiorini advised he had made some offhand comments to James Buchanan, author of the article, on the previous day. He admitted his comments were guesses, speculation and rumor based on information about Oswald which was carried in the press. He said he was passing on this speculative material and had no idea if it was true or false. The 1/14/64 interview also resulted from a newspaper article in which Fiorini was quoted as saying Oswald attempted to infiltrate several organizations in Miami including the Anti-Communist International Brigade (AIB) which was founded by Fiorini. When interviewed regarding this information, Fiorini said this information also was false. He further admitted he had no evidence that Oswald was ever in Miami.

Regarding Wally Weston, Miami will note from the enclosed FD-302 that Weston, when interviewed at Dallas on 11/24/63, said he had never known Ruby to have any particular interest in politics, he had never heard Ruby express any un-American sentiment and he had no reason to

believe Ruby was not a loyal American in every respect. Weston said it was his personal opinion that Ruby murdered Lee Harvey Oswald for two reasons. He felt one reason could have been Ruby's strong desire for national publicity which would result from his act, or Ruby, because of his violent temper, could have become angered at the murderer of a member of the Dallas Police Department, whom he felt were his friends. Weston said he did not believe Oswald's murder was connected in any way with Ruby's political beliefs or because of Ruby's sympathy for some foreign government.

Weston also stated during the interview that he doubted a statement by Bill Dollar, another entertainer at the Carousel Club that he; Dollar; had seen Oswald at the club and attributed the claim to Dollar's desire for publicity.

In the recent newspaper interview, Weston said Ruby and Oswald were acquainted before the assassination. He relates an incident that occurred approximately three weeks before the assassination when a man approached him on stage and accused him of being Communist. Weston claims he jumped off the stage and hit the man who fell backward into Ruby's arms. Ruby then cursed the man and told him he had previously been told to never come to the club and threw him down the stairs. Weston now claims he later recognized newspaper photographs of Oswald as the man he punched. He stated his opinion was confirmed by Kathy Kay, a stripper at the Carousel Club. Kay allegedly told Weston that Oswald was the man Weston punched and she had danced with Oswald.

Bureau indices indicate Kathy Kay, aka Kathy Coleman nee Harvey, Kay Helen Oslen, and Mrs. Harry Oslen, was a stripper at Ruby's Carousel Club and a friend of Ruby. She was interviewed by the Oklahoma City Office following the assassination and denied any knowledge of the assassination or the incidents that followed. On 8/6/64, as Mrs. Harry Oslen of 315 Obispo, Long Beach, California, she gave a deposition to the Warren Commission at Los Angeles, California. She testified under oath that she had never seen Oswald at the Carousel Club and had never seen him or heard of him prior to 11/22/63. She was asked if Ruby knew Oswald and she said she did not think so.

Airtel to SACs, Dallas, Miami, Los Angeles
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

For the further information of Miami, the 5/22/75 edition of the Dallas "Times Herald" carried an article entitled "FBI Eyes on Ruby Strippers in John F. Kennedy Case." The article, written by staff writer Bill Sloane alleges that Bhari Angel, a former stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club, and the ex-wife of Wally Weston, had been quizzed by the FBI on 5/19/75 regarding allegations that Oswald visited the club on two occasions shortly before the assassination. The article alleged the FBI was looking for Kathy Kay. A 5/23/75 follow-up article entitled "Stripper Complained to Ex-spouse about FBI," says that Bhari Angel reported that her former husband was present during the FBI interviews and was also questioned. The "Times Herald," however, located Weston in Florida and he denied being present at the interview and advised he had not seen Miss Angel since shortly after they were divorced in 1964. He said he had spoken to her on the phone "three or four times" during that period. Dallas, Los Angeles and FBIHQ found no record of any attempt to interview Angel, Weston, or Kay since immediately after the assassination and SAC, Dallas, so advised the "Times Herald" in Dallas.

The following investigation should be conducted by mature, experienced Agents with thorough background in this matter. Aggressively pursue questioning to obtain specific details that can be verified or refuted. If considered appropriate at the end of interviews, furnish interviewee polygraph consent form and schedule polygraph examination to verify story. Telephonically obtain Bureau approval before conducting polygraph examination.

Miami thoroughly review your files regarding Frank Anthony Sturgis, aka Frank Fiorini, with emphasis on information he furnished in previous interviews in the Kennedy Assassination Case. Locate and interview Sturgis regarding information he alleges he now has regarding Jack Ruby meeting with Castro. Determine in detail the source of this information and why it was not furnished previously.

Locate and interview Wally Weston, former MC at Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas. Determine what information he has to confirm Sturgis' statement regarding Ruby and Castro. Further determine the basis for his belated identification of a patron at the Carousel Club in 1963 as Oswald. Note that Weston was interviewed two days after

the assassination and did not recall the incident at that time even though he was willing to question an allegation by another entertainer, Bill Dear, that Oswald had been seen in the club. Determine the date and place of Kathy Kay's alleged corroboration of Weston's identification of Oswald.

Los Angeles conduct logical investigation to locate Mrs. Harry Oslen (formerly Kathy Kay). Determine if she ever told Wally Weston that Oswald was the man Weston punched at the Carousel Club and that she had danced with Oswald at the club.

Dallas review your files for any recent information to assist Miami and Los Angeles in locating Sturgis, Weston, and Kay.

Miami and Los Angeles submit results of investigation in form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE: New York "Daily News," Dallas "Times Herald," UPI and other news outlets have carried recent stories quoting a former "CIA Agent" as saying that Jack Ruby once discussed the assassination of President Kennedy with Fidel Castro. Later stories identified the "CIA Agent" as Frank Sturgis, a "contract operative, that is not a regular payroll employee," who worked for the CIA in Cuba. The story also stated that Sturgis, who became well known as one of the Watergate burglars, recently testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee. Other news articles report that Wally Weston, former MC at Ruby's Carousel Club, could corroborate Sturgis' story and establish that Ruby knew Oswald before the assassination. This furnishes background data to Miami and Los Angeles and instructs those offices to conduct aggressive interviews to either verify or refute the information furnished by Sturgis and Weston. The proposed interview of Sturgis was coordinated with Mr. Theisen of the Special Accounting Matters Unit who advised there are no Watergate related charges outstanding against Frank Sturgis.

APPROVED:		Ext. Affairs		Laboratory	
Assoc. Dir.		Fin. & Pers.		Legal Coun.	
Dep. AD Adm.		Gen. Inv.		Plan. & Eval.	
Dep. AD Inv.		Ident.		Rec. Mgmt.	
Asst. Dir.:		Inspection		Spec. Inv.	
Adm. Serv.		Intell.		Training	

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/25/63

WALLY WESTON was interviewed at the Theatre Lounge, 1326 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas. He advised at the present time he is filling an entertainment contract at the Kings Club in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and he is visiting in Dallas only temporarily. He maintains an apartment in Dallas at 4617 Samuels Boulevard, Apartment 131. WESTON stated he and his wife SHARI ANGEL WESTON, who is an exotic dancer known as SHARI ANGEL are both acquainted with JACK RUBY, owner of the Carousel Club on Commerce Street in Dallas. WESTON continued he has known RUBY intimately for three or four years and worked for RUBY at the Carousel Club for fourteen months as master of ceremonies. He said he presumed that his continued friendship with RUBY has come about as a result of his respect for RUBY'S eccentricities and temper. He said over his period of acquaintance with RUBY, he has known when to discontinue an argument with RUBY before RUBY had an opportunity to become violent. He has known RUBY to become so infuriated at a person in an argument, RUBY would strike the perso with whom he was arguing. He stated RUBY was a very impulsive person who would make a statement at a time of one of his temper tantrums and later he would have completely forgotten the incident which provoked such a remark. On one occasion he became extremely angry at a drummer in his orchestra and threw him down a flight of stairs and two days later he asked the drummer why he hadn't reported for duty, having completely forgotten that he told the drummer, "you can't quit because I fired you", at the time he threw him down the stairs. WESTON stated this was typical of RUBY'S impulsiveness. WESTON said he has never known RUBY to have any particular interest in politics nor has he been a member of any organizations that WESTON could recall. WESTON said he has never heard RUBY express any Un-American sentiment and he had no reason to believe RUBY is not a loyal American citizen in every respect. He advised RUBY has always had a strong desire to be somebody and he is a "publicity hound". WESTON pointed out when the United States was swept by the 50-mile hike craze, he and RUBY conceived a plan for WESTON to make a 50-mile hike for publicity purposes for the Carousel Club. RUBY was to contact the news media in Dallas and create as much publicity on WESTON'S hike as possible; however, RUBY failed on the publicity part and the hike did not receive the publicity they both anticipated.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER & CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./cjr Date dictated 11/25/63

CTB. 731

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

WESTON said RUBY is continuously seeking to promote business for himself at the Carousel Club and because of this he is friendly and tried to be friendly with persons he thinks will be good for his business. RUBY has spent much time around the Police Department in Dallas, the Sheriff's Office and other public places handing out business cards entitling the person receiving same to admittance to the Carousel Club and free drinks as a guest. WESTON said he knew RUBY had many friends at the Dallas Police Department as a result of promotional activities. He stated it was his personal opinion and belief that RUBY possibly murdered LEE HARVEY OSWALD for two reasons. He felt one reason could have been RUBY'S strong desire for national publicity which would result from his act or RUBY, because of his violent temper, could have become angered at the murderer of a member of the Dallas Police Department, whom he felt were his friends. WESTON said he did not believe OSWALD'S murder was connected in any way with RUBY'S political beliefs or because of RUBY'S sympathy for some foreign Government. He added he has never heard RUBY criticize the American form of Government, the leaders of this country, nor has he ever expressed any radical ideas. WESTON recalled RUBY was extremely sensitive about his being of Jewish extraction and for that reason WESTON had received specific instructions from RUBY that in his job as master of ceremonies he was to stay completely away from any jokes or comments of a racial or political nature.

WESTON said he knew RUBY did have a gun in his possession based on the following instances. About eight months ago there was an attempted burglary at the Carousel Club, which was discovered by RUBY upon his entrance into the club. RUBY ran down the back stairs of the club to his automobile, which was parked on a nearby street, secured a gun from the automobile and returned to the club, thinking the burglars still might be in the club. About six months ago two customers arriving at the club were approached by one of the club employees to pay their $2.00 fee for entrance into the club. These customers reported they had paid $2.00 to two young men who were standing at the downstairs entrance to the club as they entered. RUBY ran down the stairs just in time to see the two young boys running up the street. RUBY ran to his automobile which was nearby, got his pistol out of the trunk of the car, put it in his shirt, and began looking around for the boys. Shortly thereafter the two boys were apprehended by officers of the Dallas Police Department, at which time they were returned to the Carousel Club. When the officers took the boys to RUBY to inquire whether he wanted to file charges against the boys, RUBY hesitated and then instructed the officers to forget the whole matter because there was so little money involved.

RUBY instructed the police to admonish the boys for their actions and then to release them.

WESTON concluded by advising because of RUBY'S peculiar personality and violent temper, RUBY has no close personal friends. WESTON stated he felt he was possibly closer to RUBY than anyone else he knew, because over the period of three or four years, he has learned how to get along with RUBY. He added with regard to the incident when entertainer BILL DE MAR who is presently appearing at the Carousel Club reported he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the club, WESTON did not feel DE MAR could have recognized OSWALD because of the difficulty experienced in recognizing persons in the audience from the stage. WESTON pointed out a performer has a spotlight shining in his face while he is on stage and it would be very difficult for the performer to recognize anyone looking into the audience from the stage. He felt DE MAR had made the claim he saw OSWALD in the audience because of DE MAR'S desire for publicity.

Mr. WESTON said he has not seen RUBY since the President's assassination on November 22, 1963 and he is unable to account for his whereabouts since that time.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

FBI

Date: 8/11/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, Miami, and Los Angeles, dated 8/5/76.

Referenced Bureau airtel contains all recent information concerning FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS, aka Frank Fiorini; WALLY WESTON; KATHY KAY, aka Kathy Coleman, nee Harvey, Kay Helen Oslen, and Mrs. Harry Oslen, available in Dallas files.

Los Angeles and Miami are requested to furnish copies of the results of the investigation to Dallas as well as the Bureau.

EX-101

REC-81 62-109060-7549

122 AUG 13 1976

(2) - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
2 - Miami
2 - Dallas
RPG/jmb
(8)

SIX

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

GPO : 1975 O - 569-992

51 AUG 20 1976

Airtel

8/5/76

To: ADIC, Los Angeles (Enc.)
SAC, Dallas (Enc.)

REC-13

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

7550 Mr. Burton

FX-113

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter from [redacted] aka [redacted] Los Angeles, California, which was received at FBIHQ. [redacted] professes to have information regarding President Kennedy's assassin.

Los Angeles personally acknowledge receipt of [redacted] letter and obtain details of information she possesses re assassination. Furnish results to FBIHQ and Dallas.

LSB:dmb
(6)

NOTE: [redacted] Los Angeles, California, in attached letter to FBIHQ, claims knowledge of Kennedy assassination. This directs Los Angeles to contact writer.

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

MAILED 8
AUG 05 1976
FBI

31 AUG 20 1976

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

Dear Sirs:-

I have a line on the real father of the person who shot President Kennedy. He professes to operate a stock exchange at Parkview and West 6th St in Los Angeles, Calif. He is really operating a race track bookmaking outfit. They were laughing about making a mess of Mickey Cohen etc. etc.

C/R c/c Yellow

Sincerely yours

W

EX-113

REC- 13 62-107060-15

23 AUG 9 1976

CORRESPONDENCE

cited to ADIC, Los Angeles (Enc.)
SAC, Dallas (Enc.)

8/5/76
LCR/kcm

FBI

Date: 8/11/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel, 8/5/76, with enclosure.

Enclosed for San Francisco are two copies of referenced airtel with referenced enclosure, which is an FD-302 reporting interview of WALLY WESTON at Dallas, Texas, on 11/24/63.

On 8/11/76, a check of the [redacted], determined that KAY HELEN COLEMAN, also known as Kay Helen Olsen, born 4/13/36, has California driver's license [redacted] and as of 7/2/76, listed her address as 872 Corte De Plata, San Jose, California. As of 4/8/76, she listed her address as 114 D Street, Campbell, California.

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA: Will interview KAY HELEN COLEMAN, also known as Kay Helen Olsen (formerly Kath[illegible] Kay), and determine information requested of Los Angeles in referenced airtel.

REC-56 62-109060

22 AUG 16 1976

2 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Miami (Info)
2 - San Francisco (Encl. 4)
2 - Los Angeles
DLF/aml
(9)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

51 AUG 24 1976

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 348-080 (12)

FBI

Date: 8/9/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and Houston, 7/20/76, enclosing anonymous letter mailed at Houston, Texas, alleging a connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD before OSWALD was killed.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies, and for Houston one copy, of a Letterhead Memorandum reflecting logical investigation conducted at Dallas, Texas, to identify persons referred to in the anonymous letter. Houston is furnished copy in view of the fact that office is conducting investigation in this matter.

The interview of WALLY WESTON on 11/24/63, referred to in LHM is contained on Pages 781-783 of the report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated 11/30/63, at Dallas, Texas, under the JACK L. RUBY caption.

The interview with BILL DE MAR on 11/24/63 is contained on Page 407 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas dated 12/23/63, under the OSWALD caption.

Investigation set forth in LHM was conducted by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING.

No further investigation concerning this anonymous letter is being conducted by the Dallas Division, UACB.

REC-73 SJ 114

1 ENCLOSURE DE 62-109060-7552

(2) Bureau (Enc. 5)
1-Houston (Enc. 1) (Info.)
2-Dallas
RPG:tjd
(5)

V-18

AUG 11 1976

AUG 12 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 13 1976

GPO : 1975 O - 569-929

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 9, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following anonymous letter, mailed at Houston, Texas, was received at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., in July, 1976, which letter alleges there was a connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald before Oswald was killed:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-107060-1

ENCLOSURE

FBI-Washington D.C.

I see by a story in the Houston Post about Frank Strugis that you are still poking into the Jack Ruby-Lee Harvery Oswald busines

On the night before Ruby killed Oswald there was a party in Houston, hosted by a retired Houston Police Officer. One of the guess was a woman from Dallas and she left in double time back to Dallas when the word reached her that Oswald was to be moved. Her departing statement was, "I've got to go because Jack Ruby is goin to kill Oswald."

None of us took it for more then a joke at first then we all begun to live in fear when it really took place.

The retired Houston Police Officer was running a strip joint out on Jensen Dr. where the old Epson Downs Drive Inn Threatre use to be. He was using teenage stripers and depended on his badg buddies not to raide him and they didn't, they just came to look and leave.

He was trying to get some new blood in from Dallas and get an one of his girls advanced to Dallas for a showing, then when she came back here he could use the publishity too. The woman was the head union operator of all strippers in Dallas. She was built like an Amizon and drove a big car like a Lincoln.

Believe me none of us other strippers ever got the private dressing room and handle with kid gloves treatment that was given to the one he was trying to promote. Baby Doll Holly was a real bomber in the bussiness but the managers went for her Mother.

Check around in the strip-nightclub business in Dallas you will pick up that there was a connection between Ruby and Oswald before the killing.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted to identify persons referred to in the foregoing letter:

There is no record of the name Baby Doll Holly in the files of the Dallas Office.

During the investigation of the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack L. Ruby, several interviews were had with Carl A. "Pappy" Dolsen, 3930 Shorecrest, Dallas, Texas, who was affiliated with the American Guild of Variety Artists at Dallas, Texas prior to and subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Dolsen was well-informed concerning the identities of all strippers performing in Dallas, including those who performed at Ruby's Carousel Club.

On July 27, 1976, efforts to locate Dolsen at 3930 Shorecrest determined through a maintenance man that Dolsen is currently approximately 78 years old and is confined at Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, with severe mental difficulties.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 8/5/76

Detective JOE MULHOLLAN, Intelligence Division, Dallas Police Department, was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent. The contents of an anonymous letter mailed at Houston, Texas, and received by FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., in July, 1976, alleging a connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD before OSWALD was killed, was made known to him. He furnished the following information:

He is unable to identify the retired Houston police officer who ran a strip joint on Jensen Drive. He does not recall any woman being the head union operator of all strippers in Dallas. He has never heard of the name BABY DOLL HOLLY used by any stripper in Dallas in 1963. There is no record of this name in the Intelligence Division files.

He suggested that NIKKI JOY, a stripper for JACK RUBY in 1963 and who was well acquainted with JACK RUBY, would likely be of assistance. He also suggested that retired Dallas Police Department Detective CHARLES ~~MOORE~~ was also very knowledgeable concerning strippers operating in Dallas in 1963.

Interviewed on 7/28/76 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/t jd Date dictated 8/2/76

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/5/76

1

Retired Dallas Police Department Detective CHARLES MOORE, 3133 Torrington, telephone [redacted], was advised of the identity of interviewing agent. The contents of an anonymous letter, mailed at Houston, Texas, and received by FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., in July, 1976, alleging a connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD before OSWALD was killed, was made known to him. He furnished the following information:

He was well informed concerning the identities of strippers operating in Dallas in 1963. There was no woman who was the head union operator of all strippers in Dallas in 1963. CARL A. "PAPPY" DOLSEN was head of the American Guild of Variety Artists in Dallas in 1963 and handled the booking of practically all strippers in Dallas. He does not recall any stripper ever operating in Dallas who used the name BABY DOLL HOLLY.

NIKKI JOY was a well known Dallas stripper in 1963 who was well acquainted with JACK L. RUBY. She may have been the individual referred to in the anonymous letter as being built like an Amazon who drove a big car, but he does not recall her ever being considered the head union operator of all strippers in Dallas. He expressed the view that the anonymous letter does not appear to have been written by anyone who was well informed on the stripper business in Dallas in 1963.

Interviewed on 7/29/76 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. VOGEL/tjd Date dictated 8/4/76

5

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ION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/5/76

1

ABE L. WEINSTEIN, 121[illegible] Inwood Circle, telephone 352-6937, was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent. The contents of an anonymous letter mailed at Houston, Texas, and received by FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., in July, 1976, alleging a connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD before OSWALD was killed, was made known to him. He furnished the following information:

He was the owner and operator of Abe's Colony Club nextdoor to RUBY's Carousel Club in November, 1963. He is now retired after 40 years in the night club business and was knowledgeable concerning all strippers performing in Dallas in 1963. Mr. WEINSTEIN was unable to identify any of the persons referred to in the anonymous letter. He has never heard of a stripper called BABY DOLL HOLLY. He has never known any woman to be the head union operator of all strippers in Dallas. He recalls CARL A. "PAPPY" DOLSEN being knowledgeable about all strippers performing in Dallas in 1963 because he headed the American Guild of Variety Artists in Dallas. He states DOLSEN is now hospitalized with severe mental problems and would not be available for interview. WEINSTEIN suggested RICHARD D. LEONARD, owner-manager, Joan Frank Productions, Two Turtle Creek Village, as an individual who knew many of the strippers in Dallas in 1963.

Mr. WEINSTEIN was unable to identify the retired Houston police officer referred to in the anonymous letter. He suggested a stripper who worked for JACK RUBY in 1963 by the name of NIKKI JOY, who was believed to still be residing in the Dallas area, would likely be helpful in identifying individuals referred to in the anonymous letter.

WEINSTEIN volunteered the following additional information:

He is firmly convinced that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not know each other. He considered RUBY to be a publicity seeker. He feels when RUBY saw all of

Interviewed on 7/29/76 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/tjd Date dictated 8/4/76

6

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the activity in the basement of the Dallas Police Department on the morning of November 24, 1963, he saw an opportunity to make a name for himself, and without considering the consequences, acted on the spur of the moment. He has always considered RUBY to be jealous of Abe's Colony Club which WEINSTEIN operated in competition with RUBY's Carousel Club.

WEINSTEIN was well acquainted with WALLY WESTON, a former master of ceremonies at RUBY's Carousel Club in 1963, who recently was reported in the news media to have said he knew RUBY and OSWALD were acquainted. WESTON also worked for WEINSTEIN in 1963 and because he was believed to be using [redacted] and because of his untruthfulness, he was fired by WEINSTEIN. WEINSTEIN stated he would put absolutely no credence in anything WESTON says because he is nothing but a publicity seeker.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 8/5/76

RICHARD D. LEONARD, owner-manager, Joan Frank Productions, Suite 228, Two Turtle Creek Village, telephone 522-3240, was advised of the identity of interviewing agent. The contents of an anonymous letter mailed at Houston, Texas, and received by FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., in July, 1976, alleging a connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD before OSWALD was killed, was made known to him. He furnished the following information:

Since 1934, he has operated his agency business as Joan Frank Productions in Dallas, Texas. He quit booking strippers into Dallas in 1956. He is not familiar with the identities of strippers operating in the Houston, Texas area in 1963. He has never heard of a stripper by the name of BABY DOLL HOLLY. He recalls a LILLIAN MC CARDELL who was booking strippers in the Houston area in about 1963 and was exchanging Houston strippers with CARL A. "PAPPY" DOLSEN in the Dallas area at about that time. He identified DOLSEN as the head of the American Guild of Variety Artists in Dallas in 1963. LILLIAN MC CARDELL was built like an Amazon and drove a big car and JACK RUBY would likely have known her. MC CARDELL never lived in Dallas but was well known in Houston, Texas, because she maintained a large home in Houston where many of her strippers lived and she would frequeptly go on road engagements with some of her strippers within the State of Texas. MC CARDELL is now believed to be dead.

NIKKI JOY was a well known stripper in Dallas in 1963 and would likely be an excellent source concerning identities of individuals mentioned in the anonymous letter.

Mr. LEONARD volunteered the following additional information:

He knew JACK RUBY from the time RUBY came to Dallas. RUBY had a violent temper. RUBY frequently asked LEONARD for business advice. He had no conversation with RUBY

Interviewed on 8/3/76 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/tjd Date dictated 8/5/76

8

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after the assassination of President KENNEDY. He does not believe RUBY shot OSWALD to prevent JACQUELINE KENNEDY from having to come back to Dallas to testify. He has always had a "gut feeling" that OSWALD was hired to kill President KENNEDY and that RUBY was hired to shoot OSWALD to keep OSWALD from talking. He added he has also been suspicious of where OSWALD was going when he shot Dallas police officer J. D. TIPPIT and has speculated OSWALD may have been on his way to RUBY's residence which was not very far away. Mr. LEONARD emphasized he had no proof whatsoever of his "gut feeling" but wanted to make his feelings known because of the controversy about the assassination investigation.

LEONARD added that he has recently noted where WALLY WESTON, a former master of ceremonies at RUBY's Carousel Club in 1963, has indicated RUBY and OSWALD were acquainted. He stated WESTON was not reliable and was "spaced out" most of the time, and was a publicity-seeker. He remarked, however, that a BILL DE MAR, who had a memory act at the Carousel Club at the time of the assassination, mentioned to him several times after the assassination that OSWALD was in the Carousel Club three times during the week of the assassination and sat at a back table with RUBY for long periods of time. He said DE MAR acted like he was pleading for someone to believe him and told LEONARD he had gone to the authorities with his information but no one would believe him. LEONARD states he had heard DE MAR died in Florida but does not recall his source for this information.

It was pointed out to Mr. LEONARD that DE MAR had been interviewed by the FBI during the assassination investigation and that he was also called to testify before the Warren Commission.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

It is pointed out that Wally Weston was interviewed November 24, 1963, while visiting in Dallas, Texas, concerning his knowledge of Jack Ruby. During this interview, Weston was questioned about one Bill De Mar, who was at that time appearing at the Carousel Club, reportedly having seen Lee Harvey Oswald at the Carousel Club. Weston stated he did not feel De Mar could have recognized Oswald because of the difficulty experienced in recognizing persons in the audience from the stage because of the spotlight shining in the person's face. Weston said he felt De Mar had made the claim he saw Oswald in the audience because of De Mar's desire for publicity. Weston did not furnish any information on the occasion of this interview to the effect that Ruby and Oswald were acquainted.

It should be noted that testimony of William D. Crow, Jr., also known as Bill De Mar, appears on Pages 96-114 in Volume 15 of the "Hearings Before The President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy".

She stated she knew BALLY WESTON and his wife, SHARI ANGEL, also a stripper, who both worked for RUBY at the Carousel Club. She considers both WESTON and his wife to have been [redacted] She states that if WESTON or SHARI ANGEL had any information bearing on the assassination investigation, they would have "run over each other" in reporting same to authorities immediately in 1963 because they were both publicity seekers.

NIKKI JOY was unable to furnish any information as to the possible identity of the writer of the anonymous letter.

NH015 DL PLAIN

11:54PM NITEL 7/30/76 DRH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

NEW YORK (175-201)

FROM: DALLAS (89-43)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 30 1976

TELETYPE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS, JULY 30, 1976, AND NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU, DALLAS, AND CINCINNATI, JULY 9, 1976, CONTAINING INFORMATION CONCERNING [redacted] IN VIEW OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN RE NITEL THAT [redacted] WAS WITH HIS FATHER AT BRONX ADDRESS DURING PERIOD JUNE 10 - 15, 1976, DALLAS DOES NOT DEEM IT NECESSARY TO OBTAIN TOLL RECORDS.

SINCE NEW YORK INDICATED IN RE TELETYPE IT WAS PREPARING LHM, NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO INCLUDE A SUMMARY OF OTHER COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING [redacted] IN ONE COMPREHENSIVE LHM.

ST-105

REC-51 62-109060-7553

UPON RECEIPT OF NEW YORK LHM, IT IS RECOMMENDED BUREAU GIVE CONSIDERATION TO ADVISING ALL DIVISIONS A BRIEF SUMMARY OF [redacted] BACKGROUND AND ALERT

AUG 27 1976

56 SEP 9 1976

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

THEM TO POSSIBILITY HE MAY TELEPHONICALLY CONTACT SUCH OFFICES OR INDIVIDUALS CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER OR SOME OTHER MATTER ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES. P.

END.

EMS FBIHQ

ACK FOR TWO TELS

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 8/20/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles and Dallas dated 8/5/76.

After numerous unsuccessful attempts, Mrs. [redacted], aka [redacted] Apartment 203, Los Angeles, California was interviewed on 8/20/76, and provided the following information:

She advised that on 7/30-76, she was walking down 6th Street and as she passed "Sam's" Store, she overheard a Negro female telling three Negro males standing on the street, something to the effect that KENNEDY should have been killed. She could not identify or describe these Negros. She then continued walking down 6th Street and entered Dun and Bradstreet, 6th and Park View, where she heard a man on the telephone say "You would bungle that mess in Texas." [redacted] then fled Dun and Bradstreet and returned to her residence where she wrote her letter to the FBI. [redacted] stated that the man on the phone at Dun and Bradstreet made no mention of President KENNEDY or the assassination, and she merely assumed that is what he was talking about. 62-109060-7554

REC 68 22 AUG 26 1976

It should be noted that [redacted] is an EX 103

2 Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Los Angeles
DLF/dla

17 SEP (5) 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

278

elderly woman, whose statements were rambling and disoriented.

Based on the above statements, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

FBI

Date: 8/25/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 8/5/76.

Enclosed for Tampa is one copy of referenced Bureau airtel and one copy of an FD-302 reporting interview of WALLY WESTON at Dallas, Texas on 11/24/63.

Efforts to locate WALLY WESTON within the Miami Division for interview were negative. On 8/24/76, WESTON telephonically contacted the Miami Office. He advised he is now residing Room 18, Port of Nations Motel, 131 N. Orlando Avenue, Winter Park, Florida. He advised he would make himself available for interview if contacted by an Agent at his current residence.

EX 103

(2) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-431)
2 - Tampa (Encs. 2)
2 - Miami
JCM: nad
(8)

REC 12 62-109060-7555

14 AUG 28 1976

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP 0 1976

GPO : 1975 O - 569-929

LEAD

TAMPA

At Winter Park, Florida

Will interview WESTON in accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in referenced airtel.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 8/26/76

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, Los Angeles and Miami dated 8/5/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of the following:

LHM reflecting interview with FRANK STURGIS;
LHM reflecting interview with SALVADORE GARCIA;
LHM reflecting interview with GUSTAVO GARCIA MONTES;
First page of memo from A. L. TARABOCHIA.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of the above items.

In regard to the information in the TARABOCHIA memo regarding information furnished to the FBI by CARLOS VALDES-FOULI, this information is contained on page 12 of the report of SA JOHN J. O'CONNOR dated 4/4/64 at Miami captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS -R-CUBA, Bureau file 105-82555.

When interviewed on 8/13/76, FRANK STURGIS advised that he would be willing to submit to an interview with the use of the polygraph. When presented with a copy of FD-328, "Consent to interview with polygraph" he stated that he would have to discuss this with his attorney. He advised that he would contact his attorney and advise the interviewing Agents. This matter has not been pursued since SALVADORE GARCIA corroborated the information furnished by STURGIS.

1-T

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 40)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 4)
1 - Miami
BOC/es
(5)

4-CD/GCS (1 of each)
4-T
9/10/76
LB/kr

ENCLOSURE 7556
ENC. BEHIND FILE
SEP 2 1976
SIX

309

55 SEP 13 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MI 89-35

The interview of FRANK STURGIS was conducted by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

The interviews of SALVADORE GARCIA and GUSTAVO GARCIA MONTES were conducted by SA [redacted]

Investigation continuing at Miami.

FBI

Date: 8/12/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (175-201) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CHANGED
[redacted] aka
Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(00:DALLAS)

Title marked changed to include name and aliases of subject not previously carried in title.

ReNY LHM dated 12/18/75, titled [redacted] Alleged Info Regarding JFK Assassination; Alleged Info Regarding Attempted Assassination of Senator Edward Kennedy (00:NY)", Dallas teletypes to Bureau and NY, 7/8/76 and 7/31/76, and NY teletypes to Bureau and Dallas, 7/9/76 and 7/29/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and three copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for receiving offices are two copies of LHM. One copy being furnished to US Secret Service, White Plains, NY.

Referenced Dallas teletype of 7/31/76, suggested New Rochelle submit comprehensive LHM concerning subject's past and recent activities. Purpose of instant LHM is to provide Bureau with summary of subject's activities and background should Bureau consider it appropriate to provide all field offices with synopsis of subject's history and actions in the event he contacts individuals in their divisions.

62-109060-7557

ENCLOSURE

SI 104

REC 72

23 AUG 17 1976

(8) - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 2)
1 - Cincinnati (62-2758) (Encls. 2)
1 - New York

KRS:lac
(8)

Orig & 2 - All Offices

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 SEP 10 1976

309

GPO : 1975 O - 569-929

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
August 12, 1976

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted] also known as [redacted]
Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas,
Texas, November 22, 1963

During the period of November 30, 1975 through December 13, 1975, telephone calls were received at the Dallas Office and Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as well as the United States Military Academy at West Point, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, from an individual who on several occasions identified himself as [redacted] or [redacted] This individual basically related that he had information available regarding the John F. Kennedy assassination and alleged attempted assassination of Senator Edward Kennedy. None of the telephone calls received were threatening in nature.

On December 15, 1975, [redacted] Bronx, New York, telephone [redacted] was contacted by the New York Office of the FBI and admitted making many telephone calls around the country, however, would not discuss the nature or identify the recipients of the calls. [redacted] rambled aimlessly, was disoriented, inconsistent, and incoherent, stating he was a personal friend of Reverend [redacted] (phonetic) of Boston College who was a personal friend of President John F. Kennedy. He further rambled about reading items in various newspapers, which he did not further explain or identify. He refused to admit using the name [redacted] or any other alias. He stated he had no information to give to the FBI regarding President Kennedy or Senator Edward Kennedy. He further refused any interview by the FBI and discontinued the conversation.

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62-109060-221

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] also known as [redacted]
Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas,
Texas, November 22, 1963

On December 16, 1975, [redacted] Bronx, New York, advised her son, [redacted] has placed many telephone calls to various famous people throughout the country in the past including governors, senators and congressmen. She stated that on many occasions her son would read an item in a newspaper pertaining to an individual, and subsequently called that individual. She added that at times her son would read something concerning an individual which he liked, or agreed with, and then would telephone that individual congratulating that person on what he may have done or said. She further advised that he would also call various people and extend to them a personal greeting or salutation, such as extending seasons greetings.

She stated to her knowledge none of the calls were ever threatening in nature, but solely pleasant and friendly conversations. She added that her son likes to talk to people, however, is completely harmless. She advised that he has had a history of mental illness for many years. She stated that her son is not acquainted with any members of the Kennedy family and has no knowledge of any information regarding John F. Kennedy or Senator Edward Kennedy.

On or about July 8, 1976, an individual identifying himself as [redacted] 57 Dayton Drive, Dayton, Ohio, telephone [redacted] contacted the University of Texas Health Science Center and two banking institutions in Dallas, Texas. The caller stated that he would be at the above establishments to surrender in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Investigation at Dayton, Ohio, revealed that 57 Dayton Drive, Dayton, Ohio, was a non-existent address. It was further ascertained that telephone number [redacted] was subscribed to by Doctor [redacted] M.D., at [redacted] Oxford, Ohio.

[redacted] Doctor [redacted] Secretary, advised on July 12, 1976, that both she and the doctor's answering service

[redacted] also known as [redacted]
Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas,
Texas, November 22, 1963

had received several inquiries regarding a [redacted]
These inquiries were made by several banking institutions in the Dallas, Texas, area. Miss [redacted] advised that neither she nor Doctor [redacted] are familiar with a [redacted] or [redacted].

On July 9, 1976, Special Agents of the New Rochelle Office, FBI, contacted [redacted] Bronx, New York. Present at the time was Grossman's mother, [redacted] denied making aforementioned calls. [redacted] stated that on July 7-8, 1976, he was with his parents at a rooming house in Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Mrs. [redacted] followed interviewing Agents from apartment and advised that her son probably did make calls to Dallas, Texas, but she was not present when he did. Mrs. [redacted] advised that her son has mental problems but is harmless. She further advised that her son calls prominent persons all over the world after seeing their name in the printed media or on television. He also calls families of deceased persons, mentioned in the obituaries, to express his condolences. She further advised that she has advised the Telephone Company about her son and refuses to pay for the calls.

On July 28, 1976, [redacted] the father of [redacted] was contacted at the home address, Bronx, New York. Mr. [redacted] advised that his son, his wife and he were spending the summer at the Bosco Bell Hotel, 62 Main Avenue, Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Mr. [redacted] advised he returns home about once a week to check the mail and pay bills. Mr. [redacted] reiterated his wife's statements concerning his son's activities. He also stated that his son is incontinent and unable to care for his own physical and personal needs. It is, therefore, necessary for either him or his wife to accompany [redacted] at all times. He continued that he occasionally accompanies his son to Boston where they sit in Boston Common or visit churches.

Mr. [redacted] stated that the Reverend [redacted] had counseled his son when Irving was a patient at Gould Farms, a halfway house for mental patients in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. His son no longer has contact with Reverend [redacted]

[redacted], also known as [redacted]
Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas,
Texas, November 22, 1963

as he had become an annoyance to [redacted] Mr. [redacted] stated that while he believes his son is harmless, he believes he needs further psychiatric care but that his son refuses to see a doctor.

The following description of [redacted] was obtained through interview, physical observation and file review:

Name	
Aliases	[redacted]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	August 30, 1940
Place of Birth	Bronx, New York
Height	6'5"
Weight	230-240 pounds
Hair	Brown
Build	Large
Scars/Marks	None visible
Appearance	Sloppy
Mother	[redacted]
Father	
Residence	
Telephone	
Summer Residence	

It is noted that while [redacted] parents state he is disturbed but harmless, it was obvious during interview on July 9, 1976, that [redacted] was intimidated by her son. It is also alleged that [redacted] had

[redacted] also known as [redacted]
Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas,
Texas, November 22, 1963

attempted to set fire to his residence. In view of this and his previous treatment for mental disorder, [redacted] should be considered as having the propensity to violence.

RELL
ON

[redacted]
Westwood, N.J. 07675

August 24, 1976

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Enclosures for your perusal and information.

May I have your comments?

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) [redacted]

ST-117 REC 58 7558

58

SEP 7 1976

cc: George Bush, Director
C.I.A.

Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affs.
Fin.
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Director Sec'y

[redacted]
Westmont, N.J. 08108
August 24, 1976

Honorable James O. Eastland and colleagues
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday, August 23, I mailed a letter to you concerning Senator Hart who was in Miami recently in connection with a Senate committee's investigation in the slaying of mobster John Roselli.

At 11:30 P.M. I tuned in to a program broadcast on Channel 6, ABC-TV, conducted by Geraldo Rivera, "Special, Goodnight America." The beginning of the program was not interesting to me, so I turned it off. Later on I tuned in again with the picture showing, beside Mr. Rivera, two people--one a man (I was too late to get his name), the other a very talkative woman - who kept interrupting Mr. Rivera - and who I think is the sister of Jack Ruby. Then Mr. Rivera presented and interviewed the following: Jack Sturgis (who served 14 months in jail as an accomplice in the Watergate break-in); Lee harvey Oswald's mother, and Jack Anderson. All of the interviewing was concerned with the killing of President Kennedy, Jack Sturgis' connection with Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, and Fidel Castro, their meetings and involvement in the murder of JFK. The Warren Commission was also mentioned.

It is my thought that you may be interested in getting a transcript of the program. If so, you should get in touch with ABC-TV in New York City. The program was presented on Channel 6, ABC-TV, which is located in Philadelphia.

Your comments will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

(Mrs.) [redacted]

cc: Hon. Carl Albert and colleagues
House of Representatives

1536

[redacted]
Westmont, N.J. 08108
August 22, 1976

Hon. James O. Eastland, President Pro-Tempore
and colleagues
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You will note that the attached newspaper clipping states that Senator Gary Hart was in Miami and said "a Senate committee is concerned that the gangland-style slaying of mobster John Roselli was a result of Roselli's testimony on a CIA plot to kill Cuba's Fidel Castro."

In view of the serious and frightening situations confronting our Country by sources from without (inside sources also), do you mean to say that the Legislatures are spending precious time and taxpayers' hard-earned money trying to find out if the CIA is responsible for an alleged plot to slay the arch murderer? (It would be a blessing for the world - for our Country at least - if Castro and his "likes" would be done in.)

Surely all of you, the legislative committees of both Houses, must have heard the recent report by Howard K. Smith (ABC-News) who related that President Johnson told him that President Kennedy had confided in Mr. Johnson and admitted he (JFK) was "trying to get to Castro"; but as Howard Smith said: "Castro got to him first." That was a tragic loss for America.

Just what do the legislative committees hope to gain by spending so much time, effort, and money digging up past "histories", and what good will it do for our Country. They should devote some of that time to helping their constituents. That's what they're elected and paid for.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

(Mrs.) [redacted]

cc: Hon. Carl Albert, Speaker, and colleagues
House of Representatives

[redacted] - 9558

September 2, 1976

REC 58 DE: 117
62-[illegible]-1558

Mr. [redacted]
Westmont, New Jersey 08108

Dear [redacted]

I received your communication on August 27th. Your courtesy in furnishing us this information and your views is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: [redacted] who appeared to be a prolific letter writer, has in the past furnished copies of news releases and articles requesting Mr. Kelley's comments. The last outgoing dated 8/12/76 to correspondent was merely thanking her for bringing items to the Director's attention.

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DIRECTOR PRIORITY

BALTIMORE PRIORITY

BT

CLEAR

ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS. AFO.

(X) GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL (X). (X) INFORMATION CONCERNING.

ON AUGUST 13, 1976, [redacted] U. S. PENITENTIARY, MARION, ULLINOIS, FURNISHED THE FBI A XEROXED COPY OF A LETTER DATED AUGUST 9, 1976, FROM A MR. [redacted] WHICH LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO INMATE GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL AT THE USP, MARION.

THE CONTENT OF THIS LETTER DEALT WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND WAS AN INQUIRY BY [redacted] AS TO WHAT ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TRAPNELL MIGHT POSSESS CONCERNING THIS ASSASSINATION. THIS LETTER ALSO INDICATED THAT TRAPNELL

EX-108 REC 32 67-109060-75

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UNIFORM CR REP

WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS IN 1963 WHILE INCARCERATED IN THE KENT COUNTY JAIL IN CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

ON AUGUST 17, 1976, OFFICIALS AT MARION INSTITUZION FURNISHED A XEROXED COPY OF AN OUTGOING LETTER FROM TRAPNELL TO [redacted] DATED AUGUST 12, 1976, IN WHICH TRAPNELL ADVISES THAT HE WAS ASSOCIATED WITH VARIOUS CUBAN EXILE GROUPS (AMICUS EXILUX) IN MIAMI, FLORIDA, AND DURING THIS ASSOCIATION HE CAME ACROSS THE BASIC PLANS TO ASSASSINATE WHAT HE INTERPRETED TO BE EITHER ROBERT OR JOHN KENNEDY (EXACT DATE NOT SET FORTH IN LETTER). Garrett Pruck

(X) TRAPNELL IS DESCRIBED AS A WHITE MALE, BORN JANUARY 31, 1938, IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, WITH FBI NUMBER [829 730 C.] (X) TRAPNELL IS CURRENTLY SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE FOR HIJACKING AN AIRCRAFT AND USE OF FIREARMS TO COMMIT A FELONY. ILL. MD. FLA.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT IT IS HIS INTERPRETATION OF BUREAU OF PRISONS CORRESPONDENCE REGULATIONS THAT HIS STAFF CAN INSPECT ALL CORRESPONDENCE FOR CONTRABAND AND CONTENT, (EXCEPT MAIL FROM U. S. COURTS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND ATTORNEYS) AND THAT QUESTIONABLE LETTERS MAY BE REFERRED TO THE WARDEN FOR

REVIEW.

THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION WILL FORWARD THESE LETTERS TO THE BUREAU BY AIRTEL.

UACB, SPRINGFIELD WILL CONDUCT NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION BECAUSE IT IS NOT KFOWN AT THIS TIME IF TRAPNELL WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS IN 1963 LIKE MENTIONED IN THESE LETTERS OR WHAT INFORMATION THE BUREAU HAS REGARDING THESE MATTERS.

BALTIMORE DIVISION WILL CHECK INDICES REGARDING INTERVIEW OF TRAPNELL AT THE KENT COUNTY JAIL, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, AND ADVISE BUREAU.

SPRINGFIELD INDICES CONTAIN NO PERTINENT INFORMATION RE TRAPNELL CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

BT

LINE 5 SKIPPED SHOULD READ: FM SPRINGFIELD (89-23) P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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FM SPRINGFIELD (89-23) RUC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) PRIORITY

BT

C L E A R

ATTENTION GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; AFO.

RE SPRINGFIELD TELETYPE TO BUREAU AUGUST 17, 1976 AND BALTIMORE TELETYPE TO BUREAU AUGUST 18, 1976.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1976, INMATE GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL WAS CONTACTED AT U.S. PENITENTIARY, MARION, ILLINOIS, AT HIS REQUEST.

TRAPNELL ADVISED DURING AUGUST, 1963, HE WAS INTERVIEWED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS BY FBI, SECRET SERVICE, AND CIA, AND FURNISHED THESE AGENCIES INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE THEN PROPOSED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. TRAPNELL BELIEVES THAT INFORMATION HE FURNISHED WAS DELIBERATELY HUSHED UP BY THESE AGENCIES AND WAS NEVER REPORTED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION WHO CONDUCTED AN

EX-109
REC 32 62-109060-7360

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INVESTIGATION INTO THE ASSASSINATION.

THIS INFORMATION IS BEING PROVIDED TO BUREAU INASMUCH AS IT APPEARS TRAPNELL IS NOW MAKING THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO WRITERS, WHO MADE DIRECT INQUIRIES INTO THIS MATTER TO THE BUREAU OR CONGRESS.

BT

HOLD

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 9/10/76

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 8/11/76.

Enclosed herewith are six (6) copies of FD-302 showing interview of KAY HELEN COLEMAN at San Jose, California. COLEMAN denied that she ever made any utterance to WALLY WESTON that she had danced with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Carousel Club prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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EX 104

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(2) - Bureau (Encs. 6) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas
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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/8/76

KAY HELEN COLEMAN, 872 Corte De Plata, San Jose, CA., was interviewed at the San Jose Resident Agency and was shown Agents' credentials as identification.

Mrs. COLEMAN advised she is currently employed as a [redacted] saleswoman by the [redacted] San Jose, California.

Mrs. COLEMAN advised that the information she originally furnished to the Warren Commission in 1964 was correct and she has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. COLEMAN advised that she did hear that WALLY WESTON had hit someone who was a heckler in the audience. She could not recall the specific date or time that this took place at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas. She said WESTON was good at handling hecklers in the audience, meaning that he could handle any verbal slams made at him.

Mrs. COLEMAN advised she has absolutely no recollection of seeing any fight on the stage at the Carousel Club. She has no knowledge of any particular individual being involved in a fight on the stage of the Carousel Club. She further advised she has no recollection of dancing with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Carousel Club and no recollection of ever seeing OSWALD at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas.

She also advised she never told WALLY WESTON that she danced with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. COLEMAN said that during her act on the stage, the twist was in style at this time and she would call a customer from the audience to come up on the stage and she would show this customer how to do the twist. She had absolutely no recollection of ever seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the stage or being on the stage with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time she was employed at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas.

Interviewed on 9/1/76 at San Jose, California File # SF 89-58

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] /rvs Date dictated 9/1/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FOUNDATION

Mrs. COLEMAN advised she has had no contact with anyone from the Dallas, Texas area since leaving there February 1, 1964, when she moved to Long Beach, California. She has had no contact with WALLY WESTON, nor any other persons from the Carousel Club.

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 9/3/76

FROM : B. H. Cooke

1 - Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

Associate Dir. ____
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Dep. AD Inv. ____
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Director Sec'y ____

PURPOSE: To furnish results of investigation previously conducted and to advise of investigation currently underway regarding the allegation that Jack Ruby traveled to Cuba prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

SYNOPSIS: - "New York Daily News" article of 8/29/76, alleges FBI did not look into reported trip by Jack Ruby to Cuba in 1962 or 1963. Director Kelley asked, "What about this?" Ruby's alleged travel to Cuba in 1962 or 1963 was thoroughly investigated in 1964 and the results were furnished to the Warren Commission in May of 1964. Recent statements by convicted Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis that Ruby met with Castro prior to the assassination are currently being investigated.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

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DETAILS: The "New York Daily News" in its 8/29/76, edition, page 31, carried an article titled "Report FBI Didn't Look Into a Ruby-Cuba Link." A copy of the article is attached. The article reports that the FBI received information that Jack Ruby made a special trip to Cuba before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy but failed to verify this report or determine whether Ruby was involved in a plot to kill the President. The article also says that Frank Sturgis, a convicted Watergate burglar and former Central Intelligence Agency contact Agent recently told the Senate Intelligence Committee that Ruby flew to Cuba in 1963 and conferred with Fidel Castro about the possibility of assassinating Kennedy. Mr. Kelley

Enclosure

LSB:caw

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

asked, "What about this?" in relation to the article.

The Bureau, immediately after the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby conducted a thorough investigation into Ruby's background to determine if there was any evidence to connect Ruby to Oswald or any evidence that either Oswald or Ruby was a part of a conspiracy. This investigation included checking the possibility that Ruby went to Cuba. It was well established, and Ruby readily admitted, that he was in Havana in the Summer of 1959 as the guest of Louis McWillie, a gambler and close friend. No evidence was uncovered, however, to indicate Ruby was in Cuba after 1959 or that he met with Castro at anytime.

Miami, in reports of SA James J. O'Connor dated 4/4/64 and 4/21/64 specifically addressed allegations relating to the Carlos Valdes-Fauli letter which is mentioned in the attached article. Valdes was interviewed in Miami by SA James J. O'Connor on 1/27/64, at which time he furnished a part of a letter from his sister-in-law, Graziella Rubio, age 45, of Marianao, Cuba. The applicable part of the letter was translated from Spanish and read as follows: "Ruby, the assassin of Oswald was in Havana a year ago. He is a friend and a client of an individual named Praskin, who owns or manages a souvenir shop located on Prado between Animas and Trocadero streets in front of the Sevilla Hotel."

Valdes said his sister-in-law was unemployed and lived with an aged stepfather and the information she furnished was probably hearsay. He said her home is a considerable distance from Havana and she would have no way of knowing of activities taking place in Havana.

Investigation by Miami and other offices identified the probable original source of the information regarding Ruby's visit to Havana as a handbill distributed by a clandestine anti-Castro organization (DRE) in Cuba. Neither the handbill nor the letter gave any specifics of Ruby's alleged Cuban activities. Extensive investigation in the United States failed to develop any evidence to corroborate Ruby's alleged trip to Cuba. On the other hand, investigation was successful in locating evidence of several other trips made by Ruby to

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various points in the United States and in accounting for much if not most of his daily activities during the year preceding the assassination.

The two Miami reports of SA O'Connor previously referred to, were furnished to the President's Commission to Investigate the Assassination of President Kennedy (Warren Commission), on 4/20/64 and 5/13/64, respectively.

In July of 1976, the "New York Daily News," "Dallas Times Herald," "United Press International" and other news outlets carried stories similar to the portion of the attached article that deals with Frank Sturgis. Sturgis, true name Frank Fiorini, was quoted as saying that Ruby met with Castro in Havana during the Summer of 1963, and discussed the possibility of assassinating President Kennedy. A review of our files indicates that Sturgis was interviewed in Miami on 11/27/63, 1/14/64 and 4/7/64, regarding his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald. These interviews resulted from newspaper articles quoting Sturgis as saying Oswald had Cuban Government connections. When confronted in 1963, and 1964, for his specific knowledge about Oswald, he admitted his comments were guesses, speculations and rumor based upon information about Oswald that was carried in the press. Although there is no indication Sturgis was specifically questioned about Ruby during the 1963 and 1964 interviews, he certainly had ample opportunity to furnish any information regarding Ruby at that time if he, in fact, had such information. Leads were set out by airtel dated 8/5/76 directing Miami to reinterview Sturgis regarding any knowledge he has that Ruby went to Cuba in 1962 or 1963.

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Report FBI Didn't Look Into a Ruby-Cuba Link



Jack Ruby
Did he visit Castro?

Soon after President Kennedy was murdered, the FBI received information that Jack Ruby had made a secret trip to Cuba before the assassination. But the FBI apparently failed to verify this report or determine whether Ruby had been involved in a plot to kill the President.

The Senate Internal Security Committee also knew about Ruby's alleged trip to Havana. Committee investigator Al Tarabochia told The News yesterday that he had heard about the mystery mission two months after Kennedy was slain in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Two days after the assassination, Ruby killed the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the basement of Dallas police headquarters.

On Jan. 27, 1964, Tarabochia wrote the following memo for the Internal Security Committee:

"On Jan. 24, 1964, the writer was advised by Jose Gonzalez-Lanuza of the Cuban Student Directorate (an anti-Castro group that was then active in Miami and New Orleans) that there were indications of a trip to Cuba made by Jack Ruby in 1963. Gonzalez added that sources inside Cuba had revealed that Ruby had traveled to the Communist island from Mexico late in 1962 or 1963.

"Further investigation revealed that Jack Ruby had visited a Solomon Pratkin or Paskin in Havana. Paskin owns and operates a curio shop in Havana, across from the Hotel Seville. Paskin's residence is on Prado between the streets of Animas and Trocadero.

"Mr. Carlos Valdez-Fauli (a Cuban exile then living in Miami) reported to the writer that he had received a letter from a relative in Havana in which the above information was related.

"Mr. Valdez-Fauli, when contacted on the evening of Jan. 27, stated that he had surrendered the letter to agent James O'

What about This?

The Washington Post
Washington Star-News
Daily News (New York) p. 31
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times

Date AUG

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Connor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the agent contacted him at his place of employment that same afternoon. Mr. Valdez-Fauli added that the letter was dated December 1963, and the reference to Ruby's trip to Cuba was, 'Last year, the assassin of President Kennedy's assassin visited Paskin at his home. Paskin is a friend and a client of Ruby.'"

Paskin was not further identified. Tarabochia said yesterday that his Cuban contacts had expressed the belief that Paskin was "sympathetic to the Castro regime," as his shop had not been confisticated and he was one of the few Americans still doing business in Cuba in 1963.

Tarabochia said also that his memo had noted, "This information has to be verified," but that no followup was made by his office. He said he had not seen the letter, which was turned over to the FBI.

A former member of the staff of the Warren Commission, which investigated the Kennedy murder and concluded there had been no conspiracy, told The News that the FBI had never told the commission about the Valdez-Fauli letter. Other federal sources said the FBI apparently had buried the letter in its files without attempting to find out whether Ruby had made a secret trip to Cuba and, if so, why he had gone there.

Frank Sturgis, a convicted Watergate burglar and former CIA contact agent, recently told the Senate Intelligence Committee that Ruby had flown to Cuba from Mexico City in the summer of 1963 and conferred with Fidel Castro about the possibility of killing Kennedy. But no evidence of such a meeting has come to light.

Tarabochia said his memo, a copy of which was recently given to the Intelligence Committee, contained only "raw intelligence, third-hand information that was never confirmed."

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FM BALTIMORE (89-30) (RUC)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY

SPRINGFIELD (87A-23) ROUTINE

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C L E A R

ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; AFO

RE: GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE SPRINGFIELD NITEL, AUGUST 18, 1976.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE INTERVIEW OF GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL CONDUCTED AT KENT COUNTY JAIL, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, ON AUGUST 19, 1963, RE ASSASSINATION PLOT OF

END PAGE ONE

ST 106 REC-21 62-109060-7563

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ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY WAS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU BY LETTER DATED AUGUST 20, 1963, WITH ENCLOSED LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM, UNDER CAPTION "MIGUEL AMADOR FUENTES, AKA MIKE; ANTONIO VENTURA BART, AKA TONY; CECILIA BART, AKA MRS. ANTONIO BART; FNU SOUSA; IS-CU." DURING A LATER INTERVIEW WITH TRAPNELL ON FEBRUARY 4, 1964, TRAPNELL ADMITTED ENTIRE STORY ABOUT THE ALLEGED PLOT TO BE A FABRICATION. THIS INFORMATION WAS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU IN DALLAS REPORT OF SA RICHARD G. SULLIVAN, DATED FEBRUARY 12, 1964, UNDER CAPTION "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA", BUFILE 105-82555.

END

BT

FBI

Date: 8/18/76

PLAINTEXT

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (89-23) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO

-GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Springfield teletype to the Bureau dated 8/17/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one Xerox copy of a letter addressed to Mr. TRAPNELL dated 8/9/76, signed by [redacted] 1 Xerox copy of a letter addressed to Mr. [redacted] dated 8/12/76, signed by GARRETT B. TRAPNELL and one Xerox copy of the envelope in which this letter was mailed to Mr. [redacted]

ENCLOSURE ST-105

2 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
1 - Springfield (89-23)

*ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ES/bbs
(3)

62-109060-7564

24 AUG 20 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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GPO 1975 O - 590-992

August 9, 1976

Dear Mr. Trapnell,

I was delighted to receive your letter this morning expressing willingness to talk with me.

I can think of no way to prove to you that I have never worked for any of the agencies you mentioned so you would have to rely on my word that that is the case. I have spent my entire professional career as a writer except for one year when I worked for a bank and another when I was assistant to the Secretary of Commerce.

I should, however, explain to you in greater detail what I am interested in doing and how it was that I happened on your name.

About two weeks ago, a friend of mine in Chestertown, Maryland mentioned to me that he had heard Bertus Vickers, whom I have since learned you know quite well, mention that you had told him sometime in the late summer of 1963 that you had learned of a plot that would interest him and others. Moreover, he said that the details you gave him corresponddd roughly to what eventually transpired.

Last week, I went to Chestertown and talked to Mr. Vickers myself who confirmed this. His recollection of the conversetion he had had with you was that you had said that some group (and he could not remember what it was, or even whether you had known exactly what it was) in either Louisiana or Cuba was planning an assesination and that it was probable that it would occur in Texas. Mr. Vickers said that then he had asked you to tell your story to the FBI and that you did so -- to two agents from the Dover office, a Mr. Pearthree and another man whose name Vickers could not recall. That is all he told me, and therefore all that I know at the moment.

What interests me is the possibility that what you discovered might be more than is currently known by the public. As you may know, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has recently completed extensive hearings on various aspects of the performance of this country's security agencies. One volume of the published report of those hearings (which were secret) deals specifically with the assassination and the subsequent investigation of the Warren Commission. I have not finished reading that volume, but so far I have found nothing

what you told [illegible]
I have talked briefly on the telephone with two members of the committee staff who profess never to have heard your name. This could mean that for some reason the information you gave was dismissed somewhere along the line as irrelevant, inaccurate or unreliable. But it could also mean that it has been suppressed or simply lost. I don't know, and that of course is one of the things I would like to find out.

My main problem at the moment is that, because I have never paid much attention to all of the rumors and theories that have surfaced over the years regarding the assassination, I am hard put to assess the news value of your story as Vickers related it to me. That problem is, of course, compounded by the fact that I have only Vicker's second hand and very sketchy account of what exactly that story was. And, this being the case, it is hard for me to know at this point what sort of book or magazine potential there might be in all this.

I took the liberty of calling my literary agent and my publisher the other day, and, without mentioning your name, asked their opinion on this point. Without having any idea what your sources were, it was difficult to discuss, but they said essentially this -- that if the information is unique, that is to say it is information that has not as yet surfaced on the public record, it should at the very least make a magazine piece; and that if it is unique and xxxxxxx corroboratable, it could very well be the foundation of a book.

The big problem is going to the latter point -- corroborating what you say. A newspaper would probably go with your story without any backup evidence just on the theory that the fact that you claim to know something xxx news whether it was right or wrong. But a book publisher or a magazine contemplating a lengthy article is going to be much more fussy. They are very chary of hearsay accounts, and will want the protection of having corroboration from other sources. I assume that the sorts of sources from which you must have got such information are not going to leap forward and volunteer themselves. And, to be honest, I am not sure that pursuading them to do so isn't going to prove beyond the ability of anyone not equiped with thumb screws -- certainly beyond the ability of an investigative reporter. But you would be better able to assess that problem than I.

Now you know exactly where I stand. I plan to approach the FBI to see if they will let me look at the record of your conversation with them, but I doubt very much that they are going to be willing to cooperate with me. So everything really depends on what you can and are willing to tell me. As I said in my letter last week, I would be happy to come to Marion to talk with you. But I frankly cannot afford the time and the expense without having a much clearer idea of what exactly I am likely to find out.

If you could tell me a little more than [redacted] could about the substance of the information you have and give me some estimate of how difficult it would be to get corroboration, it would be of great help.

If it would help you in determining whether your information was unique I could get and send you a copy of the Senate report I mentioned earlier.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

P.S. -- What are the regulations there regarding interviews? Time? Tape recorders? etc.

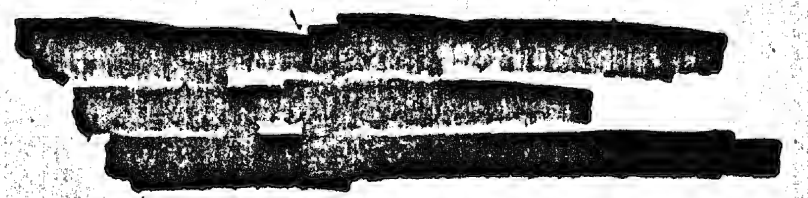
G.B. Trapnell

P. O. BOX 1000

MARION, ILLINOIS 62959

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300





August 12th, 1976

[redacted]

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I've just received your letter dated the 9th, and it comes as no surprise that you responded so quickly. I have anticipated this day for some time now that the Warren Commission and the FBI-CIA have begun to be thoroughly investigated. Before I go into any details, I want you to be aware of the fact that The Company's rebuttal will be that I am a stark raving lunatic and/or a pathological liar. I am neither; nor do I especially desire to lay myself open to some sort of fatal accident or shot-while-attempting-to-escape situation. I didn't come to you-let that be your cornerstone.

In 1961-1962-1963, I was heavily involved in various Cuban Exile Activities both as Amicus Exilus and on the other hand, as a double agent for the Castro government, operating out of Miami, Baltimore, Texas and California. If you recall the futile Alpha 66 raids against foreign shipping in Habana Harbor in 1962-1963 period; I was the individual that dreamed up the brainstorm: not for the benefit of the Exiles or the United States, but rather for the benefit of the Cuban Government and the international embarrassment of the United States. Speedboats with 57 and 75mm rifles on them was my baby. I was in Cuba..a prisoner of Batista's S.I.M. (Servicio Intelligentsia Militar)during the summer of 1958...and again in 1961.

While associated with various Cuban Exile Groups'-Amicus Exilus- operational out of the Miami area...Flagler Street, Southwest Eighth Street, 27th Avenue...I ran across the basic plan to assasinate what I interpreted then as either Robert or John Kennedy.. (There was also talk at that time of kidnapping one of the Kennedys.) This group that I talk about here was a hodge-podge of professional and semi-professional Cubans and U.S. Nationals. The location of this particular group was at approximately Flagler St. and the south-east corner of 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th Streets...It's been so long now and I never went back there so I'm not exactly certain which vertical north-south cross street it was. I listened closely to the details of the plan and, was, to some extent, involved in the actual plotting...enough to believe that these were rather dedicated people. (I was issued at that time one ICKAREV Model 61 semi-automatic rifle, 7.65 caliber...made in the U.S.S.R. which was later confiscated by the U.S. authorities.) The rifle was the Russian answer to the US Garand and where the normal stock would be on this one only a pistol grip existed so that it could be transported in any type of valise or case. When I realized that US professionals -intelligence- were involved in this affair, I disengaged and blew it off. I didn't want my own trip destroyed by some quirk memory or what have you. (There is no doubt at this time that these men were agents of the Central Intelligence Agency, and die-hard Cuban Exiles. I did not have the impression at that time that any mafiosi were involved..at least in the peripheral or actual get-down plans.) The names that I remember now were MARTA, OSWALDO, COWBOY and others but I will not confuse this by adding names that I'm not too sure about. You have to remember that this has been a hell of a long time ago, and as a result of subsequent events, I have always thought it to be in my best interest to forget those events. I've personally been told by CIA and SECRET SERVICE agents...or persons representing themselves as such, that it would be best for me to forget all about those days entirely.

In 1963, I was in the Chestertown area..specifically the Kent County Jail..and I mentioned the story to Sheriff Vickers...not in any details at all...you must realize that once in the hole of the knowledgeable circle, it's a complete paranoia trip in that you don't know at all who you are actually talking to...so you never REALLY say anything irretrievably incriminating; straight out of Kafka, but it's a real emotion.

Yes, a couple of agents came up...I never pay attention to ID's because any real agent can be anything he WANTS to appear to be...so I don't know if they were FBI or Secret Service or from the company? I told them my story including all details and we called it a day. About three weeks later they came back..another team..and this time they had photos of all persons entering and leaving the specific building-one story-

ION

that I had described. In the three week period, they had taken reams of photos;some of which I recognized, and some which were total strangers. One person who was later to become famous to the world as Lee Harvey Oswald was among the photos shown me at this time. After this session was all over, I was shipped to the Clifton T. Perkins State Hospital where an English female doctor threw me into solitary confinement and it was there that on November 23rd, 1963 I learned from the guard that President Kennedy had been shot. Well, my first reaction was that I was in a world of trouble in that I knew too damn much and was extremely vulnerable. Either the same day, or the next day (I don't recall the exact days...its been so damn long.)members of the Secret Service(?) and/or the Bureau came up and ran me through the physical once-over and convinced me that I was "nuts" and did not remember anything that I had said prior to all of the events of the 23rd. I was left with no doubts that I would be "taken care of" in good order if they (FBI? SECRET SERVICE? CIA?) ever heard my name mentioned at all. Of course I agreed that there was nothing to my previous statements and that I was indeed a very sick man etc. etc. ad-nauseam. At this same time, agents of the CIA were doing the "number" on me and my family in that they were taking my wife out to dinner and being very nice to my maternal family in Miami. Also, in spite of the fact that the State Superintendant Doctor of the State Hospital said in a formal report to the court that I was as sane as any normal man- sane and competent- another doctor was mysteriously summoned and, all by his lonesome, filed an un-requested report to the Court there in Kent County: The Court refused to accept its own court-ordered report STATING THAT I WAS SANE, and instead accepted the "strange uncalled" report exonerating my of allresposibility which, by the way, could have gotten me fifteen years in the Maryland State Prison. I was "found" incompetant and returned to the same State Hospital, where, two months later, I was formally released scott-free. You add up two and two and see if you don't get five everytime! C'est la vie. At that time, I had the right juice and in this country, it is the JUICE that counts. I was in prison in Canada and immediately released with an apology after making the right phone call...prison..not jail! That was in 1965 and the US had me flown back to a very private hospital in Miami (where they really do have underground cells-right on the Miami River) so its only a hop-skip-and-jump into a waiting boat for the final trip to anywhere. Yes, the CIA was notorious for high-speed boats on the Miami River. Anyway, because of a technicality in that the two accompanying agents let me sign myself in on a Friday evening-unknowingly- I signed myself OUT the first chance I had...and split the hell out of the state. Wherever I go, there is always the SS checking up on my whereabouts. Right now, here they have on my card a notation that "IN THE EVENT OF TRANSFER NOTIFY THE SECRET SERVICE & CIA" A friend of mine Billy Holloway, worked that area and mentioned it to me. Since all of this is being sent to you en-clair, you can anticipate that half of it is recorded and the proper subsequent action executed. I've had periodic visits by various agents who physically reminded me that I had a duty to myself before anyone or anything else. Tucumcari, N.M. 1965; San Jose (Santa Clara County Jail) 1974-75; and other places...they are all starting to merge now and dates do blur...but with help and previous records, they should all come back. Yes, without question, at least two months before it happened, I reported what I had gathered to be the assasination of either Robert and/or JFK. I think the fact that it was NEVER made public is the most interesting thing of all. In my own mind, I have no doubts that it was covered up and diluted with all the agency's cliche crap: insanity, un-reliability, etc, etc. Now, I have a life sentence and I don't give a bloody hell what they do. I have seen the face of the beast and have come to know his potential well. In visiting, I suggest that you align yourself with press credentials of any sort and call the BUREAU OF PRISONS there in D.C....or better yet; someone there you might have contacts with in their boss: The Justice Department. If you have any Congressional friends, let them push it for you...otherwise you might never get in here(?). Yes, tape-recorders are allowed...but get your ENTRE there so that it will be un-revocable here..compris? I do have the original reports and other papers here that I mention above. One other thing I noticed in all the FBI FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT MATERIAL I have, there is no mention of the Kennedy affair at all.

I find that rather strange in that they did go to Sheriff Vickers in 1972 asking him to state that I was a malingerer...attempting to destroy the defense that they had created for me in the first place. Confusing? You'll get over it.

I don't know if you are aware of it or not, but there is already a book out (* on me; done by Eliot Asinof and published in 2/12/76 by Wm. Morrow of N.Y.C. Have you yet had the opportunity to read it? Very little is mentioned in it about anything to do with the Kennedy's. I was afraid at that time to mention the subject but now that there is an investigation in the works and the chances of getting knocked off are rather slim....I'll fill you in on the details...if we have something going....$$$?

I am under the impression from your letter that you have offered some sort of arrangement financially and I categorically forbid you to reprint, copy, and or record any of this letter for publication without my express and written permission.

I am in total agreement with you that someone in our government is pulling the strings unbeknownst to the people. Paranoia? Hell man, I'm the one who taught the Mexican Laundry Trick to the President of the US and his greasy side-kicks. Not only the CIA and Kennedy: but tricksie-Nixie and BE-BE baby would smoke your rump all to hell. Just handle the responsibility I've dropped in your lap and if they write and tell you that I "took a turn for the worst" light their asses up with a good editorial blast, because I have no intention of dying or getting ill in the near future. (Sickie? Hell yes, it sounds sick; but it is a product attitude of what I've seen and otherwise know about our RED WHITE AND BLUE US of A.)

Life isn't all too bad. I've just received word from Eliot that Paramount has assigned him to write the screen-play for the motion picture...a few beans there. On what you're talking about, I'm free as the wind. Why? Well, can you imagine any writer listening to a guy in the joint claiming to have known about the Kennedy assasination before it happened? I never knew that Vickers was really an un-interested party who would be willing to corroberate my story...without him it is a lot of nonsense...face it. If you ever doo see him again, do me a favor and let him know that I did appreciate him as a real human being...not a bad fellow at all. And, as far as the committee goes, I could really light their fires with dates and witnesses that will INDEPENDENTLY corroberate my story.

I hope that I have been able to insure that you will not be making a futile trip out here? Let me know about it?

Trap

Garrett L. Trapnell
Box 1000, Marion, Il
62959

(*) Book Title: THE FOX IS CRAZY TOO

P.S. If you have the chance, what's the possibilities of sending a copy of your book: "Penguin Contract"

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7565

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES #6

SECTION NO.

187

DOJ

REFERRAL

FD-36 (REV. 2-16-76)

FBI

Date: 8/25/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies and for Dallas two copies of an LHM reflecting interview of [redacted] at Key West, Florida.

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, the following regarding [redacted] is set forth:

On 8/19/76, [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Key West, Florida was contacted and advised he has known [redacted] for 20 years or more and considers him a close friend. [redacted] advised, however, that several years ago [redacted] sustained a broken neck and is currently suffering from high blood pressure and a bad heart. [redacted] stated he feels that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration, and although not intentionally, [redacted] has been known to fabricate stories and tell them because he believes in his own mind that they are true. [redacted] was asked specifically if any Cuban Transport planes could have come into Key West to pick up passengers in late summer of 1962 or 1963 and he stated that to his knowledge they did not as the United States had broken diplomatic

62-109060-7566

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 3)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
2 - Miami
JCV:lsp
(6)

1 REC 104 DE-7

N-16

AUG 28 1976

57 SEP 30 1976

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

GPO : 1975 O - 569-929

relations by that time. [redacted] stated he would not accept any story put forth by [redacted] without hard evidence to substantiate it.

Also on 8/19/76, [redacted] Major, Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Key West, Florida advised in his opinion he has never known [redacted] to tell an outright lie, however, he does feel that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration and making more of an incident than there is to it.

LEAD

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida:

Will interview [redacted] at WTVJ TV regarding his knowledge of [redacted] and the movie film allegedly sent to him by [redacted] in 1962 or 1963.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 89-35

Miami, Florida
August 25, 1976

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following reflects interview of [redacted] at Key West, Florida on August 19, 1976:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62 109060— 7516

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 8/24/76

[redacted] who resides at [redacted] Key West, Florida appeared at the Key West Resident Agency (RA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and furnished the following information to Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and SA [redacted]

[redacted] advised he has recently retired as the Manager of the Key West International Airport at Key West, Florida after 31 years of service. [redacted] advised he is able to recall an incident which occurred in the late summer of 1962 or 1963. The incident involved a group known as "Fair Play For Cuba". This was a group of "Hippie" looking people who were in the Airport most of one whole day waiting for a plane to Cuba. During the course of the day, [redacted] noticed a man at the doors near the boarding gates and engaged him in a casual conversation. During this conversation another man approached and addressed the man talking to - [redacted] as Mr. RUBY and asked whether RUBY had heard from the "Old Bird" yet. RUBY replied that he had not and told the man to go back to the "Fair Play For Cuba" group and wait.

[redacted] later through other conversations he heard, was able to determine that this second man was named LEE OSWALD.

[redacted] advised that at the time these people had no significance to him, but he did recognize the photographs of RUBY and OSWALD when they appeared in the papers after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. FARALDO advised he had not come forth earlier with this information as he was afraid for the safety of himself and his family. [redacted] advised he saw OSWALD get on a C-46 aircraft bearing the emblem CU-T-583.

Interviewed on 8/19/76 at Key West, Florida File # Miami 89-35

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] JCV:lsp Date dictated 8/24/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The letter stood for Cuban Transport. [redacted] advised he did not observe RUBY get on the plane with OSWALD, but assumes he did.

[redacted] claims he took both movie films and still photographs of the group which includes OSWALD and RUBY. [redacted] stated he sent the roll of undeveloped film to the FBI Headquarters in a plain brown envelope with a note inside stating only "Fair Play For Cuba". [redacted] stated he sent the movie film to [redacted] (phonetic), a news reporter for WTVJ Television in Miami, Florida. [redacted] advised he sent both the films on the same day he took them.

[redacted] stated he sent the film to [redacted] because he was at that time a "Stringer" for WTVJ Television in Miami. In this capacity, [redacted] would furnish items of news interest on a commission basis.

[redacted] advised he has furnished all of the above to [redacted] a Staff Investigator for Senator RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., telephone number 202-224-9024. [redacted] advised that within the last three months [redacted] has been to Key West to interview him concerning the above, but to his knowledge nothing is being done about it. [redacted] also stated he has contacted [redacted] about one year ago and again three months ago, but again nothing has been done.

[redacted] advised he is coming forth now because he is getting old and feels the truth should be known as the Warren Commission did not investigate the case thoroughly. [redacted] advised he is not seeking any sort of publicity and in fact has had his houseboat shot at and sunk since bringing up this information to [redacted]

[redacted] advised he is a white male, born [redacted] at Key West, Florida.

In conclusion, [redacted] advised that the manifests which would prove the trip made by OSWALD and RUBY were all removed from the storage rooms of the Airport Terminal Building and are not now available. These documents were removed by the New Airport Manager.

Airtel

9/16/76

To: SACs, Miami (89-35)
Dallas

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. Burton

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Re Mairtel and LHM dated 8/25/76.

A review of Bureau indices reflects that on 5/3/62 a Bureau name check was conducted for another Government agency on [redacted] date of birth [redacted] at Key West, Florida, who was employed as [redacted] Monroe County, Key West, Florida.

[redacted] was interviewed at Key West, Florida, on 6/3/63. This interview is reported in Miami report of SA [redacted] dated 6/3/63 captioned, [redacted] was also interviewed on 10/24/63 at Key West, Florida. This interview is reported in Miami report of SA [redacted] dated 11/6/63 captioned, [redacted]

Regarding film allegedly mailed to FBIHQ, a review of indices failed to locate any reference to receipt of such film. A manual review of [redacted] captioned, [redacted] for the years 1962 and 1963 also failed to reveal any reference to the receipt of the film [redacted] alleges he mailed to FBIHQ.

MAILED 13
SEP 16 1976
FBI

EX-109

REC-37 62-109060-7567

7 SEP 21 1976

LSB:gjw (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

5 SEP 24 1976

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

NOTE: Miami by airtel dated 8/25/76 submitted an LHM reporting results of interview of [redacted] at Key West, Florida. [redacted] advised that in the late Summer of 1962 or 1963, a group of persons known as "Fairplay for Cuba," assembled at the Key West Airport while awaiting the arrival of a Cuban transport aircraft. [redacted] claims that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald were in this group. [redacted] also claims he took both still photographs and movie film of this group. He alleges he mailed the movie film to [redacted] a news reporter in Miami for whom he worked as a "stringer", and he mailed the still film in a plain brown envelope to FBI Headquarters. He stated he included a note in the envelope which stated only "Fairplay for Cuba." Miami is continuing investigation. This advises Miami and Dallas of results of indices search.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

FROM : B. H. Cooke

DATE: 9/15/76

1 - Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ✓
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-72

PURPOSE: To record information regarding Garrett Brock Trapnell in anticipation of possible inquiries relating to information he furnished the FBI in 1963.

SYNOPSIS: [redacted] at the United States Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois, furnished copies of letters from [redacted] to Garrett Brock Trapnell and from Trapnell to [redacted] Trapnell and [redacted] are planning a book or magazine article based upon Trapnell's alleged knowledge of the Kennedy assassination plot which he furnished to the FBI in August of 1963. File review reveals Trapnell is a well-known criminal with numerous arrests including a conviction for aircraft hijacking. In August, 1963, he furnished information relating to an alleged Cuban plot to assassinate Attorney General Robert Kennedy. This information was thoroughly investigated and was determined to be without foundation. Attorney General Kennedy was furnished the results of this investigation. After the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Trapnell changed his previous story to include the name of Oswald. The allegation was again investigated without success and the results were furnished to the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy. Trapnell has been diagnosed as having a mental disorder and he has been incarcerated in several mental institutions as well as serving extended periods in prison. He is currently serving a life sentence for aircraft hijacking at the United States Prison, Marion, Illinois.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

APPROVED:
Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Co ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____

LSB:sas
(9)

REC-72 7568

CONTINUED - OVER

EX-113

SEP 21 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

Memorandum to Mr. Gallagher
Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

DETAILS: On August 13, 1976, [redacted] United States Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois, furnished the Springfield Division a Xerox copy of a letter dated August 9, 1976, from one [redacted] Maryland, to inmate Garrett Brock Trapnell. The letter dealt with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and inquired of Trapnell what additional information he might possess concerning the assassination. The letter also indicated that Trapnell was interviewed by Bureau Agents while incarcerated in Kent County, Maryland, in 1963.

On August 17, 1976, [redacted] at Marion furnished a Xerox copy of an outgoing letter dated August 12, 1976, from Trapnell to [redacted] In this letter Trapnell advised [redacted] that in 1963, he was associated with numerous Cuban exile groups in Miami, Florida, and during this association he came across the basic plans of an assassination attempt on either Robert Kennedy or John F. Kennedy.

The letters indicated that in view of the current congressional interest in alleged Cuban participation in assassination attempts upon United States leaders, Trapnell and [redacted] are exploring the possibility of using the Trapnell information as the basis for a book or magazine article.

[redacted] advised it is his interpretation of Bureau of Prison Correspondence Regulations that his staff can inspect all correspondence except mail from United States Courts, members of Congress or attorneys, for contraband and content, and that questionable letters may be referred to the warden for review. This interpretation is the basis upon which [redacted] made copies of the letters available to the FBI.

Bureau indices contain no reference to [redacted] A review of numerous Bureau files revealed the following information regarding Garrett Brock Trapnell:

CONTINUED - OVER

On August 19, 1963, Trapnell was interviewed, at his request, at the Kent County, Maryland, Jail where he was incarcerated after his arrest on the basis of a warrant issued in Miami, Florida. Trapnell told of information he obtained regarding the planned assassination of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. He advised that in May of 1963, he was contacted by a Cuban revolutionary group in Miami, Florida. This group consisted of Miguel Amador Fuentes, Antonio Ventura Bart, Bart's wife, Cecelia Bart and a Mr. Sousa. This group furnished him with a Russian made rifle and attempted to recruit him for their plot but he refused to take part and left the Miami area. Extensive investigation in Miami failed to identify Trapnell's coconspirators or to locate buildings allegedly used by the conspirators as meeting places. Contact with various exile groups was also unsuccessful in locating anyone who knew Trapnell or the other conspirators. Attorney General Kennedy was furnished the results of this investigation.

Trapnell was reinterviewed at the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital for Mental Defectives at Jessup, Maryland, on November 23, 1963, after he claimed to recognize a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald as one of the four persons he had previously reported as plotting to kill Attorney General Robert Kennedy. He said Oswald was introduced to him by the name Oswaldo. In this interview he named members of the group as Marta (first name unknown), Oswaldo and first name unknown (FNU), last name unknown (LNU). It is noted he had previously named the members of the group as Antonio Ventura Bart, Cecelia Bart, Miguel Amador Fuentes and FNU Sousa. It is further noted that Trapnell claimed to have been in the Army with Miguel Amador Fuentes but a review of Army records failed to show that Fuentes was ever in the Army. Trapnell later admitted the entire story about the alleged plot was a fabrication. The results of this investigation were furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy on January 13, 1964 and March 11, 1964.

Bureau files indicate Trapnell was deported from Cuba where he went after medical discharge from the Army in 1958. In 1961, he was arrested for Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle and Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property and was removed to Miami. In 1962, he was a Selective Service delinquent and was located in the South Florida State Hospital where he was undergoing treatment, study and rehabilitation for mental disorders. In 1970, he was under investigation by Canadian authorities as a suspect in bank robberies in Nova Scotia. In 1971, he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Miami for transporting stolen emeralds into the United States. The charge was dismissed because of subject's insanity at the

 CONTINUED - OVER

time of the crime. In 1972, he was charged with the armed robbery of an American Express Company and coin shops in Southern California. He was next arrested for Theft by Bailee, Unlawful Flight and ITSMV but the United States Attorney declined prosecution because of his mental state and because of other charges filed against him. In 1972, he was charged in Miami with transporting a stolen aircraft from Florida to Haiti. The United States Attorney declined because of prosecution pending on an aircraft hijacking charge. He was arrested in Dallas for posing as a constable and issuing tickets to motorists. He was operating a stolen automobile but the United States Attorney declined prosecution in favor of a local Impersonation charge.

In 1973, he was arrested again in a stolen automobile but the United States Attorney in Los Angeles declined prosecution in favor of local prosecution in Maryland. In 1972, Trapnell and two accomplices committed a $10,000 armed robbery of the SS Princess Louise, a floating restaurant at Terminal Island, California. Trapnell was convicted in New York for the hijacking of a 707 airliner and received concurrent life, 20-year and 10-year sentences. While incarcerated at Leavenworth, Kansas, Trapnell and others formed a plan to free Trapnell from prison by hijacking a helicopter and landing on the prison grounds. The United States Attorney declined prosecution because Trapnell was already serving a life term. In 1974, Trapnell masterminded a plan to kidnap a foreign diplomat and demand $250,000 ransom, his release from prison and asylum in Sweden. He was sentenced to an additional 15 years on this charge. He is currently incarcerated at the United States Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois.

. Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ✓
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

BUST 7-13

EDITORS: NOTE LANGUAGE IN 5TH GRAF

NEW YORK (UPI)--A NIGHT CLUB ENTERTAINER WHO SAID HE ONCE WORKED IN JACK RUBY'S DALLAS NIGHT CLUB, SAYS RUBY AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD WERE ACQUAINTED PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, ACCORDING TO THE SUNDAY NEWS.

THE COPYRIGHTED ARTICLE IDENTIFIED THE ENTERTAINER AS WALKER (WALLY) WESTON, A MASTER OF CEREMONIES AT RUBY'S CARROUSEL NIGHT CLUB IN THE PERIOD SHORTLY BEFORE THE SLAYING OF KENNEDY.

THE ARTICLE QUOTES WESTON AS SAYING THAT ABOUT EIGHT WEEKS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION HE WAS ON STAGE AT THE CAROUSEL WHEN A MAN APPROACHED AND ACCUSED HIM OF BEING A COMMUNIST.

AFTER AN ANGRY EXCHANGE, WESTON JUMPED OFF THE STAGE AND HIT THE MAN WHO FELL BACKWARD IN RUBY'S ARMS.

"JACK GRABBED HIM AND SAID, 'YOU GET OUT OF A PITCH, I TOLD YOU NEVER TO COME IN HERE.' AND THEN WE WRESTLED HIM TO THE FLOOR AND DRAGGED HIM DOWN THE STAIRS OF THE CAROUSEL," THE ARTICLE QUOTED WESTON AS SAYING.

WESTON SAID THAT LATER HE RECOGNIZED NEWSPAPER PHOTOS OF OSWALD AS THE MAN KICKED OUT OF THE NIGHT CLUB BY RUBY.

ACCORDING TO THE NEWS STORY, WESTON SAID A FEW DAYS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION HE WAS QUESTIONED BY DALLAS POLICE AND THE FBI BUT DID NOT MENTION THE NIGHTCLUB INCIDENT BECAUSE HE WASN'T SURE OSWALD WAS THE MAN HE HIT AT THE CAROUSEL.

WESTON SAID THAT LATER HE STUDIED PICTURES OF OSWALD AND BECAME CONVINCED HE WAS THE MAN WHO CAME TO RUBY'S NIGHTCLUB. WESTON SAID HIS OPINION WAS CONFIRMED BY A STRIPPER, KAY [illegible], WHO MET AT THE CLUB AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

KAY TOLD HIM OSWALD WAS "THE SAME GUY THAT YOU PUNCHED THAT NIGHT--AND I DANCED WITH HIM," THE ARTICLE SAID.

DUPLICATE TO B-WIRE

UPI 07-13 04:54 PED

56 OCT 4 1976

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

62-109160

OCT 1 1976

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 9/21/76

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

(OO: DALLAS)

Re Miami airtel to Bureau, 8/25/76.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and for Dallas two copies of LHM captioned and dated as above.

Inasmuch as the Tampa Division is unaware of investigation conducted relating to information contained herein, no leads are being set forth, and are being left to the discretion of the Dallas Division.

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2)(89-431)
1-Tampa
JME:pjl
(5)

REC-86 7569

22 SEP 27 1976

SIX

5015 1976 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 21, 1976
Tampa, Florida

ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Wally Weston, a former Master of Ceremonies at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed recently by Miami, Florida, television newsman Glenn Rinker, and allegedly told Rinker he could establish that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald knew each other before the assasination of President Kennedy and that Kathy Kay, a former stripper at the Carousel Club, could corroborate his story.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Enclosure
62-109060-1569

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 9/13/76

WALLY WESTON, contacted at 631 Lilac Road, Casselberry, Florida, furnished the following information:

He was of the opinion that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD knew each other before the assasination of President KENNEDY and offered the following as the basis for his belief:

Approximately three weeks before the assasination of President KENNEDY, he was performing at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, and at approximately 11:00 PM one evening he observed an individual standing approximately ten feet from JACK RUBY near the back door. At the time he observed this individual, WESTON was standing approximately three feet from the edge of the stage and at this distance could see four or five rows of people sitting in the audience.

Shortly after he observed this individual standing at the back, near the door, he noticed the individual was coming down the aisle toward him. His first thought was that he was aware that the club was full of people and he wondered where the individual was going to sit down. The individual stopped in front of him rather than sitting down, and pointed, believed to be with his left hand, at WESTON, and stated, "I believe you are a Communist". WESTON replied to the effect that such a statement was ridiculous and "I'm an American, why don't you sit down?"

The individual stood there, and WESTON continued with his monologue. In a minute or two; however, he noticed that JACK RUBY was coming down the aisle toward him and at about this time the individual who was still standing in front of the stage again repeated his remark, "I still say you're a Communist".

At this point, WESTON jumped from the stage and the individual swung at him, but missed. WESTON responded by striking the individual on the jaw, knocking him backwards

Interviewed on 9/3/76 at Casselberry, Florida File # Tampa 62-455

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] JMB:pjl Date dictated 9/10/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. 2

into the arms of JACK RUBY, who had come up behind him. At this point he heard RUBY remark to the individual, "You son-of-a-bitch, I told you never to come in here again." RUBY then carried the individual to the stairs and threw him down them.

WESTON resumed his monologue after a brief applause from the audience and continued with the show that evening. After the show was over he apologized to RUBY for having jumped from the stage and struck a customer and RUBY passed it off as if it did not matter, with a remark something to the effect forget it, he wasn't much anyway.

Approximately five days prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, WESTON left the employment at the Carousel Club and went to Oklahoma City, where he was working at the Derby Club. He had returned to Dallas, however, for a visit and was watching television the day that JACK RUBY was televised shooting LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Several days thereafter, exact date unrecalled, Sheriff DECKER called WESTON and said that JACK RUBY wanted to see him.

He visited RUBY as requested and during this interview RUBY asked him to return to the Carousel Club as Master of Ceremonies and also to manage the show.

Things did not go well and approximately three weeks after the shooting of President KENNEDY, the employees were having a meeting as they had not been paid. They were meeting with RALPH (last name unknown), who was a partner in the Carousel Club with JACK RUBY and it was hoped that RALPH would take care of the back pay.

During this meeting he was talking with KATHY KAY in the presence of BILLY WILLIS, a drummer, about JACK RUBY killing LEE HARVEY OSWALD. KAY told him that she had danced with the man who shot President KENNEDY about one month before the shooting, which was about a week before WESTON slugged the customer who called him a Communist. KAY remarked that it was the same man that shot President KENNEDY that she had danced with earlier and that WESTON had slugged.

When KATHY KAY made these remarks, he then realized that he had recognized the man he had hit as being LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the man who allegedly shot President KENNEDY. He had not come to this conclusion prior to this time, although the face had been appearing in his mind over and over, but he could not make the connection.

It is possible that TAMMY TRUE, a stripper at the Carousel Club, and the girl that RALPH (last name unknown), the co-partner of JACK RUBY was dating may have some information. He recalled that TRUE made a remark to the effect that this subject should not be brought up outside of the group and the drummer, BILLY WILLIS, said that he did not want to get involved and the matter was "too deep for him".

He also recalled that approximately three weeks before JACK RUBY was hospitalized following his arrest for shooting LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Sheriff DECKER called him, stating that RUBY wanted to see him. He had visited RUBY on numerous occasions, but responded to this call and visited RUBY in jail.

At this time, RUBY had lost much weight and remarked that his appetite was gone. RUBY also said he felt like he was going to die.

During this interview, RUBY made a remark, exact words unrecalled, but to the effect that now they are going to find out about my trips to Cuba, my trips to New Orleans, and the guns and everything. He asked RUBY what he meant by the remark but RUBY said just forget about it. He did not question RUBY further and there were no other remarks like this made.

During the many years that he was employed by RUBY at the Carousel Club he could only recall three or four times that RUBY was not in the club. This included Saturdays and Sundays, inasmuch as they worked a seven day week. He had no personal knowledge of RUBY making any trips to Cuba or New Orleans and had never heard RUBY speak of trips to Cuba or New Orleans previously, or mention guns in any way.

He has no personal knowledge of RUBY ever having gone to Cuba and could not recall ever hearing RUBY mention OSWALD by name or by reference.

He did not mention the above incidents to anyone during the past thirteen years as he was afraid to do so because of the many things that happened to people who were connected with the assasination of President KENNEDY in and around Dallas. He had also heard that KATHY KAY had disappeared for thirteen years but may have been recently located.

After he read newspaper articles concerning information furnished by one FRANK STURGIS, he contacted Miami, Florida, television newsman GLENN RINKER and offered to relate this information, which he did.

In addition, he furnished a tape to the SCHWIKER Committee on which he recorded the above information, feeling that it was his responsibility to see that this information got into the hands of responsible people.

He does not know of his own personal knowledge whether or not RUBY actually knew OSWALD or whether RUBY actually took trips to Cuba or New Orleans, but would be willing to take a polygraph examination to prove that the information furnished above was true to the best of his knowledge.

Sept. 3, 1976

[redacted]

20015

Dear Mr. Kelley,

This is to request an interview with one of your agents, a Mr. William Jansen, who was assigned to the Dover, Delaware office in about 1962-63. I am interested in an interview he may have conducted with Garrett B. Trapnell on or shortly after August 19, 1963.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

ST-122
REC-9

7570

let rich
9/20/76
LSB cow

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Burton

DE-12 62-107060-751
REC-9 M-24 ST-122

September 20, 1976

1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Long
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Moore
(Attn: Mr. [redacted]

Mr. [redacted]

[redacted]

Dear Mr. [redacted]

I have received your letter of September 3, 1976, in which you express a desire to discuss with Mr. William Jansen an interview that he may have conducted in the State of Delaware in 1962 or 1963.

I must advise you that our personnel are prohibited from discussing the results of interviews or other aspects of their official investigations to unauthorized persons. Should they do so, they would face the possibility of criminal prosecution under the Privacy Act of 1974.

In view of these facts, I am confident you will understand why it will not be possible for Mr. Jansen to discuss with you the matter in which you expressed interest.

MAILED 15
SEP 20 1976
FBI

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

1 - Baltimore (Enclosure - copy of incoming)
1 - Las Vegas (Enclosure - copy of incoming) SEE SAC NOTE PAGE 2

LSB:caw (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

85 OCT 15 1976

GPO : 1976 O - 207-526

Mr. [redacted]

NOTE TO SAC, [redacted] is identified in Bureau indices as an author who has recently been in contact with Garrett Brock Trapnell at Marion, Illinois, Federal Penitentiary. [redacted] and Trapnell are apparently collaborating on a book or magazine article regarding information Trapnell furnished the FBI in August, 1963, about an alleged Cuban plot to assassinate Attorney General Robert Kennedy. After the assassination of John Kennedy, Trapnell changed his story to include Oswald as one of the conspirators. Thorough investigation failed to verify Trapnell's allegation and he later admitted the entire story was a fabrication.. Trapnell has had numerous arrests since 1963, and is presently serving a life sentence for aircraft hijacking. Advise SA William Dean Jansen, currently assigned to your Division of the inquiry of Fowlkes and the contents of the letter responding to his inquiry.

NOTE: Mr. [redacted] in the attached letter requests an interview of William Jansen regarding the interview of Garrett Brock Trapnell by Jansen in 1962 or 1963. [redacted] is identical to a writer who has recently been in contact with Garrett Brock Trapnell at the Federal prison, Marion, Illinois. Information regarding Trapnell and [redacted] was reported in Cooke to Gallagher memorandum dated 9/15/76, a copy of which is attached. FBI personnel records reflect Special Agent William Dean Jansen, EOD 4/16/62, was assigned to Baltimore from July, 1962, until January, 1963. He was then assigned to Dover, Delaware, where he served until September, 1963. He is currently assigned to the [redacted] Division. The answer to [redacted] letter was coordinated with Supervisor [redacted] External Affairs Division.

APPROVED:	Ext. Affairs	Laboratory
Assoc. Dir.	Fin. & Pers.	Legal Coun.
Dep. AD Adm.	Gen. Inv. g/KVJ	Plan. & Eval.
Dep. AD Inv.	Ident.	Rec. Mgmt.
Asst. Dir.:	Inspection	Spec. Inv.
Adm. Serv.	Intell.	Training

FBI

Date: 9/24/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

62-10960-1

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10960)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel dated 7/20/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Dallas two copies of an LHM reflecting investigation conducted at Houston, Texas, concerning an anonymous letter received earlier at the Bureau.

Investigation set forth in the LHM was conducted by SA FRANK E. ROOKS, JR.

A recent telephone call was received at the Houston Office from a female identifying herself as [redacted] who alleged to be a close friend to EVA GRANT, sister to JACK RUBY; and she stated she had information which might be of some interest to the FBI. She is a housewife in Houston and does not care to involve her family, and arrangements are being made to interview her at some appropriate time. If it is determined this individual is possibly the writer of the anonymous letter, the Bureau and Dallas will be promptly advised.

1-T
(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
2 - Houston
FER/swb
(6)

ENCLOSURE

1-CD/GCS
1-T
10/4/76
LB/hs

REC-29 62-10960-7571

EX-113

17 SEP 29 1976

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

54 OCT 12 1976

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

September 24, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted at Houston, Texas, following the receipt of an anonymous letter at FBI Headquarters in July, 1976, which alleged a connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald before Oswald was killed.

On July 25, 1976, Deputy Chief [redacted] Houston, Texas, Police Department, advised he recalled the Epson Downs Drive-In Theater on Jensen Drive, and this theater was torn down about fifteen years ago, and a night club was located on this spot for several years thereafter. He could not recall specifically who owned the club but said he would make some inquiry and would advise.

On August 11, 1976, Deputy Chief [redacted] stated a former Houston police lieutenant named [redacted] had left the police department in about 1960 and had married a woman with the last name of [redacted] and this woman owned the property in question in addition to a considerable amount of other property in the same area. She had a son named [redacted] who operated the Raven Club which was a "strip joint" located on the site of the former drive-in theater.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

He said he did not know [redacted] personally and had no idea concerning his present whereabouts. He stated both [redacted] and his wife are now deceased.

Inquiry among police officers who were active in vice investigations during the period around 1963 were contacted, and it was determined a [redacted] was the principal agent for women who worked as strippers in the Houston area, and [redacted] has been deceased for about seven years.

On August 21, 1976, Mr. [redacted], who is presently the largest booking agent for strippers in the Houston area and who inherited the business left by [redacted], advised he did not recognize any stripper who was working in the Houston area based on information set forth in the anonymous letter. He said he had never heard of a stripper known as Baby Doll Holly.

Reference to available sources in the Houston area such as city directories and telephone directories did not identify any [redacted] who, upon contact, was identical with the individual previously mentioned by Deputy Chief [redacted]

On September 21, 1976, Mr. [redacted], retired Houston police officer, advised he recalled the old Raven Club on Jensen, and this was operated by one [redacted] who is now deceased. He said the Raven Club has been torn down for a number of years, and he did not recall anyone associated with the club other than [redacted]

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-105060

SERIAL NO. 7572

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

187

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7573

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

187

DOJ

REFERRAL

[redacted]
White Plains, N. C. 27031
September 21, 1976

Gentlemen:

I understand a new investigation will be made of the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King. I am not familiar with the events surrounding Mr. King's death, but I do have some opinions about the death of the President, which I hope will be helpful to you in this investigation.

It may prove interesting to ascertain the subject of loyalty for Bobby Baker at the time of JFK's death. No doubt you are aware that Baker was one of Lyndon Johnson's campaign managers for the South, at the time when JFK and Johnson were vying for the presidential nomination of their party. There should be a multitude of people who would testify to the ruthlessness of both Johnson and Baker.

You may wish to check into the business associations of Baker and Jack Ruby. I believe they both owned establishments named "The Carousel", in different locations, of course. It is my deduction that Oswald was a fanatic, a loner, a pawn, so to speak. He was probably "psyched up" to murder and did not want monetary recompense for his "heroic" deed. When Oswald was captured, the chance of his boasting about what he had done was too great. He, therefore, had to be eliminated. Jack Ruby donated the remainder of his life, which was to be short anyway, due to terminal cancer. The end result, and the desired result, was that Lyndon Johnson became president of the United States.

7574

I hope the above will be of some use to you. I must ask that you do not use my name, for any reason. I understand a girlfriend of Bobby Baker's had an "accident" in a small plane because she knew and told too much. I would not wish my family to be so endangered.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

FILE

5 5 OCT 22 1976

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : MR. BASSETT

DATE: 9/23/76

FROM : J. A. CONLEY

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
(VISIT OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD TO DALLAS OFFICE)

At the inception of this inquiry, Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin, retired SAC of the Dallas Office, came to Washington, D. C., wherein he dictated the attached two statements on 7/8/75.

RECOMMENDED ACTION

None . . . . for file.

Enclosures (2) ENCLOSURE

JAC:bhg
(2)

ST 109

REC-87 [redacted] 7574X

18 NOV 18 1976

7 DEC 1 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

With respect to the information that either some 7 or several days before the assassination Lee Harvey Oswald came to the Dallas Office of the FBI and was mad because the FBI had his wife Marina under surveillance. He supposedly wanted Agent James P. Hosty to quit harassing Marina. He also supposedly made a threat against Hosty and left a threatening letter. I certainly have no knowledge whatsoever of Lee Harvey Oswald ever coming to the Dallas Office, have no knowledge of any letter he may have left, or the fact the letter may have been destroyed after the assassination. In this connection I do seem to remember that after the assassination some attendant in the garage which was immediately adjacent to the Dallas Office at that time reportedly had seen Oswald in the garage possibly driving a car. I am certain that this incident was checked out because I do recall that while Oswald was reported to have been seen driving a car on a number of occasions it was actually almost conclusively determined that he did not even drive. I believe that this instance would have been included in a report which has gone to the Warren Commission. There were numerous wild allegations made concerning Oswald's connection with the FBI and one in particular that surfaced on a number of occasions was that he was an informant of the FBI. I recall that an article written by Lonnie Hudgins at that time a reporter for a Houston paper, claimed that Oswald was rumored to be an informant of the FBI, that he allegedly had in his notebook Agent Hosty's name and the office telephone number of the FBI, as well as the license number of the car driven by Hosty.

Hosty was, of course, questioned and I am certain that this was part of his testimony before the Warren Commission and he denied ever having seen Oswald prior to the afternoon of the assassination. Extensive investigation was conducted and it was definite that Hosty had found out that Oswald was employed in the School Book Depository Building and had given an address out in Irving, Texas. Hosty had gone out and attempted to verify Oswald's address. He had interviewed a Mrs. Payne at whose residence Marina Oswald was living at the time. Mrs. Payne stated that Oswald was rooming in Dallas Monday through Thursday but she did not know his address. Hosty did leave his telephone number and name with Mrs. Payne and I think she was supposed to contact him when she determined Oswald's address. As the car was driving off, Marina took down the license number. As I recall she got one of the numbers wrong. This explained Hosty's name being in the address book.

As I recall, further evidence showing that Hosty did not know Oswald or Oswald know Hosty, on the afternoon after the assassination Hosty went to the Police Department and was introduced as being Hosty of the FBI. Oswald is supposed to have said, 'Oh, so you are Hosty."

I desire to make this observation -- while I am certain we would have included his visit to the office under our attempting to show his almost hourly activities during the period before the assassination the real threat here seems to have been made against Agent Hosty and allegedly the letter was the same. There would have been no dissemination or need to disseminate this information to Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department because it would appear to be strictly a threatened assault against an Agent which matter would ordinarily have been opened and presented to the appropriate U. S. Attorney.

Dictated by Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin
to me on 7/8/75.

[redacted]

With regard to the second episode mentioned I do recall that sometime Saturday night, possibly shortly before midnight, a telephone call was received at the switchboard of the Dallas Office. The operator taking the call reported that he heard music I think in the background, that some male individual said that we are going to kill Oswald at the time he is moved on Sunday. This information was relayed to me at home (which was approximately 11 PM as I recall and the first time I had been home since the assassination occurred). The supervisor relaying the information was told to contact Chief of Police Curry immediately. He later called me back and stated he couldn't get anyone to answer at Curry's home as apparently the phone was off the hook. I came back to the Dallas Office again and attempted on numerous occasions to contact Curry. Finally early Sunday morning I talked to the Deputy Chief of Police Charles Batchelor, now deceased, and as I recall he went out to Curry's home and insisted that he talk to me. I then relayed the information to him concerning the threat. He assured me that all possible precautions had been taken -- and that they were going to have two armored cars. He would be placed in one and the other one would be used for diversionary car. On that morning however, when they brought the armored cars to the Police Department they found they were too tall or too high to get down the ramps and this, of course, resulted in change of plans and a delay.

I am certain that this matter was reported in the Oswald case with the exact time, etc., that I talked to Curry.

Dictated by Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin to me on 7/8/75.

[redacted]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7575

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

187

CIA & DOJ

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7576

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

187

DOJ

REFERRAL

[redacted]
Dearborn, Michigan 48121
October 2, 1976

John F. Kennedy

Clarence Kelly
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue North West
Washington, District of Columbia, 20535

Dear Mr. Kelly:

I am a senior in high school and I am doing a 140 hour Independent Study Government project on the Assassination of President John Kennedy.

This is going to be an interview by mail. I have included some questions with this letter that I would like you to answer to the best of ability.

All your answers will be greatly appreiciated.

P.S. I have just heard that you were married, Congradulations.

REC-23 62-109060-7577

Sincerly yours,

[redacted]

EXP-PROC

30

ST-108

24 OCT 15 1976

ucl
10-12-76

Here are the questions that I have enclosed with the letter please answer these questions honestly and in your opinion only.

Thank you.

[redacted]

1. I know that the case of President Kennedy will be opened soon, but could you give me an approximate date as to when it will be opened?

2. It is rumored that the F.B.I. was personally involved with the Assassin-tic Is this true?

3. In your personal opinion do you think that Lee Harvey Oswald killed Presid Kennedy? If not who do think did and why?

4. Do you think that any other government agency had anything to do with the event? If so who? And if not who did?

ST-108

REC-23 62-109060-7577

DE-28

V-10

October 12, 1976

[redacted]
Muskegon, Michigan 49441

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 2, 1976, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write me.

With regard to your first question, in September, 1976, the U. S. House of Representatives created a Select Committee to investigate the circumstances of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. That committee is presently in the preliminary stages of initiating its inquiry.

With respect to the remaining questions you have posed, the results of the FBI's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy were accurately reported to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, which was headed by the late Chief Justice Earl Warren. From time to time, questions have been raised by individuals and organizations concerning various aspects of this case. These have been thoroughly considered by the FBI; and no evidence has been developed that this crime was planned or carried out by anyone other than Lee Harvey Oswald. I can assure you that the FBI was in no way involved with the assassination of President Kennedy.

I hope this response to your questions proves helpful in your school study project.

MAILED 10
OCT 12 1976
FBI

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enclosure
Attention: W. E. Nettles
NOTE: [redacted] not identifiable in Bufiles.
JVA:slr (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELEPTYPE UNIT ☐

2156 OCT 26 1976

APPROVED:
Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Insp. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___

GPO : 1976 O - 207-826

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 2528

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

187

CIA & DOJ

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7579

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

187

DOJ * CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7580

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 30

SECTION NO.
187

DOJ

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7581

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

187

DOJ

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

TO : FILE

DATE: 10/7/76

FROM : J. A. CONLEY

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

In connection with the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald and the note left at the Dallas Office prior to 11/22/63, testimony was given by current and former Bureau employees before the Committee on the Judiciary 12/11 and 12/75. A transcript of the hearings is attached as well as a statement given by Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams before the same Committee on 10/21/75.

Enclosures

JAC:jmh
(2)

4 ENCLOSURE

"SPECIAL INQUIRY OFFICER" ROOM

ST 109

REC-87 7582

18 NOV 18 1976

7 DEC 1 1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC AFTER 7582

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1.

SECTION NO.

187

DOJ

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 11/9/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1166)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

Re Memphis telephone calls to Bureau 11/8/76 and 11/9/76; Memphis telephone call to SA ROBERT G. GEMBERLING, 11/9/76, Dallas Division.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of LHM setting forth information furnished by Mr. [redacted] to the Memphis Office of the FBI, and one xerox copy of sketch of apartment layout where OSWALD allegedly resided on Diceman Street in March, 1963.

Enclosed for Dallas Division are two copies of above LHM, one original of sketch; original of 8-page handwritten memorandum furnished by [redacted] and original Doyle brand Dallas map reportedly used by [redacted] to locate Diceman Street address in Dallas.

For information of the Bureau and Dallas, Mr. [redacted] personally appeared at the Memphis Office of the FBI 10/28/76 claiming he had information indicating that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had contact by mail with one JAKE RUBENSTEIN, aka JACK RUBY in March of 1963, seven months prior to the assassination. Mr. [redacted] furnished a

(2) Bureau (Encs.7) ENCLOSURE
2-Dallas (Encs.5)(89-69)
1-Memphis
EFP:bc
(5)

REC-86 62-109060-7583
1-CD
0-60
11-14-76
LSB/dhp
EX-113

NOV 12 1976

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JAN 5 1977

GPO: 1975 O - 569-929

handwritten account of the events as he recalled them as well as a Dallas map which he used at the time in 1963 to locate the OSWALD residence and a map of the apartment complex where he learned OSWALD lived on Diceman Street. [redacted] noted there are two Diceman Streets on the Dallas map and he was unable to recall which of the two was the Diceman Street where he observed the name OSWALD on an apartment mail box.

LEAD:

DALLAS DIVISION

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will immediately review all city directories, telephone books and other public source material covering period of March, 1963 in an attempt to isolate an OSWALD on one of two Diceman Streets.

2) Will conduct other logical investigation to resolve allegations of Mr. [redacted] and will evaluate results.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
November 9, 1976

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
November 22, 1963

On October 28, 1976, Mr. [redacted] visited the Memphis Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-75 \3

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/3/76

1

Mr. [redacted] personally visited the Memphis Office of the FBI and furnished the following information: [redacted] TX.

He advised that he is the owner of [redacted] Architects, P. C., [redacted], Memphis, telephone number [redacted], and that he resides at [redacted] Memphis, TN. telephone number [redacted]. He advised he has been a self-employed architect since 1948 and that he remembers on one occasion in March, 1963, he flew to Austin, Texas, to look over a plan for a new building on the University of Texas campus and that following his survey he rented an automobile in Austin and drove to his former hometown Brownwood, Texas, to visit relatives and then drove to Ft. Worth, Texas, to visit his first cousin [redacted], a prominent attorney in that city. He stated that his airplane reservations were for the following afternoon, and he drove to Dallas and checked into the Adolphus Hotel. He advised that after finishing a late dinner he walked across the street to a night club called the Carrousel Club to have a nightcap before going to bed. He said he entered the club and went up the stairs but was stopped at the top by a stocky, heavy set man who told him they were closing up because the Dallas blue laws would not allow them to stay open past midnight. He advised the next morning after breakfast he stepped across the street to the entrance of the Carrousel Club and paused for a moment to look at the pictures of the striptease dancers. He said as he was standing there looking in the window, a man crowded between him and the display case and as he turned to leave the man accidentally knocked some mail out of the mail box that had been stuffed into the Carrousel Club mail box. He stated he stopped and picked up the mail scattered across the entryway to replace it in the box and when he did so, he noticed there were three letters all in cheap looking envelopes and all three were addressed to JAKE RUBENSTEIN, c/o Carrousel Club, and that the return addresses on the envelopes were what he believed to be those of girls. He said two letters bore a return address for Ft. Worth but the third letter had a return address for a LEE OSWALD at a certain address on Diceman. He said he remembered the name LEE OSWALD as he had a close friend who was a former member

Interviewed on 10/28/76 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1166

by [redacted]:mrp Date dictated 10/28/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI/DOJ

of the Board of Education in Memphis, one FELIX OSWALT. He assumed the LEE was the name of a girl and remembered the address and having several hours to kill before plane time he drove out through the city and ran across Diceman Street and decided to look this girl up. He said when he stopped at the address, he got out and looked at the mail box and saw on the mail box of one of the apartments that the name was not LEE OSWALD but LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he thereby believed this individual to be a man.

He advised that this incident was brought to mind strongly when he first read of the assassination of President KENNEDY in November, 1963, and he well remembered the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having been the party on the mail box at the Diceman Street apartment. He advised he waited for years for investigation to reveal a former address of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Diceman Street but stated he has read the Warren Report from cover to cover and nowhere did he find the Diceman Street address listed as a former address for LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised he failed to come forward to reveal this information all these years because of his embarrassment in admitting that he had attempted to make contact with this person whom he thought to be a female back in March, 1963. He stated he has since revealed this incident to his wife and that his wife has urged him to come forward with the information in the hope it may lead to valuable information indicating a positive link between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY, whose true name is JAKE RUBENSTEIN.

Mr. MC GOWN furnished a handwritten, eight page memorandum on notebook paper which he stated was a running log of his recollection relating to this particular event. This memorandum reads as follows:

VIP

Since there seems to be a continuous effort by many to reopen the investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy and Since the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, to his killer, Jack Ruby — I submit the following information:

On March 29, 1963 (Friday) I was in Ft. Worth Texas at the home of my cousin [redacted]. I had driven a rental car from Austin Texas through my old home town of Brownwood, Texas arriving in Fort Worth late afternoon. This was a ... fine day trip and after having the evening meal with [redacted] we returned to his home whereupon I called my wife to wish her a happy birthday. All of this detail is merely to establish my certainty

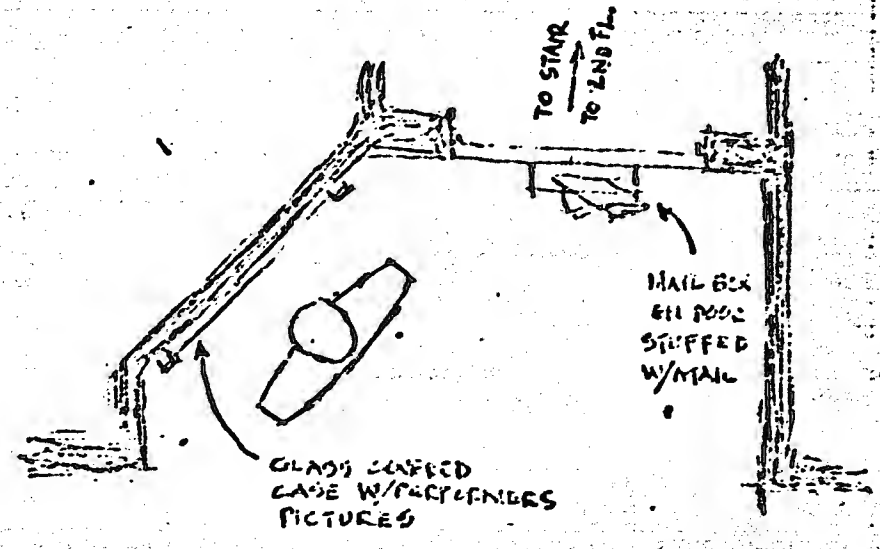
VIP

of the dates of the following events.
After a brief visit with [redacted]
I left to drive on over to Dallas
so that I would be close to the
airport to return to Memphis
the next day. By the time that
I had checked in the Adolphus
Hotel it was almost midnight.
I went down to the main street
in front of the hotel for a night
cap and directly across the street
was the Carousel night club.
I entered and went up the stairs
to the club on the second floor
but was stopped at the top by
a heavy set man who told me
they were closing up because
Dallas "blue laws" would not allow
them to stay open past midnight.

5

VIP

That finished the night for me but after breakfast the next morning I stepped across the street at entrance to the Carousel to take a look at the exhibit of pictures of the strip-tease dancers.:



PLAN OF CARROUSEL ENTRANCE

As I was standing there looking at the display case a man

VIP

crowded in between me and the display case - apparently to see what I was looking at. As he moved on around to leave, he accidently knocked all of the mail out of the mail box that was on the door. The mail that was scattered over the floor of the entry was a couple of magazines, a few large pieces of mail and three letters of the same size envelopes - (cheap, probably 6½" x 3" with return address lines) all addressed to same person:- "Jake Rubenstein" - all of the senders appeared to be girls names - two of the letters return addresses were in Fort Worth. But the other

7

VIP

was from a Dallas address.
The Dallas letter interested me
or rather caught my eye because
the name read Lee Oswald
and I had a friend in
Memphis with the same
last name. The thought
occurred to me that these
letters were applicants for
performers in the Carousel
and that Jake Rubenstein
was the manager who turned
me away the night before.
I made a mental note of
the street address which
was ---- ~~Decatur~~ Riceman Street.
I do not remember the
number. I do not believe

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

VIP

that at that moment I definitely planned to go to that address but I wanted to sight-see some of Dallas as my flight time was mid-afternoon. After driving about for sometime and studying the city maps I found I was very close to Elsbeth ~~Marsland~~ Street. I thought I might drop by and see if Lee Oswald was related to my friend and also see if she was an applicant for a performing striptease artist. I found the address which was a typical newly constructed apartment, having

VIP

entrances along one side, with a balcony walk for the second floor. The mail box directory was close to the street and when I found the Oswald box I discovered the name Harvey was included - so, I had misinterpreted the name on the letter as being female - I left immediately and did not attempt to make a call. In researching some of the detailed articles of investigation on this man - none have ever indicated that he lived on ~~Beckman~~ Beckham Street or had any connection with Jack Ruby (Jake Rubenstein).

7.

VIP

However, I am certain that this latter incident definitely links these men in some manner.



August 3, 1976

Mr. [redacted] further furnished a Doyle's Jiffy brand map of the City of Dallas in which he noted there are two Diceman Streets and is not sure on which street he found the apartments described but he remembers at that time it was on a dead end street and that the apartments were in a very prestigious neighborhood.

Mr. [redacted] further furnished a hand drawn diagram of the apartments where he located the OSWALD address on Diceman Street depicting the layout of the two apartment buildings and the mail box which bore the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. [redacted] advised he is a white male, born [redacted] 1907, in Caldwell, Texas.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNLEC after 7583

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

187

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 11/23/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: MECHANICAL SECTION,
LABORATORY BRANCH

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 23, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans airtel and LHM dated 11/23/76.

Enclosed for the Mechanical Section, Laboratory Branch, is one roll of Kodak TRI-X PAN black and white film, ASA 400, with several exposures at different settings.

REQUEST OF THE MECHANICAL SECTION, LABORATORY BRANCH:

Mechanical Section is requested to develop the enclosed film and furnish two prints of each negative to the substantive desk and to New Orleans.

FBIHQ note that referenced New Orleans airtel and LHM describe the relevance of these photographs.

ENC: Ref to New Orleans 62-109060 dated 12-3-76 Ltr

NOT RECORDED
12-76
5 NOV 26 1976

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
CHA:pd
(4)

1969

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 11/18/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Memphis airtel to Bureau, dated November 9, 1976.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for Memphis one copy of a LHM, reflecting investigation at Dallas, Texas, concerning allegations by [redacted] to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided on Diceman Street in Dallas, Texas in March, 1963 and was in contact by mail with one JAKE RUBENSTEIN, also known as JACK RUBY.

UACB no further investigation concerning MC GOWN's allegations will be conducted.

1-CO
0-60
11-29-76
LSB/dhp.

ENCLOSURE
V-33

REC. 13
DE-41
62-109060-7584
NOV 26 1976

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Memphis (44-1166) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
RPG:mhb
(5)

8K 1 m.
4436

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 21 1976

GPO : 1975 O - 590-902

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
November 18, 1976

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The following information supplements that contained in Letterhead Memorandum dated November 9, 1976 at Memphis, Tennessee, wherein it was alleged by [redacted] that Lee Harvey Oswald resided on Diceman Street in Dallas, Texas in March, 1963 and was in contact by mail with one Jake Rubenstein, also known as Jack Ruby.

Previous investigation has reflected on page 549 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963 at Dallas, Texas under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption that Oswald resided at Apartment 2, 604 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas, from November 3, 1962 to March 2, 1963 according to Mrs. M. F. Tobias, 602 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas; and at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas, Texas from March 2, 1963 to April 24, 1963 according to M. W. George, 6769 Iverness, Dallas, Texas and Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. It was on April 24, 1963 that Oswald left Dallas to go to New Orleans, Louisiana by bus according to Mrs. Paine.

On pages 190 to 247 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated May 28, 1964 at Dallas, Texas under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption, there is

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62-109060-15[illegible]

[illegible]DISURE

reflected results of investigation conducted concerning all individuals listed under the surname Oswald in the 1963 Polk's Greater Dallas City Directory, and no individuals by the name Oswald were shown as residing on Dicoman Street at that time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/18/76

The 1963 Dallas City Directory reflects a Diceman Avenue with street numbers from 1106 to 1543. The address of 1106 Diceman Avenue is reflected as being the location of the Cedar Crest Apartments. No other apartments are listed on this street. The 1962, 1963 and 1964 Dallas City Directories do not reflect anyone by the name of OSWALD or any similar sounding name residing on Diceman Avenue.

The 1963 Dallas City Directory reflects a Diceman Drive with street numbers from 8603 to 9115. No apartments are reflected on this street. The 1962, 1963 and 1964 Dallas City Directories do not reflect anyone by the name OSWALD or any similar sounding name residing on Diceman Drive.

Personal observation of Diceman Drive reflects it runs from the 1600 block of Lakeland Drive Northeast to San Saba. The numbers on Diceman Drive run from 8603 to 9115, and this street does not dead end on either end.

The area is currently composed of single family dwellings on both sides of the street, and there is no indication there were ever any apartments on this street. It appears to be a less than average neighborhood of predominantly Caucasians.

Personal observation of Diceman Avenue reflects it runs south from Cedar Crest Boulevard, starting with number 1106, which is the Cedar Crest Apartments, and continues to number 1429 where it dead ends. There is one other apartment building parallelling Diceman Avenue and numerous other apartment buildings behind the two that parallel Diceman Avenue. There does not appear to have been any other apartment building on Diceman Avenue in the past. The remainder of the street is made up of wooden frame dwellings which are below average in appearance.

Interviewed on 11/12/76 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/mhb Date dictated 11/18/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The address of 1106 Diceman Avenue is a brick apartment building containing apartments on two floors. The second floor has an iron balcony type railing and the building parallels Diceman Avenue. The mail boxes for the apartment building at 1106 Diceman Avenue are located in about the middle of the building facing Diceman Avenue.

Birdsong Street runs in an easterly direction starting at 1106 Diceman and borders numerous wooden frame apartment buildings located on the south side of Birdsong Street. This surrounding area appears to be low class housing at the present time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/18/76

1

[redacted] Rental Manager, General Rental Company, 2514 Birdsong, telephone 948-7117, after being advised of the identity of interviewing Agent, stated 1106 Diceman Avenue was the only two story apartment building on Diceman Avenue in March, 1963. The mail boxes faced Diceman Avenue and were located in about the middle of the apartment building parallelling Diceman Avenue and are still currently in the same location. There are no records going back to 1963 which show tenants in the apartments at 1106 Diceman Avenue at that time, because such records were destroyed in a fire in about 1968. Mr. [redacted] who was not employed at this location in 1963 but was familiar with the area at that time, advised that the apartments at 1106 Diceman Avenue in 1963 were occupied entirely by black people, although some of the wooden frame homes on that street were occupied by Caucasians. He stated Mr. [redacted] General Manager of General Rental Company, would have been connected with the rental of such apartments in 1963.

Interviewed on 11/12/76 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/mhb Date dictated 11/18/76

5

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/12/76

1 [redacted] General Manager, General Partal Company, 2514 Birdsong, telephone 948-7117, after being advised of the identity of the interviewing agent, furnished the following information:

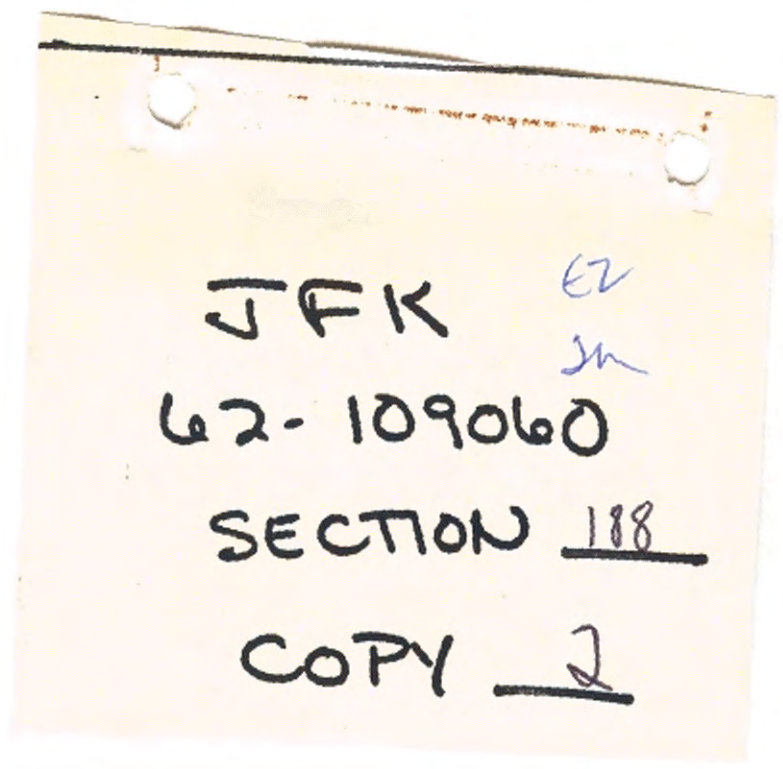
He has been employed by this company since 1958. The apartment building at 1106 Diceman Avenue was originally a 16-unit, two story brick apartment building constructed in about 1959 or 1960. There were no other apartment buildings in this area until after 1963. In April, 1968, a fire destroyed the records of tenants who had resided at the 1106 Diceman Avenue prior to that time. Every tenant of the apartments at 1106 Diceman Avenue was black until approximately 1966. Mr. [redacted] is positive no one by the name of OSWALD was a tenant in any apartments at 1106 Diceman Avenue in 1963. He added that he has seen many photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the alleged assassin of President KENNEDY and if OSWALD had lived at 1106 Diceman Avenue he would have known it. He further remarked that if OSWALD ever lived at 1106 Diceman Avenue he had to be black. He added that any white man living in these apartments in 1963 would have been known to everyone in the neighborhood because it would have been very unusual for a white person to be residing in any of the apartments at that time.

Interviewed on 11/12/76 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. GEIBERLING/abb Date dictated 11/12/76

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6


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 188
COPY 2

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7585

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 11

SECTION NO.

188

CIA

REFERRAL

RREL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7586

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

188

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Becker Office

DATE: 11-18-76

FROM : James J. Rhea Jr. Office

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

The attached memorandum has been received in the Records Section, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Section, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

7- ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
15 NOV 18 1976

FILED

Mr. Gallagher

11/29/76

J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. William L. Bailey

REQUEST TO MAINTAIN PERTINENT
MEMORY - KING FILES IN
ROOM 4436, JEH
CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT

PURPOSE: To request authority to maintain these files relating to the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and John F. Kennedy in Room 4436, JEH, in order to respond to access requests from the House Select Committee on Assassinations as approved by the Office of Legislative Affairs, U. S. Department of Justice.

RECOMMENDATION: That authority be granted to maintain pertinent Kennedy - King files as set out below in Room 4436.

DETAILS: The Congressional Inquiry Unit was formed to respond to the anticipated requests from the House Select Committee on Assassinations. In order to respond expeditiously to these requests and to prepare review material for access to this committee, it is necessary that files pertinent to the inquiries of the House Select Committee be maintained in Room 4436, JEH. These files are identified as follows:

44-38861 Murkin [redacted]

62-109060 Assassinations of JFK - NOT RECORDED
127 DEC 1 1976

62-109090 Liaison with Warren Commission

105-82555 Lee Harvey Oswald [redacted]

The retention of these files would be temporary until such time as the requirements of the House Select Committee are met, at which time the files would be returned to the Records Management Division.

JCL:aas (11)

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2

1 - 44-38861
1 - 62-109060
1 - 62-109090
1 - 105-82555

DUPLICATE

37 DEC 1 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ADDENDUM RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION PFS:dw 11/30/76

The four files mentioned in this memorandum relating to the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and John F. Kennedy consist of a total of 8 file cabinets (5 drawers) and occupy 60 cubic feet. It has been determined that there presently is adequate space in Room 4430 for temporary maintenance of these files as requested.

ART FERRELL

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: WILLIAM LEE REED, Rm. 7088

DATE: 11/12/76

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (89-42)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau is a self-explanatory letter and brochure pertaining to a program to be held at Phoenix, Arizona, on 11/19/76.

Phoenix has been advised by Mr. WILLIAM REED that the Director has also received an invitation to attend the 11/19/76 function at Phoenix.

On 11/12/76, GARY CRANE was advised by ASAC ROGER S. YOUNG that Mr. KELLEY's schedule precluded his attendance at the meeting. An invitation for Phoenix FBI personnel to attend was also politely declined. However, Mr. CRANE was advised that the Phoenix Division would be happy to forward to FBIHQ any material pertaining to captioned matter which Mr. CRANE wished to submit.

For information.

REC-2

ST-113

Sec. B

62-109060

22 NOV 23 1976

2 - Bureau (Enc 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Phoenix

RSY/rfb
(3)

CORRESPONDENCE

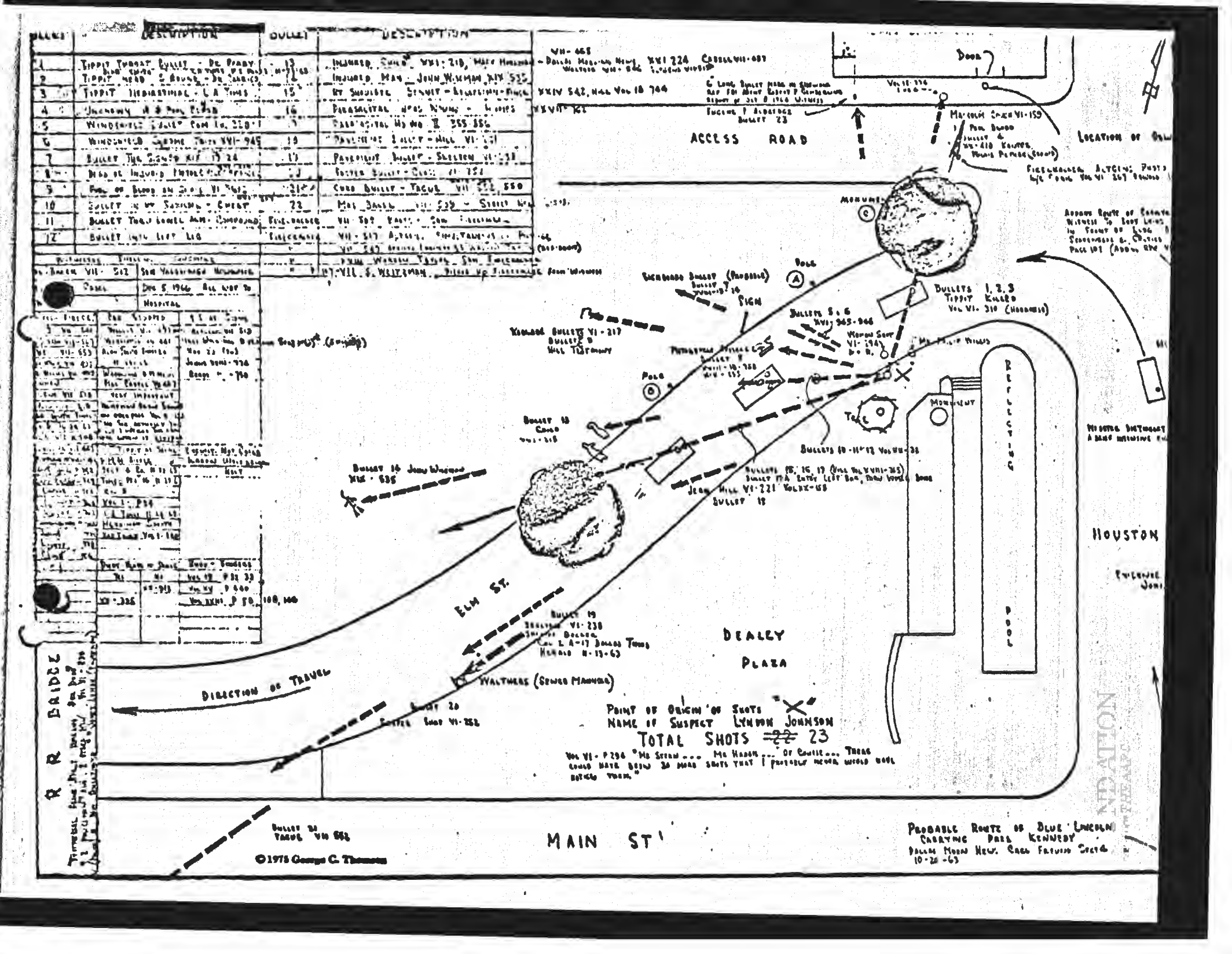
FERRELL

84 DEC 0 1976

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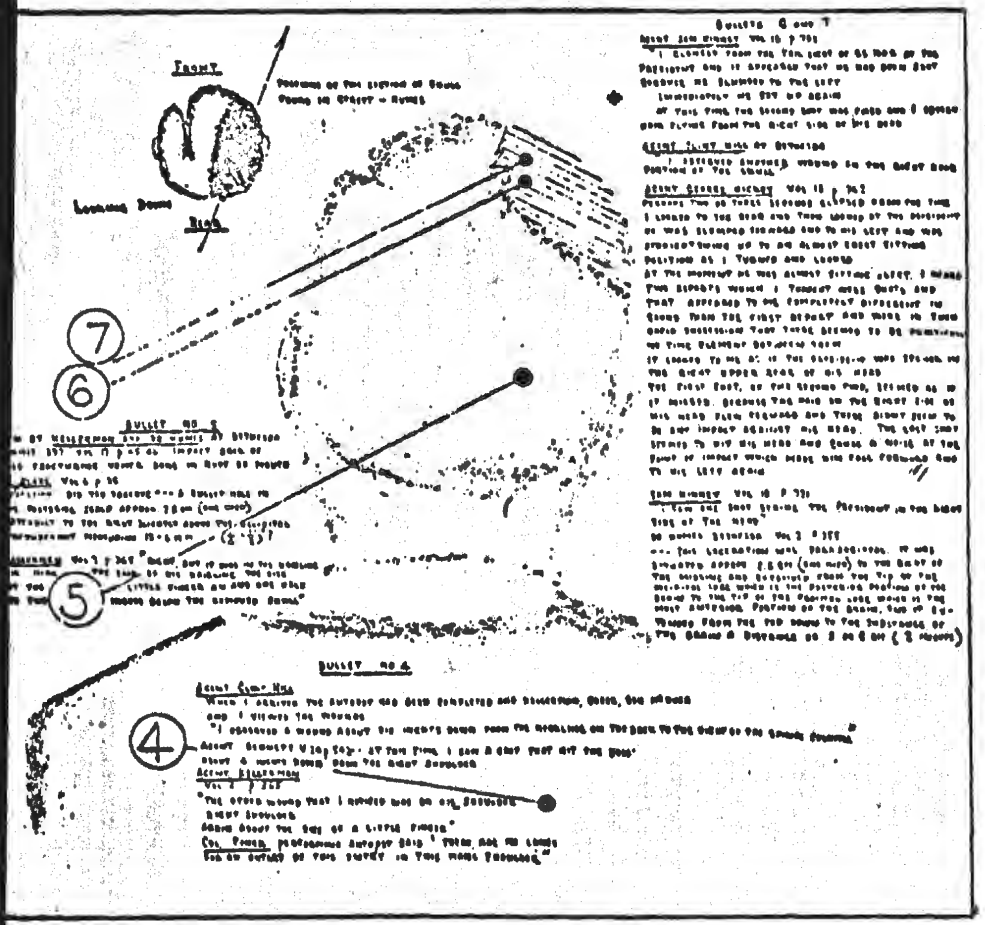
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

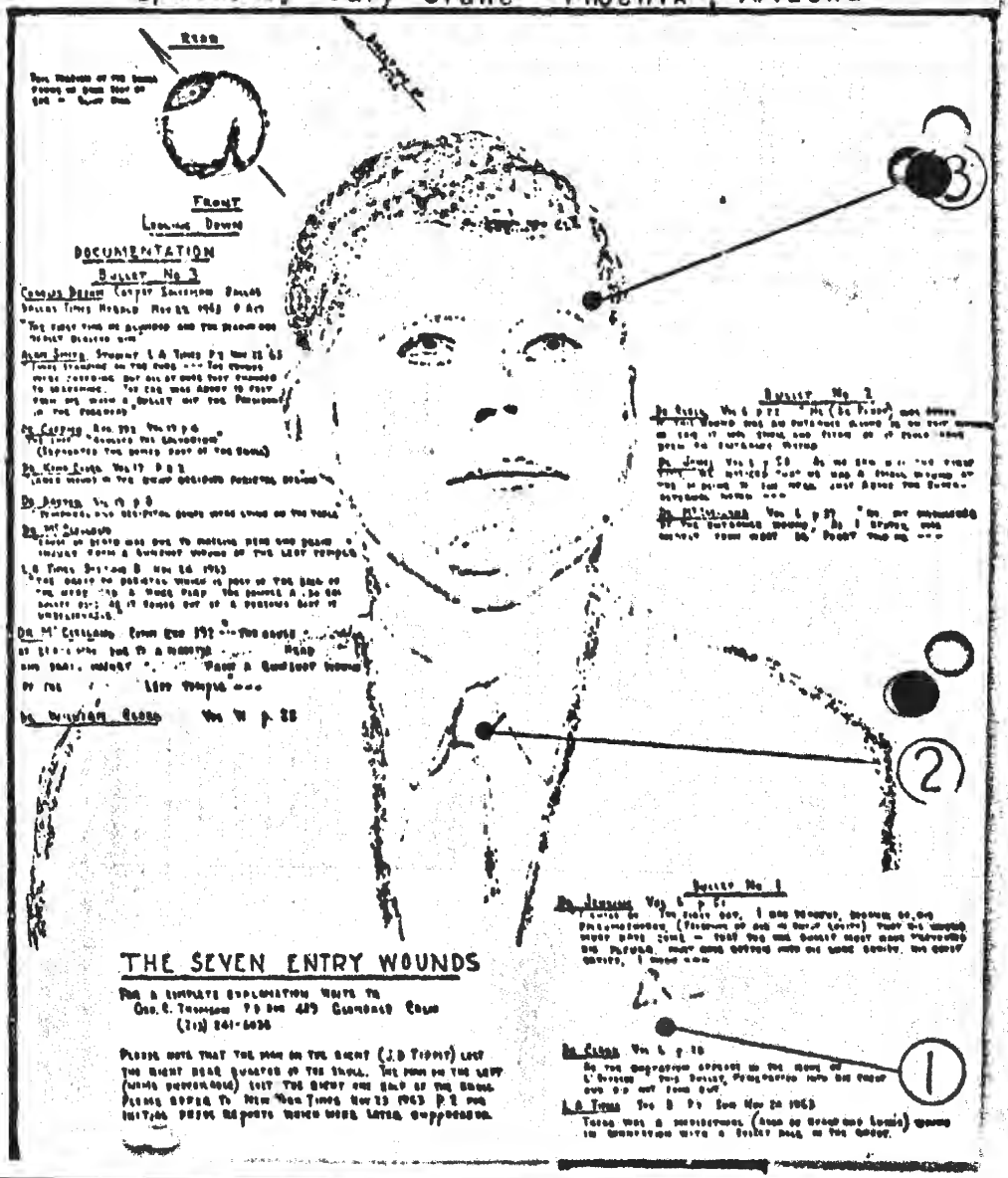
SIX


ACCESS ROAD
Location of Oswald
Monument
Sign
Pole
Bullets 1, 2, 3 Tippit Killed
Bullets 5 & 6
Bullet 18 Connally
Bullets 10-11-12 Volkmann
Bullets 15, 16, 17
Houston
Elm St.
Dealey Plaza
Point of Origin of Shots
Name of Suspect Lyndon Johnson
Total Shots 23
Direction of Travel
Main St.
Probable Route of Blue Lincoln Carrying Pres. Kennedy
© 1975 George C. Thomson

THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CASE

SOUTH PHOENIX ADULT CENTER
212 EAST ALTA VISTA ROAD PHOENIX, ARIZ. 85040
Friday Nov. 19, 1976 1:30 PM To 5:00 PM
Speaker GEORGE C. THOMSON Author of The Quest For Truth
Everyone Welcome. No Charge. Questions Solicited. (213) 241-6035
Sponsored by Gary Crane — Phoenix, Arizona





DALLAS NOV 22, 1963

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
United States Department of Justice
2721 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona

10 November 1976

ATTN: Agent In Charge

DEAR SIR:

You and your entire staff are cordially invited to attend a discussion and visual aides program on the "John F. Kennedy Case", scheduled for the 19th of November 1976, at the South Phoenix Adult Center, between the hours of 1:30 and 5:00 P. M.

It is imperative that the Federal Bureau of Investigation be represented at this meeting. You will be afforded an opportunity to either reinforce our conclusions or to attempt to negate them.

FBI Director, Clarence M. Kelley, has been tendered both a written and news media invitation.

Please inform Mr. George C. Thomson, P. O. Box 489, Glendale, California 91209 (Phone: 1-213-241-6035), of your intentions prior to 17 November 1976, in order that we might arrange for adequate seating.

We will deeply appreciate your participation!

Very truly yours,

GARY CRANE
for
GEORGE C. THOMSON

GC/gc
cc: file
ENCL: (1)

62-1?6?

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/7/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are two sets of three photographs, and for Dallas is one set of three photographs.

These enclosures are photocopies of the photograph displayed to the New Orleans FBI by [redacted] on 11/19/76. [redacted] photograph was taken in 10/59 by a photographer for Bohemia magazine, recording an informal, casual meeting at the Camaguey, Cuba, airport during the organization of a search for CAMILLO CIENFUEGOS. The only persons in the photograph that [redacted] can identify are FIDEL CASTRO (with cigar and beard in left foreground), [redacted] himself in white shirt, tie and sunglasses (on CASTRO's immediate left), and RAOUL CHIVAS (with balding head, glasses, mustache and beard, immediately behind [redacted].

The disembodied face of unknown individual of interest to [redacted] and [redacted] which they may claim is that of CLAY SHAW, is the only male face cut by the right edge of the photograph. That face is not looking toward CASTRO but is facing the camera, and appears to have white hair.

SI 104 ENCLOSURE REC-59 62-109060-7588

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans
CHA:pd
(4)

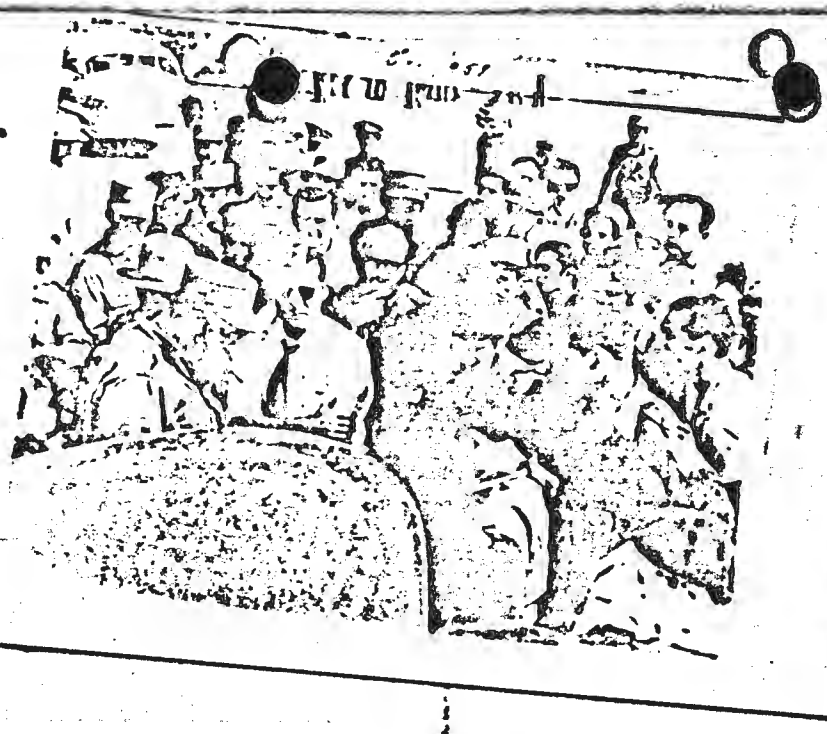
84 DEC 30 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NO 89-69
CHA:pd

These photographs are being furnished to the Bureau and Dallas for information, to accompany New Orleans LHM's of 11/23/76 and 12/3/76, if such are deemed appropriate for dissemination.

Additional copies of these photographs are retained by New Orleans.



11/19/76

Photo of [redacted]

SA [redacted]



FD-534 (Rev. 7-[illegible])

SAC, New Orleans (89-69) December 1, 1976

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 23, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Reference is made to your communication dated 11/23/76 transmitting
☐ negative(s) ☒ film ☐ photograph(s) ☐ document(s) ☐
pertaining to the above-captioned matter.

In accordance with your request ☒ film has been developed
☒ enlargement(s) made
☐ positive copy made
☐ print(s) made
☐ slide(s) made
☐ negative(s) made
☐ Photostats made

The above is ☒ attached
☐ being sent under separate cover, via ☐ registered mail
☐ REA Express

REC-59 62-109060-7589
ST 104

9 DEC 16 [illegible]

MAILED 13
DEC 3 1976
FBI

TAD:kmh Enc. 57
(4)
84 DEC 21 1976 ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7590

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

188

US. DOJ

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/3/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans airtel and LHM, 11/23/76.

Enclosed for FBIHQ are ten, and for Dallas one, copies of an LHM.

See New Orleans airtel and LHM, 9/23/76, and New Orleans airtel 10/29/76 (Attention: Legal Counsel), in case entitled "[redacted] DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, DALLAS, TEXAS: [redacted] - VICTIM; CR: OO: NEW ORLEANS," Bufile [redacted], New Orleans file [redacted]. These communications, and a current LHM being prepared concurrently, detailed nature of [redacted] previous and ongoing civil rights allegations against various Federal agencies, and AUSA ALBERT J. WINTERS, JR.'s opinion that [redacted] is trying to manipulate the FBI and to confuse the arson prosecution of [redacted] by means of his civil rights allegations.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 10)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
5 - New Orleans
(1 - 89-69)
(1 - 65-2319)
(1 - 174-1056)
(1 - 44-5961)
(1 - 44-3768)
CHA:pd
(9)

REC-62 62-109060-7591X

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1-CD
1-GCS ST. 114
0-6 D
ISB/dhp

7 DEC 6 1976

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 DEC - 9 1976

NO 89-69
CHA:pd

Upon receipt of [redacted] photographs of his Spanish news clippings, such will be forwarded to the Photo Operations Unit of the Laboratory Branch for developing and enlarging, to be returned to the substantive desk and New Orleans. Lead to have the Spanish clippings translated, in anticipation of such being presented to a Congressional committee to substantiate [redacted] photograph of his 10/59 Camaguey conference, is left to the discretion of the Bureau.

Bureau and New Orleans are reminded of the instruction in Bureau letter to New Orleans, 2/28/67, entitled [redacted] ORLEANS PARISH, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA," which directed that [redacted] is a person not to be contacted without prior Bureau authority.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 3, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Reference is made to New Orleans Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum dated November 23, 1976, captioned as above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

62-109060-7591 X

NO 89-69
CHA:pd
1

On December 1, 1976, [redacted] telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and spoke to Supervisor [redacted] JR., offering to furnish the FBI Spanish news clippings of the events around October, 1959, in Cuba, in order to substantiate the information he furnished previously regarding the photograph taken by Bohemia magazine of the Camaguey, Cuba, airport conference between [redacted] RAOUL CHIVAS and FIDEL CASTRO. [redacted] suggested that the FBI might want to translate these items.

Supervisor [redacted] recontacted [redacted] at his home telephone, [redacted] agreed to [redacted] suggestion that [redacted] photograph those Spanish news clippings and furnish them to the FBI.

In addition, [redacted] stated that sometime in the previous week [redacted] escorted [redacted] to a building close to the Orleans Parish District Criminal Court at Tulane and Broad Streets in New Orleans, where he was introduced to [redacted] looked at [redacted] photograph taken by Bohemia magazine at the Camaguey airport in October, 1959, and stated that he believed the disembodied face on the right edge of the photograph bore a resemblance to CLAY SHAW. [redacted] repeated to [redacted] what he had previously said to [redacted] that he never met CLAY SHAW and could not say one way or the other if CLAY SHAW was at the Camaguey airport in 1959.

Thereafter [redacted] told both [redacted] and [redacted] that he had visited the FBI and had told the FBI about the photograph in question. He said that he felt the FBI should know about the photograph since the FBI was interested in the investigation of the assassination. [redacted] did not tell either [redacted] or [redacted] that he had informed the FBI of [redacted] intention to alter the photograph by superimposing the head of either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY on this other figure.

Either [redacted] or [redacted] mentioned to [redacted] that he will be subpoenaed in the near future by the investigating committee. [redacted] further mentioned that, in an ongoing law

suit involving [redacted] arising out of his recent prosecution for aggravated arson in state court, he will somehow inject the fact that he has seen a photograph of the Prime Minister of Cuba in proximity to an individual who was involved in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. [redacted] knows of no other details of how [redacted] believes this would have any relevance to his being prosecuted for arson. He added that [redacted] said that such a formal statement would not include the names of either CLAY SHAW or [redacted] In [redacted] mind, this was another indication of how [redacted] is trying to seek publicity.

Also on December 1, 1976, Supervisor [redacted] had telephonic contact with an individual who identified himself as [redacted] telephone [redacted] alleged that his civil rights have been violated by various Federal agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the United States Department of Justice, which he felt had been "indolent" in not sufficiently responding to his past allegations. He stated that frankly he wanted to "stir the waters" in order to get effective action. He said one step he had taken in order to force Federal action was his lengthy conversations with an unnamed United States senator and his staff, wherein [redacted] was promised the opportunity to testify at length before the committee that will reopen the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY. [redacted] said his testimony could discredit Federal agencies, especially the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), showing how the CIA had engineered the assassination of the President. [redacted] said "Are you reading me?"

FOUNDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC. AFTER 7591X

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

188

U.S. DOJ

REFERRAL

UNT
by THE AARC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101 CFR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 12/8/76

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963—
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM; two copies each of the LHM are being furnished to Dallas and Newark. The LHM reflects information furnished by [redacted] Source does not wish to be identified outside the Bureau and will not talk to anyone outside of the Bureau.

The information given by the source is of unknown value and is being furnished to the above offices in the chance that it may have some bearing on captioned case. If information is of value, receiving offices requested to notify Las Vegas. Source is now furnishing this information inasmuch as there has been a renewed interest in the JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY assassination. No leads are being set out by Las Vegas. Leads are being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
2 - Newark (Enc. 2)
1 - Las Vegas
WAS:sra
(6)

SEE 105

REC-60 62-109060-7592

1-cd/6cs
0-6 D
1-6-77
LSG/dhp

V-33

DE-45 EX DEC 16 1976

7 JAN 6 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada
December 8, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Washington, D.C.
Early 1914-1924

The following information was furnished by a confidential source. Source advised that in the Spring of 1964 he was acquainted with a white male, known to him only as Bobby Thompson. Thompson is further described as being 5'11", 190 pounds, receding brown hair, who was in his late forties or early fifties in 1964. Source advised that Thompson worked at Steel Pier in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the Public Relations Department. Thompson's immediate boss was a man by the name of Weinstein (phonetic) or Weinberg (phonetic). At the time Steel Pier was owned by a man, first name unknown, Hammond, Sr. Source believes that the senior Hammond is now dead and that his son, who is, first name unknown, Hammond, Jr., now owns the business.

Source advised that he believes that Bobby Thompson was either involved with, or had some knowledge of the Kennedy assassination. He believes this because on an unknown date in 1964, which was two days after the Beatles played in concert at the convention hall in Atlantic City, New Jersey, Hammond called the source and asked him where Bobby Thompson was. He advised the source that Thompson's car was found at Steel Pier, but Thompson could not be located. On the same day, when the source went to Thompson's motel room, which was located on Atlantic, the first motel on the left from the circle in Atlantic City, New Jersey, he was greeted by two men. These men identified themselves with credentials, but source does not recall which law enforcement agency they were from. These men told the source that they were going to pack up all of Thompson's belongings and take these belongings with them. Thompson had a picture of his wife and sons on the dresser. These men took the picture out of the frame and found three pictures hidden behind the picture of the wife and sons, that were as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be

62-109060-7592

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

1. Picture of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. The picture looked as if it was taken in a bar.

2. Picture of a railroad boxcar with one guy in the boxcar and three standing beside the railroad boxcar.

3. Picture of Ruby shooting Oswald. It looked as if it had been taken from a television screen.

Source said that these two men took all of Thompson's possessions including the pictures. Source advised that he has not heard from Thompson since that time. Source advised that Thompson was a diabetic and had to give himself insulin shots every day and that he wore ace type bandages on both of his legs below his knees.

Source advised that on two occasions when he was alone in Thompson's motel room, a man by the name of Guttierez called for Thompson. Guttierez stated that he was from New Orleans and that Thompson was to call him there. Source advised that on one occasion when Guttierez called, he told the source to have Thompson call Guttierez at the mayor's office in New Orleans.

Source advised that Thompson never confided in him regarding any of his activities outside of his job at Steel Pier, however, on one occasion, approximately a week or two before Thompson disappeared, Thompson asked the source to drive him from Atlantic City, New Jersey, to Washington, D.C. When they got to Washington, D.C., they went to a housing unit which housed nurses, located on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., not too far from the white house. Source advised that when they arrived, Thompson got out of their car and went over to a black Cadillac which was parked nearby. There were three men in the Cadillac. Source could not describe them. Thompson picked up four Howard Johnson paper bags and returned to the sources car. Source advised that he looked into one of the bags and it was filled with $100.00 bills. At that time, source figured that Thompson was scalping Beatle tickets, as he had previously seen Thompson with a large stack of these tickets. When Thompson and the source returned to Atlantic City, source advised that he saw this same stack of tickets, so was not sure why Thompson was carrying all that money.

COPY

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

Source advised that some time ago while he was watching television, some ex-federal investigator was being interviewed and he showed a picture of a man who was supposed to have some knowledge regarding Oswald and the John Fitzgerald Kennedy assassination. Source advised that the picture shown looked like the owner of a laundromat and of John's Used Cars located across from the airport in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Source believes that this owners name may be Spivick.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/23/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 23, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM. Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of the LHM, for information.

Local dissemination of the LHM is being made to ATF, New Orleans in light of their interest in NOVEL.

The Mechanical Section of the Laboratory Branch is being addressed with separate airtel forwarding film, prints of which will be furnished to substantive desks and New Orleans. FBIHQ note that these New Orleans photographs are reproductions of the photograph that [redacted] mentioned in the enclosed LHM, depicting [redacted] FIDEL CASTRO and RAOUL CHIVAS meeting at the Camaguey, Cuba, airport in October, 1959. The face that [redacted] and [redacted] are interested in as possibly being that of CLAY SHAW, is the disembodied face on the right edge of the photograph.

ENCLOSURE; 12/8/76

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1)
5 - New Orleans (1 - 89-69)
(1 - 65-2319)
(1 - 44-5961)
(1 - 174-1056)
(1 - 66-2404)

1-ATF-O.M-1
1-CD
1-GCS
0-6
LJB/dkp

REC-86 62-109060-7593

NOV 26 1976

CHA:pd
(10)

(1cc Congressional Inquiry Unit)

CUBAN Owane NOVEL

Filed as 65-76026

JAN 10 1977

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 FEB 25 1977

Unrecorded Copy Filed In

NO 89-69
CHA:pd

[redacted] white male, born 9/14/20 at Havana, Cuba, entered the United States on 1/4/61 as a Cuban refugee. New Orleans confirms that [redacted] has cooperated infrequently with the FBI in the past, but has not been opened as a symbol source. FBIHQ note [redacted] additional information furnished in New Orleans LHM dated 3/15/68 in the captioned case. In addition, on 11/25/63 and 11/26/63, [redacted] was contacted as one of many Cuban refugees, and he advised that he knew of no local Cuban interest in or reference to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

[redacted] was interviewed on 11/19/76, by Supervisor [redacted] and Supervisor [redacted] and on 11/20/76, by Supervisor [redacted]

Page five of the enclosed LHM narrates the background of [redacted]. Not mentioned in LHM is fact that, after the U. S. Attorney had advised that no further action be taken on [redacted] Civil Rights allegation, one of [redacted] lawyers, [redacted] requested the results of the FBI's investigation based on [redacted] allegation, to assist in [redacted] legal defense. This FOIA request was refused by FBIHQ.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 23, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On November 19, 1976, and November 20, 1976, an individual who described himself as [redacted] contacted the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He described himself as a former anti-Castro activist, who has cooperated with the FBI in the past regarding Cuban and anti-Castro activities. He currently resides at [redacted] in Metairie, Louisiana, phone [redacted] furnished the following information:

During the Batista regime in Cuba and until Fidel Castro declared himself and his government as communist in 1960, [redacted] was the president and chief shareholder of the [redacted] in Cuba. This particular [redacted] essentially constituted all [redacted] in the western half of the Island of Cuba. The eastern half, as a [redacted] operation, was nationalized by Batista in 1953. When Castro came to power in January, 1959, [redacted] counterpart for Cuba's eastern [redacted] was Raoul Chivas.

In October, 1959, Chivas and [redacted] were conferring about mutual [redacted] concerns. During this conference, news arrived of the disappearance of Camillo Cienfuegos, one of the three powers in Cuba with Castro at that time. Cienfuegos had disappeared on a flight, and a massive effort to locate him was being generated. [redacted] stated that he wished he could do something to assist in that search, to which Chivas replied that [redacted] with his private plane would certainly be welcome, and that Chivas would attempt to obtain a permit for [redacted] flying in Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7593

The next day [redacted] with flying permit, and Chivas flew in [redacted] plane from Havana to Camaguey to join the search.

At the Camaguey airport, [redacted] landed within moments of Fidel Castro's plane, and Chivas introduced [redacted] to Fidel. Castro, [redacted] and Chivas spoke for several moments together, but this conversation dealt only with the problem at hand, the search for Cienfuegos. [redacted] later learned that his meeting and conference with Castro had been photographed by a reporter for Bohemia Magazine in Havana, and that that photograph was published in that magazine.

During the aftermath of the assassiantion of President Kennedy, [redacted] was contacted by the FBI regarding Cuban exile knowledge of individuals who may have been related to the assassination. At no time during those FBI contacts did [redacted] mention or know anything which indicated that anyone at that Camaguey airport conference with Castro, or anyone in Cuba at any time known to [redacted] was connected in any way with the assassination.

Beginning in 1975, [redacted] was introduced to [redacted] in New Orleans by a mutual acquaintance. [redacted] apparently had been told that [redacted], with his anti-Castro reputation and contacts, would possibly know of anti-Castro activists who might want to buy weapons. [redacted] met [redacted] at Masson's Restaurant in the summer of 1975, where [redacted] displayed for [redacted] an extensive array of all kinds of weapons, including conventional firearms, electronic equipment, and even tanks and aircraft. [redacted] asked [redacted] if he knew of any buyers for such materiel, and [redacted] said no, that he did not know of anyone interested in purchasing such weapons, but if he did he would recontact [redacted] [redacted] can remember, incidentally, that [redacted] stated that delivery of all portable materiel purchased would be made in international waters, but that delivery of aircraft and tanks would require the possibly bribed cooperation of a Central American country.

[redacted] also mentioned to [redacted] that he was looking for a job, and in response [redacted] said he would try to assist [redacted] in obtaining such a job.

However [redacted] did not hear from [redacted] until about June, 1976. [redacted] asked for a meeting with [redacted] and though [redacted] was at that time distracted by a family problem, [redacted] did drop by [redacted] house. During that discussion, [redacted] stated that the assassination investigation of President Kennedy was to be reopened by some Congressional body. At that time, [redacted] did not state any other details about such a reopening of that investigation, but he did arouse [redacted] interest. [redacted] later saw in media coverage that [redacted] was correct in his statement. This led [redacted] to believe that [redacted] had contacts in Washington.

In the summer of 1976, [redacted] learned through the New Orleans media of the prosecution of [redacted] and his partner, [redacted], on charges of aggravated arson, involving the alleged plot to firebomb some property in the New Orleans Central Business District on Mardi Gras Day, 1976. [redacted] had no contact with [redacted] during this time, but in late August, 1976, [redacted], after calling first, again visited [redacted] at home. [redacted] again spoke of the reopening of the assassination investigation, and about the possibility of Castro being destroyed by information which might come out in the reopened investigation. If such newly developed information did not directly link Castro with Kennedy's assassination, the information in such charges, even if not proved, might destroy Castro in the press and public opinion. [redacted] made it clear to [redacted] that this new assassination probe could be exploited to damage Castro.

During that discussion, [redacted] asked [redacted] if he had ever met Castro. [redacted] replied that he had, and in response to [redacted] request for proof, he displayed to [redacted] photographs taken during the Camaguey airport conversation in October, 1959. [redacted] maintains a scrapbook which contains several of those photographs, including the one that was published in Bohemia Magazine, described above.

During that discussion, [redacted] was greatly interested in the photograph. He asked [redacted] if it would be possible to superimpose the head of Lee Harvey Oswald on top of one of the persons in that photograph, to make it appear that Oswald was at that same conference with Castro in 1959. [redacted], who is an amateur photographer, said that would be ridiculous, that it would be extremely difficult to do so and make it appear to be

FOR VERIFICATION

a real photograph, and then even so it would not stand professional scrutiny. Then [redacted] stated that the only other way to accomplish the same goal would be to try to find someone in the photograph who bore a resemblance to either Oswald or Jack Ruby. With that suggestion, [redacted] carefully examined the photograph, then pointed out one face on the right-hand edge of the exposure and asked [redacted] if [redacted] recognized that person, and [redacted] said that this individual resembled Clay Shaw. [redacted] said that such a resemblance was doubtful, but that such was an example of what he had in mind to raise a doubt in the public's mind.

[redacted] stated that he never met Clay Shaw, but remembered Shaw as the individual prosecuted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, on the allegation that Shaw was in conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. Shaw is now deceased.

At a later meeting on an unremembered date in September, 1976, [redacted] introduced [redacted] to [redacted] a 29-year-old white male from New York who is on the editorial staff of Argosy magazine. [redacted] was asked to show [redacted] the photograph, which he did. Though asked by [redacted], [redacted] specifically refused permission for either [redacted] or [redacted] to have, copy, or use the photograph. In addition, [redacted] engaged [redacted] in conversation about the abortive invasion by anti-Castro Cubans at the Bay of Pigs, and how [redacted] believes that if the invasion had been mounted at the Isle of Pines, that the invasion would have been successful. [redacted] said he found this most interesting. [redacted] gave the impression that he wanted to use [redacted] photograph and Bay of Pigs theory possibly as part of the new investigation into President Kennedy's assassination.

Most recently [redacted] was asked by [redacted] if he could let his lawyer, [redacted], review the same photograph. [redacted] said that he would first wish to confer with his lawyer before doing so.

[redacted] stated that his motivation in bringing this information to the FBI was to alert the Federal authorities to the possibility that [redacted] would attempt to involve [redacted] in any possible future new assassination investigation, trying to utilize [redacted] photograph to raise the false issue of the

possibility of Clay Shaw being present at a 1959 meeting with Castro. However [redacted] stated that his personal inclination is to respond to a subpoena by a duly constituted authority, such as a Congressional Committee, at which time he would produce his photograph if requested to do so. [redacted] stated that if he was convinced that raising such a doubt in the public's mind would discredit Fidel Castro he would gladly do so, if subpoenaed. He repeated, however, that he is not interested in the publicity that such a revelation would make; otherwise, he would have simply taken his photograph to the press himself.

He reiterated that he has never met Clay Shaw and does not believe that Clay Shaw had anything to do with the assassination of President Kennedy. He knows [redacted] to be an opportunist and a "wheeler dealer" who has apparently thrived on the publicity surrounding his arson trial.

[redacted] is known to the New Orleans Office of the FBI as an individual representing Morningstar Associates, an organization, with supposed connections with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Department of Defense, which sells weapons to private individuals. He was prosecuted by Louisiana state authorities, based on Federal investigation, surrounding an alleged scheme to firebomb property in the Central Business District of New Orleans, after attempts to purchase that property for a 70 million dollar project had failed. Such prosecution included an Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) undercover agent's recording of conversations by [redacted] During that prosecution, and just before it went to trial in state court, [redacted] made a Civil Rights allegation to the FBI against a Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent in Dallas, alleging that the DEA agent's informant was attempting to set [redacted] up by getting [redacted] to agree to contract for the murder of a witness against [redacted]. The United States Attorney in New Orleans advised that no further action was necessary to proceed with the Civil Rights investigation based on [redacted] allegation. Later, [redacted] attorney subpoenaed the FBI agent who took [redacted] complaint to appear in [redacted] behalf during his trial. This subpoena was canceled by the United States Attorney's office. A mistrial in [redacted] prosecution was declared on October 30, 1976.

[redacted]
[redacted]
12-11-1976

OUTSIDE SOURCE

To whom this may concern:

My name is [redacted] I
I lived in Dallas Texas the day that J.F.K.
met assassination I also was at a meeting
where it was decided he was to be got out
of the way I am in the midst in Salem.
Oregon if you are interested - kind of
please call me to see me, and if you
don't let my name on the radio or TV.

Thank you

[redacted]

REC-25 62-109060-7594

ST-103

14 DEC 27 1976

6

[illegible]RRELL
[illegible]TION
THEATRE

CORRESPONDE

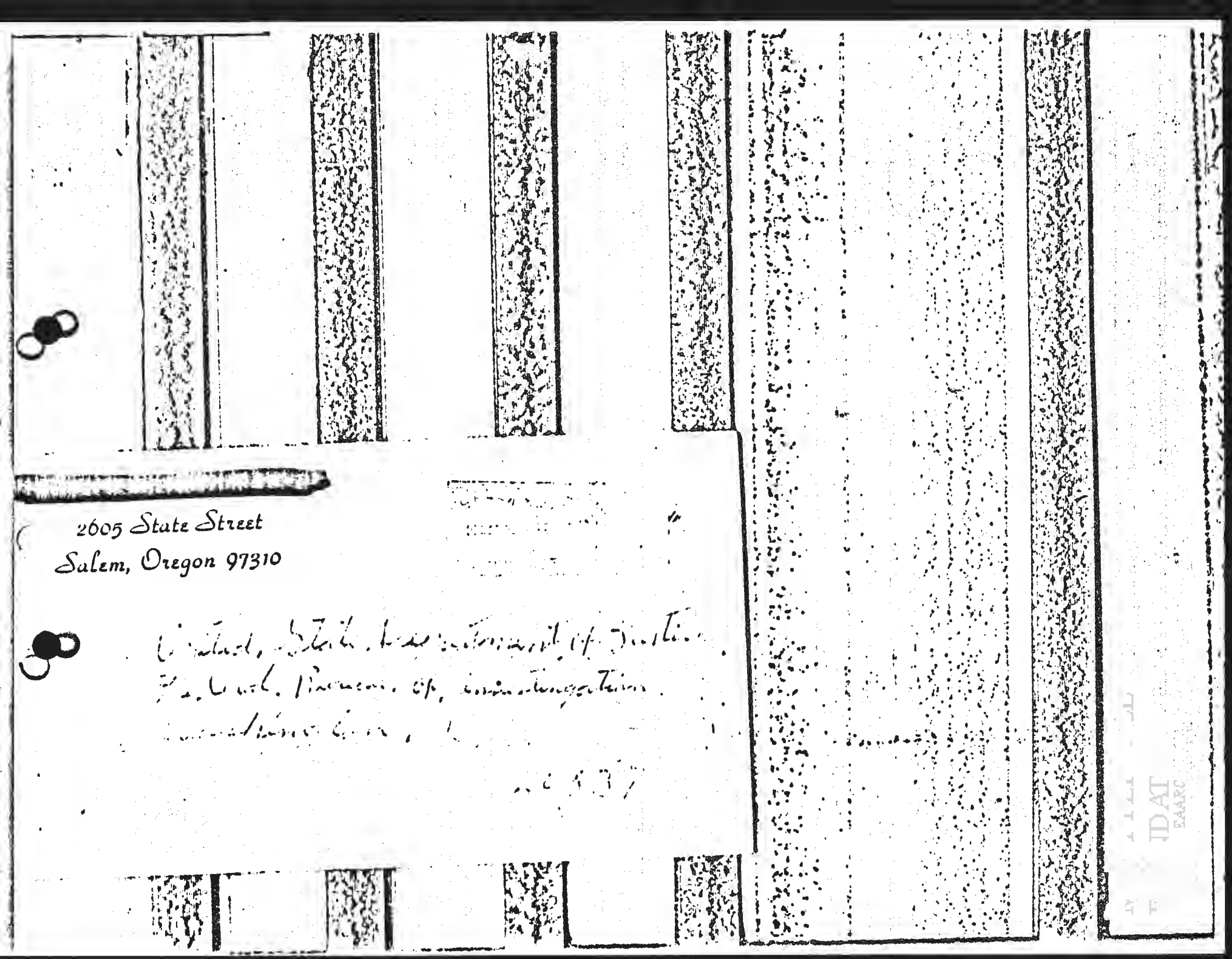
8 4 DEC 30 1976

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 23, 1963

The public media in New Orleans reflected that [redacted] attorney, during the latter stages of his prosecution in New Orleans on the arson charges, was [redacted] Press accounts pointed out how [redacted] in his position as Orleans Parish [redacted] had personally sought [redacted] as a material witness from 1967, as part of [redacted] proceeding in his own Orleans Parish Grand Jury investigation and trial of an alleged New Orleans-based conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. [redacted] resisted [redacted] efforts, and in addition, according to media accounts, [redacted] initiated two suits against [redacted] for damages, but both suits were dismissed.

The October 4, 1976, New Orleans States-Item newspaper, page one, states that [redacted] has been interviewed by Senator Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), who had headed a Senate intelligence committee's probe into President Kennedy's assassination.

...YFL KELL
...ERON
...by THE AARC



2605 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310

Airtel

12/23/76

1 - Mr. [redacted]

To: SAC, Portland

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are two copies of a letter dated 12/11/76, and an envelope received from [redacted], an inmate at the Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem, Oregon.

Portland is requested to contact [redacted] and interview him regarding any information of value he may have regarding captioned matter.

Kolsey may be ident with Portland file 88-[redacted] titled [redacted], aka, UFAP - Murder." If ident, Portland should note warning re subject's propensity for violence and instability. If review of said file precludes interview of victim, Bureau should be immediately advised.

SuLHM results of your interview within 21 days directing your communication to the General Investigative Division, Congressional Inquiry Unit.

Enclosures - 3

JSG:sas
(4)

REC 26 62-109060-7595

DEC 23

DEC 30 1976

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAILED 3
DEC 22 1976
FBI

MAIL ROOM [X] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

84 DEC 30 1976

GPO : 1976 O - 207-528

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-6)

FBI

Date: 11/23/76

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM reflecting telephonic interviews with [redacted] and his wife, [redacted], of Waxahachie, Texas.

The files of the Dallas office contain no information identifiable with [redacted] and [redacted]

No further action is contemplated UACB.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas
RPG/gcs
(4)

ENCLOSURE

DE-47

EX-113

REC- 13

62-109060-7596

4 NOV 26 1976

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 DEC 23 1976

GPO : 1970 O - 402-735

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
November 23, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63

On November 22, 1976, Mr. [redacted] telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI office and furnished the following information, after which his wife, [redacted], was telephonically contacted for additional information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6-2-10960-75-96

ENCLOSURE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 11/23/76

Mr. [redacted] Waxahachie, Texas, telephone [redacted] telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI office and furnished the following information:

He and his present wife, [redacted] on approximately November 20 or 21, 1963 were having lunch at Mammy's Cafeteria, now Wyatt's Cafeteria, in the Sunset Ridge Shopping Center in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. [redacted] overheard a conversation at the table directly behind him between a man and a woman. His wife did not hear the conversation, because she was across the table from Mr. [redacted] but he told her about it immediately thereafter. The man at the table directly behind Mr. [redacted] said "We are going to shoot him from the top of a building" or words to that effect.

He described the male making this remark as being a white male, considerably over thirty years of age, 6'2", 175 pounds, slender build, thick black hair that appeared to be dyed, slender face, and wearing heavy black horn-rimmed glasses. The lady accompanying this man was a small blonde woman.

Mr. [redacted] is positive this individual was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He discussed the remarks overheard with his wife, and after the assassination actually occurred, he considered advising the FBI, but because the individual was definitely not OSWALD, he decided not to do so. The thought of hearing this statement and not reporting it has preyed on his mind and he decided he should advise the FBI. His wife was not aware he was calling the FBI but had told him if it would make him feel better to advise the FBI, he should do so. Mr. [redacted] has no idea who the individuals were that engaged in this conversation, referred to above, and has never seen them since that time, but feels sure he would recognize them if he ever saw them again.

Mr. [redacted] is a white male, forty-four years old, who was born [redacted] at Italy, Texas. He was employed at the [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, in November, 1963. He served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, Serial Number [redacted] and suffered a nervous breakdown while in the military service. He has been treated at the Veterans Administration (VA)

Interviewed on 11/22/76 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/gcs Date dictated 11/23/76

2

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Hospitals in San Antonio and Houston, Texas, and was last treated at the VA Hospital in Houston about four or five years ago. He has been divorced from a first wife and was arrested at one time in San Antonio, Texas for non-payment of child support. He is currently a [redacted]. He still suffers nervous spells and stated he was so nervous while making the telephone call to report the foregoing information, that he was not sure he would be able to talk.

Mr. [redacted] stated he would be willing to take a polygraph examination concerning the above information.

☐ Facsimile ☐ Priority ☐ SECRET
☐ Airtel ☐ Routine ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ E F T O
☐ CLEAR

DATE: 11/26/76

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are five self-explanatory copies of LHM re above. Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of LHM for whatever investigation deemed appropriate.

2-Bureau (Enc 5) (RAM) ENCLOSURE
2-Dallas (Enc 2) (RAM)
1-Albuquerque
RMH/snj
5

DE-13 REC-59 EX-109 62-109060-7597
5 DEC 7 1976

SIX

1-CD/603
C 6 D
1-4-77
LSB/dhp

Approved: JAN 11 1977 Transmitted (Number) (Time) Per

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico
November 26, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 18, 1976, [redacted] Roswell, New Mexico, advised that during 1957 he was assigned to Division Headquarters, Publication Department, at Fort Hood, Texas. [redacted] stated that he was befriended by (First Name Unknown) (FNU) JOHNSON due to their mutual interest in playing pool. [redacted] related that during the summer of 1957 JOHNSON had returned from leave in Dallas, Texas, and indicated that his father had attended a meeting during which time the future of Senator LYNDON JOHNSON was discussed. [redacted] stated that JOHNSON told him he was told by his father that LYNDON JOHNSON would possibly run for the Presidency; however, Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY from Massachusetts was also attempting to run and there was a strong possibility that JOHNSON would be beaten by KENNEDY. [redacted] further stated that JOHNSON related to him that his dad told him if KENNEDY were to be elected President, that he would be killed. [redacted] continued stating that it was his understanding through JOHNSON that the perpetrators of the assassination would be gangster types. [redacted] stated that through the conversation JAMES HOFFA's name was mentioned; however, JOHNSON appeared to make a sincere effort to discount the fact that HOFFA would have any connection with the possible death of KENNEDY.

[redacted] stated that from the impression he got from JOHNSON, all the information he had was from JOHNSON's father and none was first-hand knowledge.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7597

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

[redacted] stated that JOHNSON had indicated to him he had worked for a Mrs. Baird's Bread Company in Dallas, Texas, and that his father, brother, and sister also had worked there.

[redacted] further stated that (FNU) JOHNSON was a white male American, 5'8-5'9", brown hair which was slightly curly, a ruddish-type complexion, and possibly 20 years old. [redacted] further stated to the best of his knowledge JOHNSON was single, had no vehicle and no visible scars, marks or tattoos.

[redacted] further stated his impression was that JOHNSON was from the Dallas or suburb area, and that he had a grandmother on his mother's side who lived in Bugtussel, Texas, which is a small town on the outskirts of the Dallas area.

[redacted] continued stating that on [redacted], [redacted] was discharged from the service, and that was the last contact he had with JOHNSON.

[redacted] is described from interview and observation as

[redacted]

[redacted] stated he has never disclosed this information to anyone, inasmuch as he feared for his life based on numerous accounts in "junk" magazines indicating that individuals who had come forward with information had been killed.

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 12/27/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 2/9/76, enclosing LHM reflecting information furnished by Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] on 2/4/76, to ASAC GLENN D. ROSENQUIST.

Enclosed are five copies of an LHM reflecting information furnished to SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING on 12/21/76 by Mr. [redacted] Mrs. [redacted] is the widow of former Deputy Sheriff ROGER DEAN CRAIG (deceased) who became somewhat controversial during the assassination investigation.

DE-13

REC-59 62-109060-7598

EX-109

1-5 1977

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc.5)
2 - Dallas
RPG:mam
(4)

1-cc/ccm
C.G.D.
1-4-77
LSE/dhp

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 JAN 11 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
December 27, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

The following information supplements that contained in Letterhead Memorandum dated February 9, 1976, at Dallas, Texas, wherein it was reflected that on February 4, 1976, Mr. [redacted] Attorney-at-Law, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, telephone [redacted] appeared at the Dallas Office accompanied by [redacted], Assistant Vice President-in-Charge of [redacted] Bank [redacted] Dallas, Texas, and his wife, [redacted] who resided at [redacted] Dallas, Texas, telephone [redacted] On this occasion, the [redacted] desired to ascertain if the FBI was surveilling them or otherwise investigating [redacted] who identified herself as the widow of Roger Dean Craig, a former Deputy Sheriff of Dallas County, Dallas, Texas, at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy.

On December 21, 1976, Mr. [redacted] supra, visited the Dallas FBI Office, stating he had learned that Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, who had coordinated the assassination investigation, was retiring on December 30, 1976, and desired to ascertain from SA Gemberling whether or not the FBI had conducted a surveillance of his wife, [redacted] in early 1976, or otherwise had investigated her in connection with the assassination investigation. He stated since he and his wife visited the Dallas FBI Office with an attorney on February 4, 1976, all activity indicating his wife was under surveillance or investigation had ceased. He added that prior to their visit on February 4, 1976, he had considered the possibility his wife may have been emotionally upset and imagined she was under surveillance, but he became convinced that her beliefs were real when photographs she had taken of individuals following her in January 1976, came back from the developer blank. He expressed

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AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

the view that at that time, he felt some law enforcement agency had intercepted such photographs so that neither he nor his wife would be able to identify the individuals following her.

[redacted] stated he still has strong suspicions that the FBI was involved in the activity outlined by him and his wife on February 4, 1976. He stated that had the harassment of his wife not ceased after their visit to the Dallas FBI Office on February 4, 1976, he had planned to approach the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) because he felt that agency could be the only other source of the harassment. He stated it was an unusual coincidence that the harassment ceased after February 4, 1976, when they visited the Dallas FBI Office. [redacted] was emphatically advised that the Dallas FBI Office had at no time conducted a surveillance of his wife or otherwise conducted an investigation of her in connection with the assassination investigation or any other investigation.

[redacted] stated he had considered endeavoring to determine if the FBI had actually investigated his wife through the Freedom of Information Act, but felt such a procedure would require him to get a lawyer, which would be expensive. He concluded that although the FBI may not have harassed his wife, he feels some representatives of some law enforcement agency or private investigative organization had done so.

[redacted] was courteous throughout the visit and stated as he left the Dallas FBI Office that he would accept the statement the FBI had not been responsible for the harassment of his wife.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7599

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

188

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REFERRAL

ELL FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Decker, A. Y./Dyd

DATE: 12-29-76

FROM : Rice, J. W./jwr

SUBJECT:

The attached _____ has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

V-33 DE-33

7600

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
7 DEC 29 1976

53 JAN 19 1977

FBI/DOJ

House Calendar No. 468

94TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1540

[Report No. 94–1566]

RESOLUTION

Creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy and the death of Martin Luther King, Junior, and of any others the select committee shall determine.

By Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. DOWNING of Virginia, and Mr. FAUNTROY

SEPTEMBER 14, 1976

Referred to the Committee on Rules

SEPTEMBER 15, 1976

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

House Calendar No. 468

94TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1540

[Report No. 94-1566]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 14, 1976

Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself, Mr. DOWNING of Virginia, and Mr. FAUNTROY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

SEPTEMBER 15, 1976

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of twelve Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the select committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The select committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy and the death of Martin Luther King, Junior, and of any others the select committee shall determine.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the select

committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the select committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary; except that neither the select committee nor any subcommittee thereof may sit while the House is meeting under the five-minute rule unless special leave to sit shall have been obtained from the House. The chairman of the select committee may establish such subcommittees of the select committee as he considers appropriate. A majority of the members of the select committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except that the select committee may designate a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony. The select committee may employ and fix the compensation of such clerks, experts, consultants, technicians, attorneys, investigators, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it considers necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution. The select committee may reimburse the members of its staff for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the perform-

ance of the duties vested in the select committee, other than expenses in connection with meetings of the select committee or any subcommittee thereof held in the District of Columbia. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the select committee or any member of the select committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The select committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

FBI

Date: 12/21/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Las Vegas letter to the Bureau, 12/8/76.

A review of LHM submitted with relet containing information concerning BOBBY THOMPSON has been made. The Dallas indices on the assassination investigation contain no identifiable information with any of the individuals mentioned in LHM.

There does not appear to be any logical leads based on the nebulous information contained in LHM, and no investigation is being suggested by Dallas UACB.

2 - Bureau (62-109060)
1 - Las Vegas (55-1) (Info)
1 - Newark (Info)
2 - Dallas (89-43)
RPG/pc
(6)

REC 37 62-109060-7601
DEC 1-11-77
DEC 28 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 JAN 24 1977

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7602

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

188

U.S. DOJ

REFERRAL

KKELL

FBI

Date: 1/3/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] On 12/31/76, [redacted], telephone number [redacted] Sarasota, Florida, telephonically contacted the Tampa Office and advised as follows:

[redacted] has knowledge of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He was formerly the author of a paper written for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) that was submitted to the United Nations back in 1963. This paper was supposedly written in objection to a recent decision which had been made by the United Nations. It was Mr. [redacted] opinion that the Communist Party had infiltrated the SCLC, read his paper, and, as a result, had something to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

[redacted] also stated that in 1963 he had turned over to the U. S. Secret Service in Roanoke, Virginia, a book which he alleged had been published by the Ku Klux Klan and which contained information indicating a conspiracy on the part of the Klan to assassinate President KENNEDY.

On 1/3/77, the above information was furnished to [redacted], U. S. Secret Service, Tampa, Florida.

LEADS:

REC-26 62-109060-7603

ST-129 DE-45 20 JAN 7 1977

2 - Bureau
1 - Richmond (Info.)
2 - Tampa
WKG:rab
(5)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

84 JAN 21 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-982

TP 62-455

TAMPA DIVISION

AT SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Will interview [redacted] in detail for any information he may have concerning the assassination.

Will thereafter submit LHM.

FOUNDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7604

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

188

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7605

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

188

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7606

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

188

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7607

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

188

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 12/23/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (89-25)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies and for Dallas and Houston are two copies of LHM.

On 12/22/76 the Reverend [redacted] pastor of the [redacted], contacted the USA, SDA, Mobile, Alabama, and was referred by the USA to the Mobile Office of the FBI.

[redacted] stated he has been the pastor of St. [redacted] for approximately five years. He is a native of Mississippi. During the period in [redacted] he has had a counseling ministry to the city prison of [redacted]. In this regard he has met [redacted], an American citizen who is from Texas. [redacted] was convicted in court of the murder of another American citizen and sentenced to hang. [redacted] and a vice consul currently assigned at the Department of State, Washington, D. C., [redacted], worked toward having his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment. [redacted] stated he has counseled and ministered to [redacted] to the point where [redacted] has been converted and is now a very religious man, attempting to make peace with God.

[redacted] stated he is aware that he has been conned by numerous prisoners during this prison ministry, but feels the information furnished by [redacted] to him has some veracity and that he desires the information be made available to the proper authorities.

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE DE-49
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
2 - Houston (Enc. 2)
3 - Mobile (2 - 89-25)(1 - 66-1228)
JAD: mec
(9)

REC-2 62-109060-7608

1-19-1977

17 DEC 27 1976

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

GPO : 1975 O - 590-592

[redacted] stated that from his conversations with [redacted] he has been convinced that should this information be known to local and state authorities in the state of Texas that these authorities would advise the criminal element involved and both he and [redacted] would be killed.

It is noted that the information furnished includes various typed documents prepared by [redacted] concerning his conversations with [redacted] Also included is a typed document in which [redacted] states that he paid $100,000 to LEE HARVEY OSWALD a few days before KENNEDY was killed.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] has been interviewed by a legal attache from the embassy in Mexico City, but at the time of the interview [redacted] was not questioned concerning any of the information enclosed.

[redacted] impressed interviewing Agents as a very sincere young minister who believes wholeheartedly in [redacted] and feels that there is truth in the information [redacted] furnished.

This information is furnished to FBI Hq, Dallas, and Houston for any information deemed necessary.

[redacted] stated he would be happy to discuss this further and arrange for [redacted] interview at the city prison, [redacted] should it be warranted. He stated that he feels [redacted] has enough confidence in him that should he recommend an individual to [redacted] would talk freely to the individual.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. MO 89-25

Mobile, Alabama
December 23, 1976

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 22, 1976, The Reverend [redacted] furnished the attached information concerning [redacted]

He stated that [redacted] is a white male, 42 to 45 years of age, divorced with two children, and currently is serving a life sentence for murder. His only relative known to Reverend [redacted] is a sister, [redacted] Waco, Texas.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.
PERCY H. [illegible], MASS.
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE
LEE METCALF, MONT.
JAMES B. ALLEN, ALA.
LAWTON CHILES, FLA.
SAM NUNN, GA.
JOHN GLENN, OHIO

[redacted], CONN.
CHARLES H. PERCY, ILL.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR., DEL.
BILL BROCK, TENN.
LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., CONN.

RICHARD A. WEGMAN
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 26, 1975

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Many thanks for your letter of August 15 [illegible] enclosed statement of Mr. [redacted]

In as much as the matter raised in your letter may possibly fall under the jurisdiction of the Select Committee on Intelligence activities, I have taken the liberty to forward your letter to the Committee Chairman, Senator Frank Church, for his consideration.

Thank you again for bringing this matter to my attention.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Lowell Weicker, Jr.
United States Senator

LW:kz

August 1st, 1975

Senator Lowell Weicker
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.
United States of America

Dear Senator Weicker:

An aspect of my Christian work as the minister of the [redacted] is a counselling ministry in the city prison. This letter concerns a particular prisoner, [redacted], an American citizen from the state of Texas.

[redacted] was found guilty in the local courts of the death of an another American, and consequently, sentenced to death by hanging. The appeal trial upheld the capital sentence. Furthermore, a petition to the [redacted] government for mercy on his behalf was turned down. [redacted] was to be executed on July 22. However, a direct appeal to the Queen of England by the prisoner and the U.S. Consulate brought a stay of execution until certain facts could be reconsidered. We have been informed by the British government that any reconsideration of the case is not possible. It is now in the hands of the Queen of England as to whether he will be executed or not. The decision is due at any day.

Three days before his execution date, [redacted] gave an interesting confession. Enclosed is a copy of his statement. I am sending you this information because of your interest in reopening the investigation of the case.

If one considers this statement, he may view it as a last attempt by [redacted] to save his life by confessing to a greater crime. But I believe it is true. First, if it were an imaginative fabrication, it is probable that he would have assumed a more active role. Second, he revealed this knowledge in the face of death. He explained that he could not die with this on his conscience. Third, [redacted] has become a professing Christian. He expects to die, and is prepared to die. To lie would be utterly inconsistent with his newly found relationship with God. Fourth, he has expressed a great deal of sorrow in connection with his past life, and especially with the facts of his statement. He says he is revealing it for personal relief and for the interest of justice. I will not burden you with any more of my personal opinions. However, I must add that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. State Department are aware of this statement, and they have additional information that [redacted] has provided them, when they were here to interview him.

BILLY GRAHAM EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION

to Texas. Rose told me to go to C & H Transportation Co. in Dallas and they would have a good job for me. Which I did. On two occasions Bob Rose called me in Dallas at the office and we went out on parties. One afternoon when I left work Rose was waiting for me and asked me during our conversation if I wanted to make a little money and I told him yes. He told me to meet him Friday night in his office in Houston and he would explain everything to me. On Friday I left work early and drove to Houston. When I arrived at his office I met Rose and the lawyer named Scott and another man they called Welly or something like that. I had never seen this Welly before or since. Rose explained that the money was to be delivered to a Jewish Holland and Lee Oswald in Dallas. Scott told me the money was for a hit and that I would be an accessory before the fact. I did not know who the hit was to be. I was paid $3,500 for doing this. I took the money back to Dallas with me and the next week Holland called me at work and made arrangements for the delivery. I gave him the license number of my car and met them at a liquor store on Highway 183 in Dallas at 6:00 p.m. The one named Holland came to my car and told me to follow him. I followed him to the Harry Hines circle and we parked at a restaurant that looks like a ship and walked across the road to a motel. I had told them to bring something to put the money in as I did not want them to have the case that might have my fingerprints on it. I dumped the money on the bed and Holland wanted to count it before I left. Fifty's were the smallest bill I saw, which did the counting. There was one hundred thousand dollars. Holland made the comment "that it was only a down payment Lee said". He also said it was a hell of a price for a grease job. I left as soon as the count was finished. Shortly after this I left C & H Transportation and went into business for myself where later Rose used his influence to help me get trucks and trailers that I needed. The delivery of the money took place a few days before Kennedy was killed.

[redacted]

August 15, 1975

[redacted], for this interview.

Airtel

1/5/77

To: SACs, Dallas (89-43)
Houston (62-2115)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Re Legat Mexico City airtel and LHM to the Bureau 7/15/75, and Houston airtel and LHM to the Bureau 9/2/75, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Information Concerning," Dallas airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 9/19/75 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963, Information Concerning," and Mobile airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 12/20/76, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas."

Enclosed for Legat Mexico City is one copy of referenced Mobile airtel and LHM dated 12/20/76, for information.

Referenced 1975 airtels set forth previous allegations of [redacted] regarding his claimed complicity in a conspiracy to assassinate President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and investigation to resolve same. Nineteen seventy-six Mobile airtel and LHM sets forth [redacted] renewed effort to restate essentially the same allegations and provide additional information.

Dallas and Houston, in an effort to resolve allegations, should review referenced airtels and LHMs and thereafter check available business and employment records concerning Moore for the time frames involved and logical public source records re the lawyer named Scott, allegedly

1 - Legat Mexico City (For Information) (Enclosures 2)

DJC:gjw (10)

REC-2 62-109060-7609

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

14 JAN 19 1977

MAILED 9
JAN 05 1977
FBI

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

Airtel to SAC, Dallas and Houston
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

affiliated with J. P. "Ebb" Rose. Submit results in form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE: Mobile airtel and LHM dated 12/23/76 advises that [redacted] a U. S. Citizen convicted of murder in [redacted], whose sentence was commuted from death to life imprisonment, alleges that shortly before the JFK assassination, he transported $100,000 from Houston to Dallas, Texas, and delivered same to Lee Harvey Oswald and James Holland. He claims he did this at the behest of Ebb Rose with Attorney Scott present. He also claims knowledge of organized crime burial ground locations. Allegations re the JFK assassination are essentially the same as previously stated by [redacted] during 8/75. Past investigative efforts by Dallas and Houston to resolve these allegations were primarily limited to contact of alleged co-conspirators and their subsequent denials. Bufile 163-[redacted] captioned, [redacted] Foreign Police Cooperation," sets forth the details of Moore's involvement in murder charges in [redacted] Bufiles reflect Dallas and Houston are in possession of referenced airtels and LHMs. This instructs Dallas and Houston to conduct investigation involving extant business, employment, and public source records concerning Moore and the Attorney Scott in an effort to resolve the allegations.

APPROVED:

Director .....
Asst. Dir. .....
Dep. AD Adm. .....
Dep. AD Inv. .....

Adm. Serv. .....
[illegible] .....
[illegible] .....
[illegible] .....
Ident. .....
Intell. .....

Legal Coun. .....
[illegible] .....
[illegible] .....
[illegible] Inv. .....
[illegible] .....
Training .....

-2-

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7610

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

188

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7611

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

188

DEPT. OF ENERGY

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 1/12/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference Tampa airtel to the Bureau dated 1/3/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Richmond are four copies and one copy respectively of LHM containing results of contacts with [redacted] Sarasota, Florida, on 12/31/76, and 1/11/77.

One copy of LHM has been disseminated to U.S. Secret Service, Tampa, Florida.

EC-46

1 - CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT

62-109060-7613

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Richmond (Enc. 1) (Info)
1 - Tampa
VJS:rls
(4)

1-CD/GCS
0-6 DEA
1-19-77
DJC/dkp

17 JAN 25 1977

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

84 JAN 28 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Tampa, Florida

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 12, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 31, 1976, at 2:50 a.m., a person identifying himself as [redacted] of Sarasota, Florida, telephonically contacted the Tampa, Florida, Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to advise he had some knowledge of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This individual stated he had authored a paper for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and that in his opinion the Communist Party had infiltrated the SCLC, obtained the paper, and as a result; had something to do with the assassination. He also stated that in 1963 he had turned over a book published by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) to the Secret Service, which book contained information indicating a conspiracy on the part of the KKK to assassinate the late President.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976
FOUNDA
Document of THE A

FD-302 (REV. 11-2-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/12/77

[redacted] Sarasota, Florida, advised he was born on September 27, 1934, in Roanoke, Virginia. He advised he is a sociologist by profession, but is currently self-employed in the business of selling school supplies. He stated he served in the U.S. Navy from 1955 to 1957, and in 1969, graduated from Virginia Military Institute. He related the following information:

The only knowledge he has obtained about the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in 1963 is what he has been able to read in the Warren Commission Report and from newspapers and periodicals.

In 1963, he wrote a paper dealing with "the criticisms of systems and injustices in society and how they might be more useful to the people". In this article, he built up the United Nations as a unit of free world leadership, but the article was not critical of the United Nations. In August, 1963, he talked personally with his nephew, Assistant Postmaster General [redacted] in Roanoke, Virginia, and told him that President KENNEDY should stay in a bomb shelter. He does not know why he made such a remark, but as it turned out, the President was killed several months later. He feels it was nothing more than intuition on his part.

The same week in which he spoke to his nephew, he took the article which he had written to the office of Mr. [redacted] of the [redacted] in Roanoke, Virginia. He knew Mr. [redacted] to be a member of the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference), and hoped the article would be useful to the SCLC. However, while in Mr. [redacted] office, an unknown individual approached him from the side, swung open his overcoat, grabbed the article from his hand, and disappeared. He did not see the face of this individual and believes the person may have had a gun or knife. He never saw his article again.

Interviewed on 1/11/77 at Sarasota, Florida File # Tampa 62-455

by SA [redacted]:rls Date dictated 1/12/77

-2-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Courtesy THEAARC

He feels that this paper may have become available to the Communists and could have given them some motivation to assassinate the President.

Sometime after the assassination, he spoke with the U.S. Secret Service in Washington, D.C. He had read a book published by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and written by BENNHAUS (First Name Unknown). He gave this book to the Secret Service because the language in the book was inflammatory and may have influenced some people to plan the assassination. He recalls that he did not finish reading the book because it contained many grammatical errors, which he circled.

[redacted] repeated that he does not possess any independent knowledge of the assassination, but desired to furnish the information for whatever value it might possess.

[redacted] was observed to be suffering from some type of emotional and/or nervous problem and in furnishing the information, exhibited illogical thought patterns.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7614

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

188

IRS

REFERRAL

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Department of the Treasury
Office of the Secretary

3/16/77

This letter is referred for appropriate handling. The sender has not been notified of this transmittal. The attached correspondence is from:

[redacted]
Cleveland, Ohio, 44135

cc: White House Central Files
ATTENTION: Mr. Frank Matthews
Room 68
Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C., 20500

Ann Morgan
Director,
Executive Secretariat
room 3407 ext 2471

[redacted]

FOUNDAT
courtesy THEAARC

Jan 24 1977

FBI?

Dear Mr. President. OUTSIDE SOURCE

The Peoples Almanac was given to me for Christmas and while reading it I came across a book report.

This book is Bitch and is not allowed through U.S. Customs.

It claims that J. Edgar Hoover and the F.B.I. knew all about the Kennedy assassination before it happened and never said anything about it. Hoover had a huge network of spies and informers knew just about anything of consequence in this country. We probably knew about the King murder too.

I think this Sprague ought to be stopped from wasting our money flogging a dead horse.

The book is "Farewell America" by James Hepburn 1st Vadez, Lichtenstein: Frutiss c. 1968 pp. 1-106

REC-54
DE-48

20 MAR 23 1977

I sincerely hope you do something about this and I stand ready to help you anyway I can.

God Luck and God Bless you

Yours truly

[redacted]

[redacted]
CLEVELAND, OHIO
44135

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 1/7/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION,
CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (88-8568) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to Portland dated 12/23/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original plus three copies of an LHM containing the results of interviews with [redacted] 11/23/76, and 1/5/77, at the Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem, Oregon.

Portland is of the opinion that [redacted] has no information of value pertaining to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - Portland

BWO:kgf
(4)

ENCLOSURE
1 - CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT
1 - CO/GCS
0-6 DEA V-26
1-19-77
OJC/dhj

7615
REC-33
17 JAN 25 1977

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

FO
84 FEB 8 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Portland, Oregon

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 7, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted], was initially interviewed at the Oregon State Penitentiary, Salem, Oregon, November 23, 1976, after he wrote the Portland Office of the FBI requesting that he be contacted by an Agent. [redacted] is serving a Life sentence for Murder in the First Degree, from Hood River County, Oregon, and was received at the Oregon State Penitentiary, March 2, 1976.

During the November 23, 1976, interview, [redacted] discussed the 1962 murder of a friend in Durant, Oklahoma, and the 1963 murder of his brother in Oklahoma. At that time, [redacted] claimed he was a "bootlegger" transporting whiskey from Texas into Oklahoma. [redacted] said he thought his brother's murderer also may have murdered John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, but refused to provide any further explanation. Additionally, [redacted] stated that a syndicate "hit man," name unknown, was living in Hood River, Oregon.

[redacted] stated he is confined illegally at the Oregon State Penitentiary, and is certain that he will be released after an Oregon Appeal's Court rules on his case. He said if the FBI could arrange for his release from the Penitentiary, he would identify the "hit man" and also help find the real murderer of John F. Kennedy. He was advised that the FBI could not arrange for his release from the Penitentiary, and would evaluate the remainder of his information.

On January 5, 1977, [redacted] was reinterviewed at the Penitentiary. He stated he knows the first name of the man who assassinated John F. Kennedy, and personally attended two meetings in Dallas, Texas, during which the assassination of John F. Kennedy was discussed. He said the men attending the meeting were syndicate men who desired President Kennedy's death for unknown reasons. Kelsey refused to elaborate, and again demanded his release

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ENCLOSURE

from the Penitentiary in exchange for further details regarding the John F. Kennedy assassination. [redacted] was again advised that the FBI had no authority to secure his release from the Penitentiary, but was anxious to obtain all information he had regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. [redacted] again stated, he would provide additional information only upon his release from the Penitentiary. He noted that he had applied for a transfer from the Oregon State Penitentiary to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, and anticipated that the request would be approved since all of his relatives live in Oklahoma.

SEE AS PRESIDENT

December 12,1976

F.B.I

Subjective: To the refusal or rejecting there - - - - obligations to pay me $25,000 dollars for the information they needed badly,regardless pertaining to the Mexican uprising along the Texas border from 1955 to 1965. While I was working for and Oil Company from Houston,Texas,and checking the old orginal Spanish land-grants, bordering the Rio Grande River. When I was approached by the C.I.A and then later by the F.B.I.In Rio Grande City, Starr County, Texas.Other words this was the early beginning of the C.I.A. Of freign affairs,or intervention,or acts of interference of other Countries.

ENCLOSURE

OUTSIDE SOURCE Re: To Richard S.Schweiker, United States Senator,& Howard H.Baker.,Jr. U.S. Senator,Vic Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondece
For President. Ford.

Dear Mr.Elliott: ASSASSINATION of PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

I want to thank you & the President Ford, for corroberating with my "wife's request". And your letter dated December 2, 1976. And we, "received a letter from the Department of Justice,Washington 20530, & dated December 8, 1976. After the review of the facts related therein fails to indicate a matter involving Federal Law. Signed, Robert J. Havel. Director of Public Information.

For your-personal information, President Ford, to knew I am the only person who had more to back the re-open of Jack Kennedys investtgation pertaining to his assassination in Dallas,Texas on November 22, 1963. After contacting the mention two Senators, you will find out the truth and facts, regarding the $25,000 dollars, which I was denied by J.Edgar Hoover, and Helms of the C.I.A. It has been twenty-years. And I am reaching age whereby I need this money, I am over 71 years of age.

REC 61 62-109104-7616

Furthermore my life was threat 5 times,by the F.B.I. & C.I.A. IF I ever released,or conveyance these facts. Or sell this information to any "Newspaper or any publishing Company". I would be killed. By checking with the two Senators, and see the information I sent to Richard S.Schweiker, and Howard H. Baker., Jr, an being United States Senators. JAN 19 19

It would be greatly appreciated if the President Ford see-to-it, I am paid for my work,pluse, punitive damages or inflicting such punishment over twenty-years. And furthermore I am under the Doctors care,and after the first of years I am due a major-Operation,an I have been a very patriotic person.And being a true Republican.

Sincerely,

EMA:gg.

Austin,Texas
Phone No. [redacted] :Dripping Springs, Texas 78620

HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J., CHAIRMAN
JENNINGS RANDOLPH, W. VA.
CLAIBORNE PELL, R.I.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
GAYLORD NELSON, WIS.
WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN.
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO.
ALAN CRANSTON, CALIF.
WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, MAINE
JOHN A. DURKIN, N.H.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
ROBERT T. STAFFORD, VT.
PAUL LAXALT, NEV.
DONALD A. ELLIBERTS, GENERAL COUNSEL
BERNARD M. WHITTAKER, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 4, 1976

Mr. [redacted]
Dripping Springs, Texas 78620

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Sarah Lewis of my staff has informed me of your telephone call and the information that you wish to send my office.

Since I am not a member of the standing Senate Intelligence Committee, may I suggest that you contact one of the Senators on the committee with your information. The Republican Senators on the Intelligence Committee are Clifford Case of New Jersey; Strom Thurmond of South Carolina; Mark Hatfield of Oregon; Barry Goldwater of Arizona; Robert Stafford of Vermont; Jake Garn of Utah; and Howard Baker of Tennessee, who is also vice chairman of the committee.

If, after you have made contact with one of these Senators, you wish to have my office give them the information you have sent me, I will be happy to do so.

Thank you again for contacting me.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Schweiker

Richard S. Schweiker
United States Senator
1-202-22-44254-347

RSS:kdt

c/c- 1-202-22-44254 Room-347

With Memo to Atty
Criminal Div
Howard M. Baker, Jr.
1-202-22-44254
R-347

62-109060-7666

November 19, 1976

Objective: Hon: Howard H. Baker., Jr (Tenn)
Vic Chairman of the Committee, of
Investigation of J.Kennedy, an Luther King.
Assassination.

Howard H. Baker., Jr.(Tenn)
ted States Senator, Rm.No.-A/C 1-202-224-4944-Room 4121
Chairman of the Investigation Committee
the Assassination of John J. Kennedy, an Luther King.
ted States Senate Building.
ington, D. C. 20510

"Enclosure-knowledgeable",-
"arrange in systematic form".

r Mr. Baker:

I have been informed by, United States Senator, Richard S.Schweiker, since I have been informed that your are now the "Vic-Chairman of ate Intelligence Investigation Committee.

I am giveing you the authority to immediately contact Senator - hard S. Schweiker, aldus to the fact I have sent him the most valuable information of any one. In re-gards to the Fidel Castro, and working double-agent. And including very valueable information about the last . I talked to Lee Harvy Oswald, and being three days before John Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

There no doubt in my personal opinion. John Kennedy was not killed Lee Harvy Oswald, or was Luther King by Shaw. The F.B.I. & C.I.A. was lleated associates "Cognificantly aspects in the horrifing scandal, or er-up in our "National-Government", which was a horror: frightful; an cking, causing great aversion or horror in our "Great-Nation, or Count I wish the Intelligence Committee great-success.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Austin, Texas private
phone, [redacted]

Dripping Springs, Texas 78620

Airtel

1/6/77

To: SAC, San Antonio

1 - Mr. [redacted]

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed are copies of a letter from [redacted], [redacted] Dripping Springs, Texas to Mr. Roland L. Elliott, Director of Correspondence for President Ford. The letter was referred to FBIHQ by the Department of Justice.

B. MFROM 19

[redacted], in his letter to Elliott, alleges he has been denied $25,000 by Mr. Hoover and the Director of the CIA and that his life has been threatened by the FBI and CIA. [redacted] enclosed a letter from Senator Richard S. Schweiker and a letter to Senator Howard Baker in which it appears [redacted] has furnished information to the Senate Committee on Intelligence alleging that he has information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, Fidel Castro, and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

MAILED 17
JAN 7 1977
FBI

Bureau indices show that [redacted] also known as [redacted], was investigated in Chicago in 1943 for impersonation of an FBI Agent. The U. S. Attorney stated the case did not warrant Federal prosecution since the subject apparently never represented himself as an Agent to anyone other than his mistress. [redacted] Smith was described as a white male, 5'11 1/2 inches, 158 pounds, date of birth 6/15/10.

DE-41 REC 61 62-109060-7617

In addition, Houston was office of origin in 1955 case captioned, "[redacted] Impersonation," Houston file 47-1686, San Antonio file 47-2722, in which [redacted] was [redacted]

Enclosures (2)

22 JAN 19 1977

1 - Dallas (For Information) (Enclosures 2)

LSB:gjw (5)

B. MFROM 1

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1976 O - 207-526

accused as posing as a Government lawyer in cheating Mexican-Americans out of their funds paid him to establish titles to their land. The U. S. Attorney declined prosecution when no Federal violation was established. At that time [redacted] who may be identical to the writer of the enclosed letter, was residing in Victoria, Texas, and had a business address in Kingsville, Texas. [redacted] was described as white male, 5'9 inches to 5'11 inches, 250 pounds who was 49 years of age in 1955.

San Antonio review indices and conduct other logical investigation for background information on writer of enclosed letter. Unless your investigation develops information indicating that [redacted] should not be contacted, he should be interviewed for full details of any information he allegedly possesses regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, Fidel Castro, and the assassination of President Kennedy. He should also be questioned regarding his allegation that Mr. Hoover and the Director of the CIA denied a payment of $25,000 to him.

Report results of investigation in form of an LHM with copies for FBIHQ and the office of origin.

NOTE: [redacted], Dripping Springs, Texas, in attached letter to Director of Correspondence for President Ford, alleges FBI and CIA denied him $25,000 to which he is entitled. Correspondence enclosed with his letter indicates [redacted] has furnished information to Senators Schweiker and Baker alleging that he possess information pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy. This directs San Antonio to develop background data on [redacted] and, unless the investigation dictates otherwise, to interview [redacted] regarding the information contained in his letters.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7618

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

188

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7619

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

188

IRS

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 1/10/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau (Attn: FBI Laboratory), dated 12/1/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and four copies of an LHM reflecting an interview with RICHARD HAROLD "DICK" LESTER, Dallas, Texas.

Instant LHM was not submitted at an earlier date since Dallas was awaiting the results of FBI Laboratory examinations. Since the FBI Laboratory examinations have not been conducted to date, the Dallas Office is submitting the interview with Mr. LESTER at this time and will report the results of the FBI Laboratory at a later time.

DE-5
REC-2
1-CD/GCS
1-CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT
62-109060-7620
ENCLOSURE
0-6 D
1-24-77
DJC/dkp
23 JAN 13 1977

(3)-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
-UHS:dah
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 FEB 8 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On November 26, 1976, Richard Harold "Dick" Lester, 1440 Hansboro, Dallas, Texas, telephone 337-0812, telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI Office and stated that for several years he has been going to the area where President John Kennedy was assassinated and has been "looking around." Lester stated that approximately two years ago, while using a metal detector in the area of the assassination, he discovered what he believes to be a 6.5 millimeter slug.

On December 1, 1976, Richard Harold "Dick" Lester was interviewed, as set forth in the attached interview report.

On December 1, 1976, a small piece of metal which Mr. Lester furnished to the interviewing Agents was transmitted to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

On January 1, 1977, Mr. Lester telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI Office and advised Special Agent [redacted] that he has seen considerable publicity in the newspapers concerning the bullet that he turned over to the FBI. Mr. Lester stated that he wanted to emphasize that he only wanted the FBI to have the bullet and he only wanted the FBI to do the examination on same. Mr. Lester was concerned that if someone else did the examination on the bullet that he would not get the bullet back. Mr.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

Lester stated that since the FBI gave him a receipt for the bullet, that he is reasonably assured that he will get the bullet back once the laboratory examinations have been conducted.

FD-302 (Rev. 11-[illegible])

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/1/76

RICHARD HAROLD "DICK" LESTER, 1440 Hansboro, telephone 337-0812, was advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents, after which he furnished the following information:

Since shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, LESTER has frequented the assassination area, including the triple underpass, with his metal detector. Over the years, he has found handcuffs, brass knuckles, coins and other miscellaneous metal objects in this area. Approximately two years ago, exact date not recalled, he found a piece of metal that he believes to be a mutilated 6.5 mm spent cartridge in the area of the railroad tracks above the triple underpass at Dallas, Texas, which he claims is in the line of fire from the sixth floor window of the Texas school Book Depository. He described the specific location as being 61 steps south of a point on the west side of the overpass, directly above the south side of Commerce Street. He stated a narrow roadway runs along the westernmost railroad tracks and that the spent cartridge was located between the narrow roadway and the fence. He was alone when he found this lead spent cartridge. He showed it to no one and discussed it with no one until November 22, 1976, at approximately 11:45 p.m., when he was listening to a KRLD radio talk show on which "Dallas Times Herald" investigative reporter HUGH AYNESWORTH was appearing. He called and talked with Mr. AYNESWORTH, telling him he had a brother, W. H. LESTER, JR., who was a city jailer at Dallas, Texas in November, 1963. He told AYNESWORTH that his brother locked up JACK RUBY in the same cell which had been occupied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD after RUBY had shot OSWALD, and that this brother had also served OSWALD his last breakfast before RUBY killed him. He also told AYNESWORTH about finding the above described alleged spent cartridge.

LESTER continued that when he found the cartridge, he placed a half dollar in the hole from which he had taken the cartridge. About six months ago, he went to this same location and took up his half dollar and

---

Interviewed on 12/1/76 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING and SA [redacted]/RPG/mgm Date dictated 12/1/76

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Courtesy THEAA

substituted two dimes for it. On November 29, 1976, he showed HOWARD SWINDLE, a staff writer for the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper, the exact location where he had found the spent cartridge and related to him the circumstances of finding same. He stated SWINDLE took photographs of him and the alleged spent cartridge, as well as a location where he claims he found same.

LESTER does not believe he ever passed over the exact location where he found the cartridge with his metal detector prior to finding same about two years ago, but has been in the general area with his metal detector prior to that time and numerous times since. Subsequent to finding this alleged spent cartridge, LESTER would frequently remark to friends that they ought to be looking in the assassination area for the bullet that killed President KENNEDY because they could likely make some money out of it. He claims he at no time told anyone he had found this cartridge and states he does not desire to make any money from it. The only reason he decided to mention having found it was because of the recent publicity about the assassination investigation being reopened, and he considered the KRLD radio talk show to be a good place to make it known.

Since November 22, 1976, when he revealed having found such spent cartridge, he has shown it to several people. LESTER could not recall the names or would not divulge them and subsequently stated he was not going to furnish names of any people because he did not want them to be bothered with inquiries. He stated several of such people told him the alleged spent cartridge might be a 6.5 mm cartridge; and he feels that if it is determined to be a 6.5 mm caliber cartridge, it could very well be the bullet that killed President KENNEDY. He has not had this alleged cartridge examined by anyone, although he himself has cleaned it several times.

LESTER made this alleged spent cartridge available for examination by the FBI Laboratory with the understanding same would be returned to him after such examination. He was at first reluctant to make same available, expressing a desire to have such spent cartridge insured for an unspecified sum of money so that if the Federal government did not return it, he could collect on such insurance. He reiterated he did not need money and did

not desire to receive money for having found this spent cartridge. He stated he would be willing to testify to the circumstances surrounding his finding this spent cartridge and would also be willing to take a polygraph examination concerning same.

LESTER stated he understood from Mr. SWINDLE of the "Dallas Times Herald" that the story about him finding this alleged spent cartridge might appear in the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper on 11/30/76. LESTER stated he does not subscribe to any newspaper and does not know if there was any mention of him in the November 30, 1976 edition of the "Dallas Times Herald". He stated if he finds out there was mention of it, he would likely go buy a copy of the newspaper.

The following background information was obtained from LESTER during the interview:

He was born June 27, 1917 at Ft. Worth, Texas. He has a seventh grade education. He served in the Merchant Marines from about 1945 to 1952. He has lived at his present residence for approximately 15 years. He lives alone. He has three grown children. LESTER suffers from [redacted] but is not in any way incapacitated by any of these illnesses. He has a trained attack dog and acts as security guard at night for the Southwest Wheel and Manufacturing Company, 2425 Irving Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, 631-0200. He also has a booth in Traders Village on Highway 20, Grand Prairie, Texas, where he sells metal detectors, bull horns, knives, watches, rings, and other miscellaneous items. In good weather, he attends this booth on Saturdays and Sundays as it operates like a flea market. He has [redacted] has never served any time in prison.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7621

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

188

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REFERRAL

FOUNDATION
courtesy THEAARC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7622

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

188

IRS

REFERRAL

DATION

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☒ CLEAR

AIRTEL

Date 1/24/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-117290)

FROM: SAC, OMAHA (175-0)

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON ASSASSINATIONS

Re Omaha teletype to Bureau, 1/6/77.

Referenced teletype reported that the Omaha file on the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63 had been destroyed.

On 1/20/77 a letter from [redacted] was received by the Omaha Division (copy enclosed) which relates to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Omaha is not reopening the assassination file and will maintain the letter in OM 175-0 indexed so that it may be retrieved under the assassination indices card.

This information being furnished to the Bureau inasmuch as the files of the Omaha Division now contain information relative to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

1 ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - OM 175-0
1 - OM 62-3503
JLW:lrl
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE

7 JAN 26 1977

1- 62-109060

62-109060-UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
36 JAN 31 1977

Original Filed In 62-117290—

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

54 FEB 8 1977

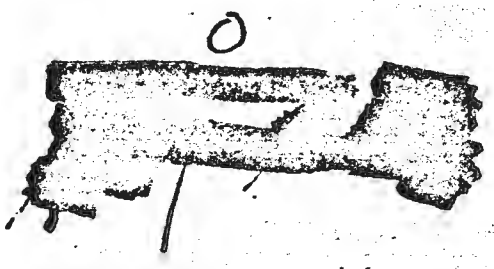
January 17, 77
North Bend, Ne.

F.B.of I.,
Omaha, Ne.

While Jack Kennedy was still living, a man from Texas, who was an air conditioning salesman, told me they planned to kill the President Kennedy. I took it for a facetious remark at the time. I saw him at Schuyler.

After t e Warren Commission came out with their report, I wrote to Bobbie Kennedy of it. He wrote me a long letter, in which he said, we give up. As of now, I see there is a movement to look into it again.

The post master at North Bend knows me quite well. I live twelve miles north west of North Bend.



175-0-
SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
JAN 20 1977
FBI - OMAHA

62-109060-
ENCLOSURE 62-109060-

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Omaha, Ne.

from [redacted]
North Bend, Ne. 68649

62-109060-
ENCLOSURE

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7623

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

188

IRS

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7624

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

188

CIA

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7625

PAGE NO.

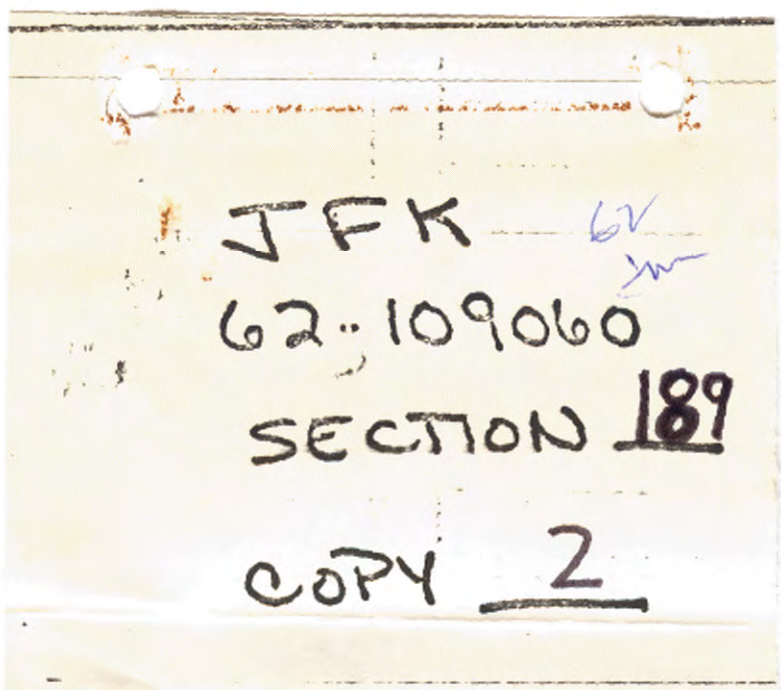
NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

188

IRS

REFERRAL


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 189
COPY 2

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7626

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7627

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 9

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7628

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3 INCLUDING INFORMATIVE NOTE

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

FOUNDATION

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7629

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7630

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7631

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7632

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7633

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7634

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 1/19/77

FROM : J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Mintz (Att: Office Of Congressional Affairs)
1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63

PURPOSE: To furnish information in rebuttal to a Jack Anderson and Les Whitten article appearing in the 1/17/77 edition of "The Washington Post," entitled "U.S., Cuba Had Germ Warfare Plans," (copy attached) wherein it is alleged "that the FBI had in its files at least 69 reports on the pre-assassination activities of Lee Harvey Oswald. Only 46 of these were summarized for the Warren Commission; the remaining 23 were held back."

SYNOPSIS: An itemization of 69 documents comprising the Lee Harvey Oswald pre-assassination file (105-82555) was furnished to the Warren Commission by letter on 5/4/64 and these documents were reviewed by a staff member of that commission on 5/4/64. This 5/4/64 letter to the Warren Commission described each of the 69 documents and was published as Commission Exhibit 834.

DE-21 62-109060-7635

Additionally, a 10/29/75 inquiry relating to Oswald's pre-assassination file was received from the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Committee on the Judiciary, and was answered. During November and December 1976, excised copies of the 69 documents were reviewed by Congressman Christopher Dodd, a member of the Subcommittee.

No basis found for allegation that Oswald pre-assassination material withheld.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.

Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
Spec. Inv.
Training

DJC:gjw (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

84 FEB 15 1977

Peelman to Gallagher Memorandum
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

DETAILS: Attached is a copy of a 9/17/76 Bureau letter to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, enclosing an LHM (attached) captioned, "House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights Committee on the Judiciary," dated 9/17/76, wherein it is pointed out that a 5/4/64 letter from Mr. Hoover to Mr. Rankin identified the 69 documents constituting the Oswald file prior to the JFK assassination.

In addition, the 9/17/76 LHM points out that on 5/4/64, Mr. Samuel Stern, staff member of the Warren Commission, made an item-by-item comparison of the file (A. H. Belmont to Mr. Tolson memorandum, 5/5/64) with the itemization of documents set forth in Mr. Hoover's 5/4/64 letter which is identified as Warren Commission Exhibit 834 and is published in Volume XVII, pages 804-813 of the "Hearings Before The President's Commission On The Assassination Of President Kennedy." (Copy attached).

On 11/17/76, Congressman Christopher Dodd and Alan Parker, Chief Counsel of the Committee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Judiciary Committee, reviewed excised copies of 69 documents that comprised the Bureau's file on Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. Congressman Dodd spent approximately three and one half hours on this review but failing to complete same, he expressed a desire to return to FBI Headquarters during the week of 11/22-26/76 to finish his review. Records of the Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) reflect that Congressman Dodd returned to FBIHQ, 12/17/76, to continue this review, following which, he advised further review was required which he would arrange through OCA. He has not returned as of this date.

Approximately 40 volumes of files were reviewed for the pertinent time frames in the Warren, Oswald and other files in an effort to resolve the allegation that "46" reports "were summarized for the Warren Commission" and "23 were held back." No factual basis for such an allegation was found during that review.

In addition, the 69 items listed in the 5/4/64 letter to the Commission were compared against the actual file documents. It was found that 55 of the 69 were serialized documents and 14 were unrecorded serials in the file. No basis for a 46 to 23 ratio was found as a result of that comparison.

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

U.S., Cuba Had Germ Warfare Plans

The United States and Cuba apparently planned to wage germ warfare against one another's livestock a few years back.

The Senate intelligence committee is investigating the startling charge that the CIA spread African swine fever in Cuba. The disease devastated the island's pig population.

Now we have learned that the Cubans had a scheme of their own to infest U.S. cattle with hoof-and-mouth disease. The idea eventually was abandoned, but in April, 1962, Cuban politburo member Antonio Nunez Jimenez discussed the hoof-and-mouth plot with four top Cuban scientists.

The amazing story has been buried in intelligence documents, which we have now seen.

Nunez Jimenez informed the four scientists, according to an intelligence memo, "that Cuba was now ready to give the United States a 'dose of its own medicine.'

"Nunez Jimenez further explained," continued the memo, "that Cuba had the ability, through specially trained agents, to destroy the cattle industry of the United States by spreading an epizootic fever known commonly as 'hoof-and-mouth disease.'"

A hoof-and-mouth epidemic would have forced the destruction of the infected cattle. An outbreak in the United States in 1929 and in Mexico in 1946 wiped out millions worth of livestock.

Federal agents, alarmed at the first-person account of Nunez Jimenez' threat, made further inquiries and found that "the Cuban government had opened a bacteriological laboratory in Soroa, Pinar del Rio Province."

This secret lab, "located in the former orchid gardens of Soroa," was run by a Spanish exile named Dr. Martinez Viera. He was assisted by a Cuban and a former American resident. The latter was a woman who washed the test tubes and vials used by Viera, reported the memo.

At the time of the memo, written in 1963, it appeared that "Nunez Jimenez had made arrangements for three Soviet bacteriologists to take over the laboratory."

One purpose of the lab, interestingly, was to "determine the cause of an epidemic which completely destroyed the birds of a turkey farm." However, we can find no evidence that the turkeys, like a reported 500,000 Cuban pigs, may have been the victims of CIA germ warfare.

Another Coverup—There is no longer any question about it; both the FBI and CIA withheld essential facts from the Warren Commission about the assassination of President Kennedy.

The FBI never allowed the commission access to its files, and the members were so intimidated by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover that they never protested. Instead, they relied upon FBI summaries and Hoover's letters.

We have now learned, for example, that the FBI had in its files at least 69 reports on the pre-assassination activities of Lee Harvey Oswald. Only 46 of these were summarized for the Warren Commission; the remaining 23 were held back. Thus, the commission accused Oswald of the murder without considering all the available facts.

The CIA also provided the commission with selective information and covered up crucial facts. Indeed, congressional investigators say the CIA deliberately lied about some of the details that were furnished to the commission.

During the closing weeks of the last Congress, the House established a select assassinations committee, which has barely started its investigation of the Kennedy killing. Yet its investigators have already interviewed about two dozen key witnesses who had never been questioned.

They include people who had witnessed the shooting in 1963 and the scene afterward inside the Dallas hospital. Sources with important information in Mexico City and Miami were also interviewed for the first time.

Now there are disturbing reports that the FBI and CIA are directing an undercover campaign against the committee. Congressional sources say the two embattled agencies are spreading derogatory stories about the committee.

The CIA, these sources say, also offered to take over the committee's security. This incredible proposal would have placed the CIA, a target of the investigation, in charge of the committee files.

After the offer was rejected and investigators started asking embarrassing questions, the CIA allegedly urged the Senate intelligence committee to take the lead in investigating the Kennedy assassination. Apparently, the CIA felt that the Senate committee would be more friendly.

Footnote: At this writing, the CIA has not responded to our request for a comment. A Justice Department spokesman said the FBI is cooperating fully with the committee, not obstructing it.

Ack. J.S. Peelman to Mr. Gallagher memo 1/19/77 alc: rjw

62-109060

0-19 (Rev. 11-12-76)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ✓
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ✓
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgt. ____
S. & T. Serv. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

The great germ warfare that wasn't

JACK ANDERSON
and LES WHITTEN

WASHINGTON—Apparently, the United States and Cuba planned to wage germ warfare against one another's livestock a few years back. The Senate Intelligence Committee is already investigating the startling charge that the CIA spread African swine fever in Cuba. The disease devastated the island's pig population. Now we have learned that the Cubans had a scheme of their own to infest U.S. cattle with hoof-and-mouth disease. The idea eventually was abandoned, but in April, 1962, Cuban Politburo member Antonio Nunez Jimenez discussed the hoof-and-mouth plot with four top Cuban scientists.

The amazing story has been buried in intelligence documents, which we have now seen. Nunez Jimenez informed the four scientists, according to an intelligence memo, "that Cuba was now ready to give the United States a 'dose of its own medicine.'

"Nunez Jimenez further explained," continued the memo, "that Cuba had the ability, through specially trained agents, to destroy the cattle industry of the United States by spreading an epizootic fever known commonly as 'hoof-and-mouth disease.'" A hoof-and-mouth epidemic would have forced the destruction of the infected cattle. An outbreak in the United States in 1929 and in Mexico in 1946 wiped out millions worth of livestock.

Federal agents, alarmed at the first-person account of Nunez Jimenez' threat, made further inquiries and found that "the Cuban government had opened a bacteriological laboratory in Soroa, Pinar del Rio Province." This secret lab, "located in the former orchid gardens of Soroa," was run by a Spanish exile named Dr. Martinez Viera. He was assisted by a Cuban and a former American resident. The latter was a woman who washed the test tubes and vials used by Dr. Viera, reported the memo.

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●

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The Washington Post ____
Washington Star-News ____
Daily News (New York) P. 36
The New York Times ____
The Wall Street Journal ____
The National Observer ____
The Los Angeles Times ____

Date JAN 17 1977

what is this all about?
Ky

62-107060-7635 13

FBI/DOJ

1 - Mr. . W. Leavitt
1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson
1 - Mr. [redacted]

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs

September 17, 1976

Director, FBI

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Reference is made to the requests of the Subcommittee dated October 29, 1975, for certain documents and information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Enclosed for your approval and transmittal to the Subcommittee is a memorandum prepared as a supplemental response to the Subcommittee's request as it concerns the Lee Harvey Oswald file. Also enclosed for your records is a copy of this memorandum.

Enclosures (2)

1 - 105-82555

RGK:lmj
(9)

62-116060-7635

(1 - Mr. Hotis)
1 - Mr. T. W[illegible]eavitt
1 - Mr. E. C[illegible]terson
1 - Mr. [redacted]

September 17, 1976

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Reference is made to the October 29, 1975, request by the Subcommittee as it pertained to the Lee Harvey Oswald file of 69 documents which existed at the time of the deliberations of the Warren Commission and as to which of these documents were reviewed by the Commission and which were not so reviewed. Further reference is made to the response of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), dated November 26, 1975, which enclosed a copy of a letter dated May 4, 1964, from the then Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, the President's Commission, identifying the 69 documents constituting the Oswald file prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

As a supplement to the above-referenced response of the FBI, dated November 26, 1975, the following information is being furnished:

Records of the FBI disclose that the aforementioned letter to Mr. Rankin was prepared following a discussion between former assistant to the Director Alan H. Belmont and staff members of the Warren Commission regarding the contents of the Oswald file up to the date of President Kennedy's assassination. When advised by Mr. Belmont that all pertinent information had previously been furnished to the Commission, it was agreed that a letter from the FBI should be directed to Mr. Rankin describing the 69 documents contained in Oswald's file, following which a Commission staff member would review the file for an item by item comparison with the documents listed in the letter.

1 - 105-82555

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFEICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

RGK:lmj
(9)

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

FERREI

7635

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On May 4, 1964, Mr. Samuel Stern of the Commission made such a review and on the same date Mr. Belmont introduced Mr. Hoover's letter to Mr. Rankin before the Commission. Mr. Belmont offered to make Oswald's file available for review by the full Commission; however, that option was not exercised.

Records of the FBI further disclose that the pertinent information concerning Oswald as furnished to the Commission consisted of the following reports which incorporated the results of the FBI investigation of Oswald up to the date of President Kennedy's assassination:

Report of Special Agent (SA) John W. Fain, dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of SA John W. Fain, dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of SA John W. Fain, dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of SA James P. Hosty, dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of SA Milton R. Kaack, dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

NOTE:

The attached memorandum was prepared in coordination with SA [redacted] Legal Counsel Division, based on request from Mr. Thomas Breen, staff member of the Subcommittee for additional information designating which documents from the Oswald file were reviewed by the Warren Commission.

1 - DeLoach
1 - Callahan
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Tavel
1 - Trotter
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

Secret

May 4, 1964

1 - Lenihan

Classified by 2040 Bul. 7/15/77
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification indefinite

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the discussion between staff members of the Commission and Mr. A. H. Belmont of this Bureau, May 4, 1964.

In accordance with this discussion, there are listed below the contents of the FBI headquarters file concerning Lee Harvey Oswald up to the time of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963:

1. A newspaper clipping from the "Corpus Christi Times," dated October 23, 1959, indicating another American citizen had defected to the Soviet Union.

2. A United Press Release dated October 31, 1959, at Moscow advising that Lee Harvey Oswald had gone to Russia and had applied to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen for "purely political reasons."

REC 30 105-82561

3. A memorandum dated October 31, 1959 from E. B. Reddy to A. H. Belmont reporting that a check of this Bureau's files disclosed no information identifiable with Lee Harvey Oswald. It was noted a military service fingerprint card was located in the files of the Identification Division which appeared to relate to Oswald.

4. A State Department telegram classified "Confidential" dated October 31, 1959, from Moscow to the Secretary of State reporting that Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow, to renounce his American citizenship

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:cgw
(10)

MAY 6 1964

55 MAY 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
14 MAY - 5
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE 10

Secret

ENCLOSURE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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5. A copy of an Office of Naval Intelligence memorandum dated November 2, 1959, containing the results of a check of the U.S. Marine Corps file regarding Oswald. u

6. A Navy Department communication classified "Confidential" from Moscow to the Chief of Naval Operations dated November 3, 1959, advising of Oswald's request for Soviet citizenship. [redacted]

7. A Navy Department communication classified "Confidential" from the Chief of Naval Operations to the Naval Attache in Moscow dated November 4, 1959, furnishing background information regarding Oswald [redacted]

8. A memorandum from W. A. Branigan to A. H. Belmont dated November 4, 1959, summarizing agency checks regarding Oswald and recommending that no further action was warranted by this Bureau concerning Oswald at that time. It was also recommended that a stop be placed against the fingerprints of Oswald in the files of the Identification Division should Oswald re-enter the U.S. under any other name. u

9. A copy of a State Department Despatch from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated November 2, 1959, classified "Confidential," which set forth results of Oswald's contacts with the American Embassy in Moscow. [redacted]

10. A copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the Secretary of State dated November 9, 1959, advising of efforts to relay a personal message from John Pic, half brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to Oswald [redacted]

11. A copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" from the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, to the Secretary of State dated November 9, 1959, setting forth results of an interview with John E. Pic regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. [redacted]

12. A copy of the Identification Record Number 327 925D regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. This record disclosed Oswald was fingerprinted by the U.S. Marine Corps on October 24, 1956. u

13. A copy of an airtel from the New York office to this Bureau dated May 23, 1960, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, Internal Security - R," which sets forth results of an interview with Marguerite C. Oswald regarding Oswald's plans to attend the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.

14. A letter from this Bureau to the Department of State dated June 3, 1960, furnishing the State Department data in the possession of the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and requesting the State Department to furnish this Bureau any information it may have concerning Oswald.

15. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated July 27, 1960, setting forth results of his inquiries through his sources to locate Lee Harvey Oswald.

16. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated September 27, 1960, setting forth results of his efforts to determine if Oswald was enrolled in the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.

17. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated October 12, 1960, advising that information from his sources indicated Oswald was not in attendance at the Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland.

18. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated November 3, 1960, which set forth additional data developed from officials of the Albert Schweitzer College regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

19. A letter to this Bureau from the Office of Naval Intelligence dated November 15, 1960, advising that Lee Harvey Oswald was given an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, 1960.

20. A letter from this Bureau to the State Department dated February 27, 1961, advising the State Department that Oswald had not shown up at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland and also advising that Oswald had been given an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve

21. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated May 23, 1961, setting forth results of a review of the files of the Passport Office, Department of State, concerning Oswald.u

22. A letter from the Department of State to this Bureau dated May 25, 1961, advising that the State Department possessed no information which indicated that Oswald had renounced his nationality of the U.S. and that if he had not expatriated himself in any way, the American Embassy was prepared to furnish Oswald a passport for travel to the U.S.u

23. The report of Special Agent (SA) John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, Dallas Texas, which set forth results of investigation of Oswald.u

24. A routing slip from the Legal Attache, Paris, to this Bureau dated July 28, 1961, advising that the Legal Attache had informed one of his sources as to the present status of Lee Harvey Oswald.u

25. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated September 1, 1961, which set forth results of a review of the records of the Passport Office regarding Oswald.u

26. A copy of a State Department name check regarding Oswald's wife, Marina Nicholaevna Oswald, dated September 12, 1961. This Bureau responded to such name check "no investigation conducted by FBI pertinent to your inquiry." We also referred State Department to d ta previously disseminated to the State Department on July 13, 1961, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. (Report of SA John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas.)u

27. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 29, 1961, setting forth results of inquiries in Dallas made in an effort to obtain data regarding the status of Lee Harvey Oswald in Russia.u

28. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated November 20, 1961, setting forth results of an interview with Marguerite C. Oswald, subject's mother, regarding plans of Oswald to return to the U.S.u

29. A copy of Identification Division Record Number 327 925D regarding Oswald.u

30. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated February 19, 1962, which set forth results of a review of the records of the Passport Office regarding Oswald.u

31. A copy of a communication classified "Confidential" from the Director of Naval Intelligence to the Naval Attache in Moscow dated March 3, 1962, which set forth information in Office of Naval Intelligence files regarding Oswald[redacted]

32. A copy of a communication from the Office of Naval Intelligence to the Department of State dated March 3, 1962, which enclosed results of an interview of John Edward Pic by the Department of the Air Force on February 12 and 16, 1962.u

33. A letter from the Office of Naval Intelligence to this Bureau dated April 26, 1962, enclosing a copy of a letter Oswald sent to Brigadier General R. McC. Tompkins, U.S. Marine Corps, dated March 22, 1962. In this letter, Oswald indicated that General Tompkins should consider his letter a request by Oswald for a full review of his case.u

34. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated May 11, 1962, which set forth results of a check of State Department files regarding Oswald.u

35. A letter from this Bureau to the Dallas office dated May 31, 1962, advising that Oswald planned to return to the U.S. and instructing the Dallas office to be alert for his arrival in this country and thereafter to interview him to determine whether Oswald was recruited by Soviet intelligence or made any deals with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the U.S.[redacted]

36. A letter to this Bureau from the State Department classified "Confidential" dated May 17, 1962, entitled "American Defectors: Status of in the USSR." Included in the list of defectors named was Lee Oswald.[redacted]

37. An airtel to this Bureau from the Washington Field Office dated June 6, 1962, which set forth results of a check of State Department records regarding Oswald.u

38. An airtel from the New York office to this Bureau dated June 12, 1962, which set forth results of a check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), regarding Oswald and which enclosed two newspaper clippings regarding Oswald.u

39. An airtel to the New York office from this Bureau dated June 14, 1962, advising the New York office as well as the Washington Field, Dallas and Newark offices to be alert for Oswald's arrival and destination in the U.S.u

40. A letter from the New York office to this Bureau dated June 26, 1962, which set forth results of a check with INS concerning Oswald and a check of the records of the Holland America Line regarding Oswald and his family u

41. A report of SA John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, which set forth results of investigation regarding Oswald and his wife, Marina. This report also set forth results of the interview of Oswald on June 26, 1962, by SAs John W. Fain and B. Tom Carter.u

42. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated July 25, 1962, entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald," which placed the FBI investigation of Marina Oswald in a pending inactive status. It was pointed out that it was felt her activities could be sufficiently followed at that time in connection with the case on her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald.u

43. A report of SA John W. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, set forth results of additional investigation of Oswald. This report also set forth the results of the interview of Oswald on August 16, 1962, by SAs John W. Fain and Arnold J. Brown.u

44. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated March 25, 1963, advising that information had been received from a confidential source on September 28, 1962, that Oswald's name was contained on a list of names and addresses of subscribers maintained by "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper.u

45. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D regarding Oswald which set forth the fact he had been arrested in New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 9, 1963.

46. A newspaper clipping of the "Times Picayune," of New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 13, 1963, which reported that Oswald had been arrested in New Orleans for passing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) literature.

47. A letter from this Bureau to the New Orleans office dated August 21, 1963, instructing the New Orleans and Dallas offices to conduct additional investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald as a result of his distribution of literature in New Orleans on August 9, 1963.

48. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated August 23, 1963, which set forth results of its investigation to establish the residence and employment of Oswald in New Orleans.

49. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 10, 1963, which changed the office of origin of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald from Dallas to New Orleans.

50. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 10, 1963, which changed the office of origin in our investigation entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" from Dallas to New Orleans.

51. A copy of the Identification Record Number 327 925D regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

52. The report of SA James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas which set forth results of investigation of Oswald. This report indicated that Oswald was then residing and working in New Orleans, Louisiana.

53. A letter from this Bureau to the Dallas office dated September 25, 1963, furnishing an Appendix page regarding the FPCC.

54. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 12, 1963, requesting that the New York office furnish an appropriate characterization of Corliss Lamont. It was noted that Oswald, in addition to disseminating material from the FPCC in New Orleans, also passed out booklets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont.

55. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 24, 1963, which enclosed copies of a memorandum dated September 24, 1963, concerning Oswald which set forth data surrounding Oswald's arrest in New Orleans on August 9, 1963. Such data was obtained from the New Orleans Police Department.

56. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D concerning Oswald.

57. An airtel from Dallas to this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, reporting that INS in Dallas had received a communication classified "Secret" from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mexico City, which indicated that an individual, possibly identical with Lee Harvey Oswald, was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City [redacted]

58. A CIA Release dated October 10, 1963, which was sent to the FBI, Department of State and Department of the Navy classified "Secret" which reported that an American male who identified himself as Lee Oswald had contacted the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, on October 1, 1963. The CIA Release indicated Oswald may be identical to Lee Henry Oswald, born October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, Louisiana [redacted]

59. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 25, 1963, advising that Oswald left a forwarding address in New Orleans on September 26, 1963, showing his new address to be 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

60. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 24, 1963, requesting the Dallas office to locate subject and his wife.

61. A cablegram to this Bureau from our Legal Attache in Mexico dated October 18, 1963, which furnished information from CIA classified "Secret - Not To Be Further Disseminated," reporting that Lee Oswald had contacted Soviet Vice Consul Valeriy V. Kostikov of the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, on September 28, 1963. Our Legal Attache indicated he was following this matter with CIA and was attempting to establish Oswald's entry into Mexico and his current whereabouts. [redacted]

62. A cablegram to the Legal Attache, Mexico, from this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, furnishing a brief summary of data in the files of this Bureau concerning Oswald.u

63. The report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which set forth results of additional investigation regarding Oswald.u

64. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated October 30, 1963, wherein SA James P. Hosty, Jr., reported a pretext interview in the vicinity of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Such interview revealed Marina Oswald was residing with Mrs. Michael R. Paine and that Lee Harvey Oswald visited Marina at this address but was not living there.u

65. An airtel from the Little Rock office to this Bureau dated November 5, 1963, which furnished a change of address regarding Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald.u

66. A letter from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated November 15, 1963, entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" which changed the office of origin from New Orleans to Dallas.u

67. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated November 4, 1963, reporting results of the contact with Mrs. Michael R. Paine on November 1, 1963.u

68. A letter from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated November 19, 1963, changing the office of origin of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation from New Orleans to Dallas.u

69. An airtel from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated November 19, 1963, reporting that an informant advised on November 18, 1963, that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico. [redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: This letter prepared in accordance with instruction of AH Belmont who has meet with the President's Commission on the evening of 5-4-64 re data listed herein.

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. Moore

OUTSIDE SOURCE

February 1, 1977

1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Mintz (Attn: Mr. Daly)

Mr. Jack Anderson
1401 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Reference is made to your article entitled, "U.S., Cuba Had Germ Warfare Plans" which appeared in the Washington Post on January 17, 1977, and to your article entitled, "Mystery Witness in JFK Inquiry" which appeared in the January 19, 1977, issue of the Washington Post. These articles make reference to the investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

MAILED 6
FEB 1 1977
FBI

The January 17, 1977, article reported: "The FBI never allowed the (Warren) commission access to its files . . ." and ". . . that the FBI had in its files at least 69 reports on the pre-assassination activities of Lee Harvey Oswald. Only 46 of these were summarized for the Warren Commission; the remaining 23 were held back." This is erroneous. By letter dated May 4, 1964, the FBI furnished the Honorable J. Lee Rankin a description of the 69 documents pertaining to the pre-assassination activities of Lee Harvey Oswald. This letter appears in the Warren Commission report as Commission Exhibit 834. Additionally, as set out in the May 6, 1964, testimony of Alan H. Belmont, former Assistant to the Director, FBI, before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Mr. Belmont in response to a question posed by Samuel A. Stern, Assistant Counsel, volunteered that the "Oswald" file was available to the Commission. This file had in fact been reviewed in its entirety by Mr. Stern on May 4, 1964.

62-109060 - 7636

REC-31

22 FEB 8 1977

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs

JCL:sas/jo (12)

62-109060

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

84 FEB 15 1977

FBI/DOJ

Mr. Jack Anderson

The January 19, 1977, article states in part, that: ". . . the late J. Edgar Hoover deliberately misled the Warren Commission" about information received from Sylvia Odio.

The fact of the matter is that by letter dated September 21, 1964, the Warren Commission was advised by the FBI that the three individuals who visited Sylvia Odio's apartment had been identified and that investigation concerning this matter was continuing. This allegation was fully investigated by the FBI and the results of the subsequent investigation including the interviews of the individuals named in the September 21, 1964, letter were furnished to the Warren Commission by letter dated November 9, 1964.

Additionally, the January 19, 1977, article refers to the alleged threat made by the late Joseph Milteer, ". . . which was taped by an FBI informant," ". . . who turned the tape over to the FBI the next day."

The fact is this information was received and recorded by an informant of a city police department, which department furnished a transcript of the alleged threat to the local office of the FBI. This information was subsequently furnished by the FBI to Secret Service Headquarters ten days prior to the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

This letter is prepared not in righteous indignation but rather in the hope that your readers may have available the true facts readily supported by public source material.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

FBI - ATION

Mr. Jack Anderson

NOTE: In Peelman to Mr. Gallagher memoranda dated 1/19/77, and 1/21/77, under caption, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63," responses to allegations of an FBI cover up made by Jack Anderson in Washington Post articles dated 1/17/77, and 1/19/77, were set out. Deputy Associate Director James B. Adams recommended that letter be prepared to Anderson requesting retraction for erroneous information which was published. These articles contained erroneous information pertaining to FBI investigation, dissemination to th Warren Commission, which information is refutable through review of the Warren Commission Report or through material currently available at the National Archives. Copies of this letter being furnished to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice.

APPROVED:	Adm. Serv.	Legal Coun.
	Ext. Affairs	Plan. & Insp.
Director	Fin. & Pers.	Rec. Mgt.
Assoc. D	Gen. Inv.	S. & T. Serv.
D.p. AD Adm.	Ident.	Spec. Inv.
Dep. AD Inv.	Intell.	Training

GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/1/77

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (62-4512) (C)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ASSASSINATION of President John Kennedy

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 1/21/77, in captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a statement of [redacted] dated 1/29/77.

Enclosed for Seattle is one copy of [redacted] statement, and for Dallas are one copy of [redacted] statement and one copy of referenced letter and enclosures.

The enclosed statement sets forth how [redacted] believes that state politician [redacted] may have been a part of a conspiracy to kill President KENNEDY. He bases this on the fact that [redacted], one of two hitchhikers he picked up in Birmingham in September, 1963, upon learning that [redacted] had been on the Army Rifle and Pistol Team, stated to [redacted] "Maybe we can use you, what do you think of President KENNEDY?" [redacted] said he got the strong impression that [redacted] was thinking of killing KENNEDY, but did not remember anything else that [redacted] said showing his interest in or knowledge of KENNEDY's policies or activities.

These additional factors are set forth, from [redacted] statement and oral interview:

[redacted] states he knew that President KENNEDY was scheduled to visit Los Angeles in November, 1963, as of the time of his contact with [redacted] in September, 1963. [redacted]

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
145 FEB 22 1977

14
FEB 4 1977

④ - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (Info)
1 - Seattle (Enc. 1) (Info)
3 - New Orleans (1 - 62-4512)
(1 - 89-69)
(1 - 190-2)

CHA:pd
(9)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

"positively" identified [redacted] only in 1975 (after 12 years) during the Louisiana gubernatorial campaign when he recognized [redacted] from media coverage. [redacted] admitted that he was 99 per cent sure of this identification, admitting he could be wrong, despite his being convinced it was the same man. [redacted] did note in his statement that the hitchhiker said he was a medical technician which did not match [redacted] biography.

[redacted] identified in 1970 the New Orleans stop on his 1963 trip as being the Town and Country Motel (though remodeled), which [redacted] knows to be owned by CARLOS MARCELLO.

[redacted] stated that subsequent incidents convince him that his information is being suppressed by Federal and local bureaucracies:

Tulane Law School authorities who later denied their discussions with [redacted] about [redacted] and who subsequently refunded his tuition after he signed a waiver of liability;

the Veterans Administration losing his dental records when at fault in extracting a tooth;

and the FBI not responding to his past information furnished orally.

Bureau may wish to furnish a copy of this communication and [redacted] statement to Bufile 62-109060.

Bureau should note that [redacted] has appealed the excision made by SAC, New Orleans from the Freedom of Information Act release effected by SAC, New Orleans' letter to [redacted] dated 1/26/77 (copy to FBIHQ FOIPA statistical report only).

Dallas and Seattle are addressed for information only.

New Orleans is conducting no further investigation regarding [redacted] allegations, UACB.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7637

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7638

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ✓
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : MR. ASH

DATE: 2-2-77

FROM : L. K. York

SUBJECT: INVENTORY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS -
JOHN F. KENNEDY AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
ASSASSINATION CASES

Peelman

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth information regarding inventory of fingerprint records of principal individuals in the John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., assassination cases.

SYNOPSIS:

Inventory of fingerprint records of principal individuals involved in John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., assassination cases conducted Identification Division. Complete records of James Earl Ray, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Marina N. Oswald, located. Fingerprint jackets of Jack Leon Ruby and Martin Luther King, Jr., located Latent Fingerprint Section Special Dead File. Master fingerprint cards and master index cards for Ruby and King not located. Established procedures indicate these cards destroyed in routine purge, 1975, of deceased masters, since both records had been deceased seven years. No records found to indicate any disposition of these two master fingerprint cards other than routine purge. Former Special Agents assigned to Identification Division when death notices received indicate cards in all probability would have been purged during routine dead purge.

RECOMMENDATION:

DE-49 REC'D 62-109060-7639

For information.

1 FEB 8 1977

XEROX
FEB 10 1977

LKY:mjk
(4)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

FEB 23 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

FBI/DOJ

Memorandum to MR. ASH
RE: INVENTORY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS

DETAILS:

In accordance with your request, there follows an inventory of available fingerprint records concerning principal individuals involved in the John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., assassination matters, as well as an explanation of the probable disposition of any part of these records which cannot now be located.

JAMES EARL RAY, FBI #405 942 G. The fingerprint jacket was found filed in its proper location in the Assembly Section, 1-7-77. The master fingerprint card was found filed in the proper location in the Technical Section on the same date and the master index card was located in its proper place in the Card Index Section on that date. All have been charged out in the respective sections to the Assistant Director, Identification Division.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, FBI #327 925 D. The fingerprint jacket, master fingerprint card and master index card were located 1-7-77 in the office of Assistant Director, Identification Division, where it has been filed since 1-6-65. This record, which is stamped Dead, has been re-charged to the Assistant Director.

MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, DOB 7-15-41, IN U.S.S.R. A single alien fingerprint card, submitted by Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice, 7-21-62, was found misfiled in the male Civil File, Technical Section, on 1-7-77. The civil index card was found in its proper location in Card Index. The address of the person fingerprinted is indicated as 7313 Davanport, Fort Worth, Texas, Alien Registration number A12-530-645. This record may be identical to Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald. This fingerprint card has been researched and no additional record found. Both the fingerprint card and master civil index card have been charged to Assistant Director, Identification Division.

JACK LEON RUBY, FBI #693 083 E. The fingerprint jacket (deceased) was found 1-7-77, in the Latent Fingerprint Section Special Dead File. The master fingerprint card and master index card were not with the jacket and after an extensive search, neither could be located in the Identification Division files. The missing master fingerprint card is for an arrest by Police Department, Dallas, Texas, of Jack Leon Ruby, #36398, on 12-5-54, charged with Investigation Violation State Liquor Law. The disposition on the docket sheet shows complaint dismissed.

...KKELL
...NDATION

Memorandum to MR. ASH
RE: INVENTORY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Ruby died 1-3-67, of cancer, as indicated on the official death notice submitted by Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas. This notice was executed 1-9-67 and was received by the Identification Division on 1-16-67. On that date the Identification Division processed this death notice. The processing would have required the retrieval of appropriate index cards from the Card Index Section, the master fingerprint card from the Technical Section, and the fingerprint jacket from the Assembly Section. The master index card would have been charged out in the Dead Files of the Card Index Section. The records should have then been forwarded to the Dead Desk, Assembly Section, to be handled. The master fingerprint card should have then been charged out in the reference file of the Technical Section, indicating on the charge card that subject was deceased. This charge card should have been destroyed after 60 days. The fingerprint jacket would have then been charged out in Assembly as a dead jacket, 1-17-67. The record would have been ready to be microfilmed at that point.

Prior to August, 1969, the master fingerprint cards were not microfiiled with the fingerprint jackets as is now done. The master print should have been stamped Dead, and information obtained from the death notice would have been written on the back of the print. The master fingerprint card should then have been routed to the Technical Section to be filed in the Dead File. All documents in the fingerprint jacket were microfilmed and, according to procedure, after insuring that the entire jacket had been captured on film, the jacket would have been destroyed under normal circumstances. In this particular case, the jacket was not destroyed, probably due to the possibility that the original jacket might be needed for some reason, since latent fingerprint examinations had been conducted using the fingerprint cards in this jacket.

At that time, 1-19-69, a decision was made to retain this jacket in the Special Dead File in the Latent Fingerprint Section. The master fingerprint card, which had been stamped Dead, had already been routed to the Technical Section Dead File and the master index card likewise should have been routed and filed in the Dead File in the Card Index Section.

In January, 1975, a Dead File purge began in the Technical Section. All master prints in the Dead File were reviewed and when it was determined by examining the stamp and information on the back of the master that the individual had been dead for seven years or more, the master

print would have been pulled, routed to Card Index to have all index cards pulled, and thereafter destroyed. No definite proof can be given that this is the procedure followed in this particular case; however, it is a fact that a purge of the Dead File in the Technical Section began in January, 1975, and subjects deceased seven years or more were removed from the file and destroyed. Since index cards are only taken from file when dead masters are pulled by the Technical Section, it is reasonable to assume that since neither master print nor index card for Ruby can be found, then they were purged during a routine dead purge. There is no indication in the fingerprint jacket for Ruby that any other disposition was made of the master print. Ruby's fingerprint jacket has been charged to Assistant Director, Identification Division.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FBI #169 213 C. On 1-7-77, the deceased fingerprint jacket of King was also located in the Latent Fingerprint Section Special Dead File. The master fingerprint card and master index card were not with the jacket and after extensive search cannot be located in Identification Division files. The missing master fingerprint card is for an arrest by Police Department, Montgomery, Alabama, of Martin Luther King, Jr., #80161, on 1-26-56, charged with Speeding. The disposition on the docket sheet shows "$10 & cost appealed."

King died 4-4-68, according to information received 4-5-68, from SAC, Memphis. This jacket was processed and microfilmed 5-6-68, and bears a notation that it is to be retained in Special Dead File for a period of 60 days, pending additional instructions. The record, including the master fingerprint card and master index card, should have been handled as a deceased record in a manner identical to that described above for Jack Leon Ruby. There are no notations in the record which would indicate any other disposition of the master fingerprint card and master index card other than a routine Dead File purge. A copy card or charge card using alias M. L. King, Jr., was found filed in the Card Index Dead File. This would indicate that the alias card was not pulled when the deceased master fingerprint card was handled. Alias cards are destroyed on deceased individuals provided that no more than five cards separate the master card or other alias cards on subject. If more than five cards separate the alias card from master, the alias card is not purged.

Memorandum to MR. ASH
RE: INVENTORY OF FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The investigative files in both the King and Kennedy matters contain no original fingerprint cards. Former Inspector Beverly E. Ponder and former Supervisory Special Agent Eugene W. Whitwam, former Section Chief of Latent Fingerprint Section, who were assigned to the Identification Division when the death notices on both Ruby and King were received were contacted and indicated that in all probability the master fingerprint cards and index cards in both cases were purged during routine Dead File purge in the Technical Section. The fingerprint jacket for King has also been charged to Assistant Director, Identification Division.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7640

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7641

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SF0229 0401952

PP HQ DL

DE SF 002

P 091950Z FEB 77

FM SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) PRIORITY

DALLAS (89-43) PRIORITY

BT

CLEAR

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING; OO: DALLAS

RE DALLAS TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1977.

[redacted] NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR, 2900 SEMICONDUCTOR DRIVE, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA, WAS INTERVIEWED, FEBRUARY 8, 1977.

[redacted] ADVISED THE NUMBER 9-56-780 IS UNITED PARCEL SERVICE (UPS) POSTAGE METER WHICH METER IS LOCATED IN THE FINISHED GOODS WAREHOUSE, BOX STOCK DEPARTMENT 32-50. THIS NUMBER IS USED ON EVERYTHING SENT BY UPS. THE COMPANY SHIPS 500 TO 600 SEPARATE ITEMS EVERY DAY BY UPS.

ST 104 REC-33 62-109060-7642

84 FEB 18 1977

THE DEPARTMENT ABOVE EMPLOYS A TOTAL OF 71 PERSONS WORKING 2 SHIFTS. DURING THE DAY SHIFT, 15 OR 16 EMPLOYEES WOULD HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE TO OPERATE THE UPS POSTAGE METER AND 4 OR 5 ON THE NIGHT SHIFT. [redacted] ADVISED 99 per cent OF THE ADDRESSES ON BOXES SHIPPED ARE COMPUTER GENERATED AND THE LABEL WOULD CONTAIN COMPUTER PRINT TYPE LETTERS. VERY FEW LABELS ARE TYPED OR HAND WRITTEN.

[redacted] WAS AWARE OF THE INCIDENT HAVING BEEN ADVISED BY A CUSTOMER IN DALLAS WHO READ ABOUT IT IN THE NEWSPAPER.

[redacted] ADVISED NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR HAS NEVER SENT ANYTHING TO THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, DALLAS, TEXAS, THEREFORE, NO RECORD ON SUCH SHIPMENT. ALL BOXES ARE TAPED CLOSED WITH FILAMENT TAPE. THE CORRECT MARKINGS ON THE END OF THE BOX IS "NSL 5024/NSC002", WHICH ITEM IS A LIGHT EMITTING DIODE ABOUT 3/4" LONG.

[redacted] REQUESTED A PHOTO OF THE ADDRESS LABEL INCLUDING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE LABELS AS TO COLOR, SIZE, TYPE OF PAPER TO BE USED FOR HIS OWN RECORDS AND INFORMATION.

BT

[redacted]

Q

DLU698 0350425Z

PP HQ SF

DE DL

P 042255Z FEB 77

FM DALLAS (89-43)

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) PRIORITY

SAN FRANCISCO PRIORITY

BT

EFTO

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963; MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING; OO: DALLAS.

ON FEBRUARY 3, 1977 A UNITED PARCEL SERVICE (UPS) DRIVER ATTEMPTED TO DELIVER A PACKAGE TO THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, DALLAS, TEXAS. DRIVER HAD DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING ENTRANCE TO BUILDING AND AT THAT TIME DISCOVERED THAT THE PACKAGE WAS ADDRESSED TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD, C/O TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, 1225 ELM ST., DALLAS, TEXAS, 75281. THE RETURN ADDRESS ON THE PACKAGE IS LISTED AS NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR, 2900 SEMICONDUCTOR DRIVE, SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA, 95051. THE BOX IS APPROXIMATELY 24" X 3" X 6" AND HAD A UPS METER TAPE ATTACHED THERETO, WHICH REFLECTED THAT THE PACKAGE WAS SHIPPED JANUARY 31, 1977, FOR A FEE OF $1.09. THE UPS SHIPPING LABEL ALSO

FX 113

REC-62 62-109060-7641

FEB 8 1977

55 FEB 23 1977

RY F[illegible]ELL

REFLECTED A SHIPPING NUMBER 9-56-780. THE OUTSIDE OF THE BOX HAD NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR MARKINGS BUT WAS TAPED CLOSED WITH FILAMENT TAPE INSTEAD OF USUAL NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORP. TAPE. THE END PORTION OF THE BOX CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING MARKINGS:

DSL 5024/NSC002: QUANTITY 4000: DATE 1/17/77: FG 48.

THE ABOVE DESCRIBED BOX WAS APPROPRIATELY CHECKED BY THE EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE UNIT OF THE DALLAS PD WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. UPS AUTHOURIZED THE OPENING OF THE BOX AND IT WAS DISCOVERED TO BE FULL OF STYROFOAM PELLETS AND CONTAINED NOTHING ELSE.

THE DALLAS NEWS MEDIA BECAME AWARE OF THE ADDRESSEE OF THE PACKAGE WHICH RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLE NEWS INTEREST. SAC, DALLAS, GAVE APPROPRIATE NEWS RELEASE ON MATTER.

SAN FRANCISCO AT SANTA CLARA, CALIF. WILL CONTACT INSTANT COMPANY AND DETERMINE ANY INFORMATION THEY MAY HAVE CONCERNING PACKAGE ADDRESSED TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND, USING ABOVE ID

NUMBERS, ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF ANY RECORD EXISTS OF CONTENTS OF PACKAGE.

ABOVE FURNISHED TO DIRECTOR AND SAN FRANCISCO IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE MEDIA INTEREST.

BI

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7644

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC. AFTER 7644

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 2ND UNREC. AFTER 7644

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 3RD UNREC. AFTER 7644

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7645

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

189

IRS & SECRET SERVICE

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7646

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7647

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7648

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7649

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7650

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7651

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 2/25/77

FROM : J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

PURPOSE: To advise of a JFK cover-up conspiracy theory recently received in the Baltimore Division involving Secret Service, FBI, Attorney General Kennedy, Kennedy family, and unknown Government officials.

SYNOPSIS: Baltimore Division has advised of information received that [redacted] gun dealer, Towson, Maryland, has developed theory that while Lee Harvey Oswald did fire at President Kennedy, the fatal head wound received by Kennedy was fired, accidentally, by "Secret Service Agent" Kenneth O'Donnell (O'Donnell is in fact the former Presidential Assistant to John F. Kennedy) and that the Kennedy family and the highest Government officials in the country have hidden these true facts. [redacted] indicated that a feature story relating to his information will appear in the Baltimore Sun papers within the next 30 days but that Donohue will at this time make available to the FBI all of his research material and data.

RECOMMENDATION: (1) That no attempt be made to obtain this research material from [redacted] prior to the release of the story by the Baltimore Sun since:

(a) [redacted] bizarre theory of limitless conspiracy proportions is the antithesis of investigative and historical fact. ST-126

DE-28

REC-46 62-109060-1652

(b) [redacted] while expressing his current concern for the reputation of the FBI, made no attempt to furnish his theory to the FBI prior to making his material available to the Baltimore Sun.

V-22

Enclosure

MAR 2 1977

JCL/gjw (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

84 MAR 26 1977 60

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

(c) Any immediate interest by the FBI in this research material could be construed as adding credibility to this theory.

(2) That the information furnished by the Baltimore Division be disseminated to the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, and to Secret Service Headquarters in view of the fact that this theory may be published in the near future.

APPROVED:

Director	Adm. Serv.	Legal Coun.
Assoc. Dir.	Ext. Affairs	Plan. & Insp.
Dep. AD Adm.	Fin. & Pers.	Rec. Mgt.
Dep. AD Inv.	Cen. Liv.	S. & T. Serv.
	Ident.	Spec. Inv.
	Intell.	Training

DETAILS: By teletype to FBIHQ dated 2/23/77, (attached), Baltimore Division advised that [redacted], a Towson, Maryland gun dealer, has developed the theory that while Lee Harvey Oswald did fire at President Kennedy, the fatal shot, the head wound suffered by John F. Kennedy, was in fact fired accidentally by a Secret Service Agent named Kenneth O'Donnell, riding in the follow-up car. This shot, according to [redacted] was fired in the general direction of the 'grassy knoll' which was located in front of the Kennedy car and that the driver of this car, Secret Service Agent Emory Roberts, felt the shot go over his head. [redacted] concludes that the Kennedy family and the highest Government officials decided to cover up the true facts and that Attorney General Robert Kennedy ordered the Secret Service and the FBI to cover up this matter.

Review of pertinent files and related material at FBIHQ reveals the following pertaining to the follow-up car to President Kennedy's limousine:

The driver of this vehicle was Secret Service Agent (SA) Samuel Kinney; Assistant Agent in Charge (ATSAIC) Emory Roberts was in the right front seat; Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, Presidential Appointments Secretary, was in the left jump-seat; Mr. David Powers, White House Staff, was in the right jump-seat; SA George Hickey, left rear seat; SA Glen Bennett, right rear seat; SA Clinton

Hill, left front running board; SA William McIntyre, left rear running board; SA John Ready, right front running board; SA Paul Landis, right rear running board. There was no Secret Service Agent named O'Donnell in the Dallas contingent.

The follow-up vehicle did carry one AR-15 rifle which was "cocked and loaded" by SA Hickey when Mr. Kennedy was hit. When interviewed, all of the occupants of the follow-up vehicle indicated that they believed the shots were fired from the "right rear" and Hickey stood up in the vehicle and faced in that direction. No shots were fired from the follow-up vehicle.

A review of the Zapruder film confirms that at the time the head wound was inflicted, the "grassy knoll" was not "ahead of the President" but at an elevated direct right angle to the Presidential vehicle. Additionally, the position of the President's head, turned to the left and slumped on his chest, negates [redacted] theory of the fatal bullet being fired from the left rear. Additionally, a review of the testimony of Commander James Humes, Senior Pathologist, Bethesda Naval Hospital, before the Warren Commission concerning the fatal head wound (Exhibit 388) indicate that the characteristics of this wound are not consistent with the characteristics of a wound inflicted by a bullet fired from an AR-15.

Most witnesses agree that they heard three shots fired. Three shell cases were found at the sixth floor window, southeast corner of the Texas Book Depository, and were identified as having been fired from the rifle which was also found on the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository.

Finally, the conspiracy as outlined by Mr. [redacted] would of its very nature have to have enveloped not only the highest echelons of Government and various federal, state, and local agencies and the individual citizens of Dallas who viewed the motorcade in the vicinity of the Texas Book Depository at the time of the assassination, but also the members of the Warren Commission and other Congressional committees, innumerable researchers, scholars, and interested citizens subsequent to the assassination of John F. Kennedy more than 13 years ago.

Bufiles contain no information pertaining to Donohue based upon available identifying data.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 23 1977

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. AD Adm.	
Dep. AD Inv.	
Asst. Dirs:	
Adm. Serv.	
Ext. Affairs	
Fin. & Pers.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Intell.	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Insp.	
Rec. Mgt.	
S & T. Serv.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

BAU120 0542050Z

PP HI

DE BA

P 232009Z FEB 77

FM BALTIMORE (89-30) RUC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI PRIORITY

BT

C L E A R

ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; AFI

RE BALTIMORE TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU, FEBRUARY 22, 1977.

ON FEBRUARY 19, 1977, [redacted] TOWSON, MARYLAND, TELEPHONE 825-1776, CONTACTED SA [redacted] OF THE BALTIMORE DIVISION IN PERSON AND FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

ST-126 REC-46 62-109060-765

[redacted] ADVISED THAT FOR THE PAST NINE YEARS SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, HE HAS BEEN GATHERING BITS AND PIECES OF INFORMATION MORE OR LESS AS A

MAR 2 1977

Upgraded by 0-14 to USSS 384 on 3/1/77 dlr

Recman to Mr. Gallagher Memo 2/25/77 JCL/JJW

Upgraded by 0-70 to AAG, CD, USDJ on 3/1/77 dlr

8 MAR 4 1977

HOBBY IN AN EFFORT TO EXPLAIN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ASSASSINATION.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT SHORTLY AFTER THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT, HE WAS CONTACTED BY A FRIEND ASSOCIATED WITH WHITE LABORATORIES, GREENBELT, MARYLAND, WHO ASKED [redacted] TO COME TO WHITE LABORATORIES AND CONDUCT VARIOUS TESTS FOR THE LABORATORY TO INCLUDE THE FIRING OF A WEAPON SIMILAR TO THE ASSASSINATION WEAPON USED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

[redacted] AGREED TO DO THE VARIOUS EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS AND DURING THE COURSE OF HIS WORK WITH WHITE LABORATORIES HAD OCCASION TO TALK TO NUMEROUS FBI AND SECRET SERVICE AGENTS INCLUDED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THIS MATTER.

[redacted] SUCCESSFULLY FIRED THE OSWALD RIFLE PROTOTYPE IN THE ALLOTTED TIME PERIOD AND PROVED THAT THE ASSASSINATION WEAPON COULD HAVE BEEN FIRED BY A SKILLED MARKSMAN AT THE DISTANCE AND TIME FRAME INVOLVED.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT AS A RESULT OF HIS WHITE LABORATORIES EXPERIENCE, HE CONTINUED HIS EFFORTS TO UNCOVER THE TRUE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ASSASSINATION AND DURING THE COURSE OF TIME ARRIVED AT THE THEORY THAT WHILE LEE HARVEY

OSWALD DID, IN FACT, FIRE THE 6.5 MM CARCANO CARBINE, THE SHOT THAT BLEW OFF HALF OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD WAS FIRED BY A HIGH VELOCITY SMALL CALIBER WEAPON SUCH AS 223 CALIBER M-16 TYPICAL OF THE WEAPONS THEN BEING USED BY THE SECRET SERVICE. [redacted] ADVISED THAT HE IS OF THE OPINION THAT A SECRET SERVICE AGENT NAMED KENNETH O'DONNELL WHO WAS SITUATED IN A CAR DIRECTLY BEHIND THE PRESIDENT'S CAR, IN THE REAR SEAT, STOOD UP IN THE REAR SEAT OF THE CAR WITH A M-16 OR THE SHORTENED KAR 15 VERSION OF THE M-16, AND FIRED ONE OR MORE SHOTS DIRECTLY AHEAD OF HIS CAR IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE "GRASSY KNOLL" WHICH WAS AHEAD OF THE KENNEDY CAR. [redacted] ADVISED THAT O'DONNELL IS THE SECRET SERVICE AGENT MOST LIKELY TO HAVE FIRED THE SHOTS BUT THAT SECRET SERVICE AGENT GEORGE HICKEY WAS ALSO IN THE BACK SEAT WITH O'DONNELL AND MAY HAVE FIRED THE SHOTS ALSO. [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE DRIVER OF THE SECRET SERVICE CAR WAS AGENT EMERY ROBERTS, A FORMER BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE OFFICER FROM TOWSON, MARYLAND. ROBERTS HEARD AND FELT THE SHOT GO OVER HIS HEAD AND WAS HEARD BY WITNESSES TO EXCLAIM, "FOR CHRIST SAKE, IF WE HAVEN'T KILLED HIM ALREADY DON'T START NOW."

[redacted] ADVISED THAT THIS ACT WAS PURELY ACCIDENTAL DONE IN PANIC BY THE SECRET SERVICE AGENT INVOLVED AND THAT THE KENNEDY FAMILY WAS APPRAISED OF THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER AND THAT IT WAS DECIDED BY THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS OF THE COUNTRY AT THE TIME THAT THE TRUTH SHOULD BE COVERED UP TO SPARE THE SECRET SERVICE THE EMBARASSMENT AND TO SPARE THE AGENT INVOLVED FURTHER PAIN AND ANGUISH AS THIS INDIVIDUAL REPORTEDLY HAD A MENTAL BREAKDOWN FOLLOWING THE INCIDENT AND LEFT THE SECRET SERVICE. [redacted] STATED THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, ROBERT KENNEDY, WAS AWARE OF ALL THE FACTS RELATING TO THIS INCIDENT AND ORDERED THE FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE TO COVER THE MATTER UP AS THE TENURE OF THE TIMES WOULD HAVE MADE THE STORY UNBELIEVABLE AND UNACCEPTABLE TO THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT [redacted] OF THE BALTIMORE DIVISION DID NOT GO INTO A DETAILED INTERVIEW OF [redacted] AT THIS TIME BUT NOTED THAT [redacted] HAS AN EXTENSIVE PILE OF REFERENCE MATERIAL AND RECORDS WHICH HE HAS ACCUMULATED OVER THE COURSE OF THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS. IT SHOULD ALSO

BE NOTED THAT [redacted] DESCRIBED AS WHITE, MALE, AGE APPROXIMATELY 55, SELF-EMPLOYED, IS GENERALLY REGARDED IN THE BALTIMORE AREA AS AN EXPERT IN WEAPONS AND BALLISTICS AND HAS APPEARED IN FEDERAL AND LOCAL COURT MANY TIMES AS AN EXPERT WITNESS FOR ATF, DEA, THE MARYLAND STATE POLICE, AND VARIOUS CITY AND COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENTS. [redacted] HAS ALSO APPEARED ON TELEVISION IN THE BALTIMORE AREA A NUMBER OF TIMES TO DEBATE THE GUN CONTROL ISSUE WITH VARIOUS BALTIMORE POLITICIANS AND NOTABLES. [redacted] IS HIGHLY REGARDED IN HIS FIELD AND IS NOT GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO BE ECCENTRIC.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT HE WAS BRINGING THIS MATTER TO THE ATTENTION OF [redacted] INASMUCH AS HE HAS KNOWN [redacted] AND A NUMBER OF OTHER FBI AGENTS IN THE BALTIMORE DIVISION FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND DOES NOT WISH TO DO ANYTHING THAT MIGHT INJURE THE REPUTATION OF THE FBI, HOWEVER, [redacted] HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH RALPH REPPERT, FEATURE WRITER FOR THE BALTIMORE SUN PAPERS, OFFICE 332-6610, HOME 321-6130, AND IS A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF GARY BLACK, EDITOR OF THE SUN PAPERS. [redacted] ADVISED THAT A FEATURE STORY ON HIS

THEORY IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING WRITTEN BY THE SUN PAPERS AND WILL BE RELEASED SOMETIME WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS. [redacted] BELIEVES THAT THIS WILL BE FRONT-PAGE NEWS ON EVERY MAJOR NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

[redacted] FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE IS WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH THE FBI IN THIS MATTER IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE TO INCLUDE MAKING AVAILABLE ALL OF HIS RESEARCH MATERIAL AND DATA, AND HAS IN HIS POSSESSION AT THIS TIME THE ROUGH DRAFT STORY WHICH HE WILL ALSO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE FBI SHOULD THE FBI DESIRE TO SEE IT.

AS PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS OF FEBRUARY 22, 1977, NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS MATTER IS BEING TAKEN BY THE BALTIMORE DIVISION UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAYU.

BT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7654

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7655

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7656

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

189

CIA

REFERRAL

Airtel

1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
2/28/77
1 - Mr. [redacted]

To: SACs, Dallas (89-43)
Houston (62-2115)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and Houston dated January 5, 1977, and Butelcals to Dallas, February 10 and 25, 1977.

Referenced airtel instructed Dallas and Houston to conduct investigation in an effort to resolve allegations of [redacted] Referenced telephone calls to Dallas inquired about Dallas and Houston progress in this matter.

It is imperative that FBIHQ provide the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, with results of investigation into allegations re captioned matter in a timely fashion.

When possible, FBIHQ has refrained from establishing inflexible deadlines in captioned matter. However, good judgment should take cognizance of current Congressional and national interest in the John F. Kennedy assassination and should dictate expeditious handling of all matters arising under the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy caption.

Houston, if not already accomplished, will promptly submit available results to Dallas.

Dallas, upon receipt of Houston's results, will promptly report investigation conducted thus far in form suitable for dissemination.

MAILED 17
FEB 28 1977
FBI

62-109060-7657
REC-31

DJC/gjw

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAR 1 1977

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

JSP

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1976 O - 207-538

Airtel to SACs, Dallas and Houston
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOTE: Mobile airtel and LHM dated 12/23/76 advised that [redacted] a U. S. Citizen convicted of murder in [redacted], whose sentence was commuted from death to life imprisonment, alleges that shortly before the JFK assassination, he transported $100,000 from Houston to Dallas, Texas, and delivered same to Lee Harvey Oswald and James Holland. He claims he did this at the behest of Bob Rose with Attorney Scott present. He also claims knowledge of organized crime burial ground locations. Allegations re the JFK assassination are essentially the same as previously stated by [redacted] during 8/75. Past investigative efforts by Dallas and Houston to resolve these allegations were primarily limited to contact of alleged co-conspirators and their subsequent denials. Bufile [redacted] captioned, [redacted] Foreign Police Cooperation, sets forth details of Moore's involvement in murder charges in [redacted]. Bufiles reflect Dallas and Houston are in possession of referenced airtels and LHMs. Referenced 1/5/77 airtel instructed Dallas and Houston to conduct investigation involving extant business, employment, and public source records concerning [redacted] and the Attorney Scott in an effort to resolve the allegations. This is to confirm instructions furnished to Dallas during 2/25/77 Butelcal to submit results of investigation expeditiously and also to instruct Houston to furnish Dallas with results of its investigation.

...TRELL
FBI ...DATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7658

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7659

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

ATTENTION PERSON OR OFFICIAL BUSINESS:

FROM: [redacted]
POST OFFICE BOX 4 4
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA
SENT FEBRUARY 7TH 1

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Perc.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec

THIS LETTER IS CONFIDENTIAL AND IS, NOT TO BE READ BY ANY OTHER PERSON:

FOUR EXACT COPIES OF THIS LETTER WERE MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFF

EDWARD M. KENNEDY - SENATOR - STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. (A MAN BEING CON
GRIFFIN BELL - U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL. (I SINCERELY HOPE THIS MAN IS NO
JACK KELLY - DIRECTOR - FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. (I DON'T KNOW AN
STANSFIELD TURNER - FORMER DIRECTOR - U.S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. (O

THE ORIGINAL COPY OF THIS LETTER WAS MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING MAN:

MR. JIMMY (PEANUTS) CARTER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
PRESIDENT'S WHITE HOUSE OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

IT IS NICE TO HAVE A PRESIDENT SITTING IN THE PRESIDENT'S HIGH CHAIR AGAIN:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

ON FEBRUARY THE 4TH, 1977, I MAILED YOU THE ORIGINAL COPY OF A LETTER WHICH WAS SENT TO FOUR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. THAT LETTER SHOULD BE IN YOUR POSSESSION BY NOW. THE LETTER CONFERRED MY REMOVAL FROM A CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON WHERE I AM PRESENTLY INCARCERATED, TO BE TRANSPORTED TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING DOWN IN LOS ANGELES, SO THAT I COULD HAVE A DISCUSSION WITH THE REGIONAL DIRECTORS, BOTH THE C.I.A. AND F.B.I. CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATIONS OF BOTH JOHN F. KENNEDY, AND HIS BROTHER, ROBERT F. KENNEDY. THE FOUR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE NAMED IN MY LETTER OF FEBRUARY THE 4TH, 1977, AND DUE TO THEIR FAILURES TO MAKE THE ARRANGEMENTS THAT I ASKED FOR, TO PULL ME OUT OF PRISON, I AM NOW DELEGATING THIS MATTER TO YOU. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOU CAN DO SOMETHING TO STRAIGHTEN THOSE OFFICIALS OUT...

DE-52 REC-47

DID YOU RECEIVE SUCH A LETTER, AND IF SO, HAVE YOU CONTACTED SENATOR KENNEDY REGARDING THIS MATTER? IT IS MY DESIRE TO SPEAK PERSONALLY WITH SENATOR KENNEDY, AND THE OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHOM ARE NAMED ABOVE, REGARDING INFORMATION ON THE ASSASSINATIONS OF BOTH JOHN F. KENNEDY, AND ROBERT F. KENNEDY. BE ASSURED THE INFORMATION IS RELIABLE, AND MY REMOVAL FROM PRISON, AND A MEETING IS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO ENABLE ME TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTED PROOF, REGARDING THE ASSASSINATIONS. I AM ASKING YOU TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH SENATOR KENNEDY, FOR A CONFIDENTIAL AND VERY IMMEDIATE REMOVAL FROM THIS CALIFORNIA PRISON, AND BE TRANSPORTED TO WASHINGTON, TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER WITH YOU, AND THE ABOVE NAMED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. I HAVE ALREADY GIVEN SENATOR KENNEDY, SOME CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION IN REGARDS TO THINGS CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATIONS OF HIS TWO BROTHERS, BUT, I DON'T BELIEVE THAT HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO FIGURE OUT THE NAVIGATION AND SAILING LESSONS WHICH I [redacted] A LONG TIME AGO. THEREFORE MR. PRESIDENT, ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE FOR ALL OF US TO GET TOGETHER RIGHT AWAY, FOR A PERSONAL, PRIVATE, CONFIDENTIAL TALK AT THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE, YOURS IF POSSIBLE. SENATOR KENNEDY, HAS A PICTURE OF MY BOAT I SENT TO HIM FOR IDENTIFICATION, MAYBE HE WILL SHOW IT TO YOU MR. PRESIDENT, AND JUST MAYBE YOU CAN TELL WHAT MY LINE OF WORK WAS, NOT MILITARY, MERCENARY...

MR. PRESIDENT, PLEASE MOVE VERY QUIETLY AND DISCREETLY ON THIS MATTER. MAYBE I SHOULD WARN YOU, I ALREADY HAVE A $25,000.00 PRICE TAG ON MY HEAD, BECAUSE SOME GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MIS-USED INFORMATION I GAVE THEM BEFORE. A VERY CLOSE FRIEND OF MINE HAS ALREADY BEEN KILLED, DUE TO THE MISHANDLING OF THIS MATTER. HE HAD A VERY BEAUTIFUL WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN, NOW THEY HAVE NO FATHER. MOVE WITH CARE...

APR 1 1977

I KNOW THAT YOU ARE A WISE SUCH MAN MR. PRESIDENT, AND IF I DID NOT KNOW AS A FACT THAT MY INFORMATION IS RELIABLE AND CAN BE PROVED, I WOULD NOT ASK YOU TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY, TO PULL ME OUT OF PRISON FOR A PERSONAL, PRIVATE, CONFIDENTIAL TALK, IN YOUR WHITE HOUSE OFFICE. WHAT I HAVE IS GOOD HONEST INFORMATION MR. PRESIDENT, INFORMATION THAT I CAN PROVE, IF I HAVE A LITTLE HONEST HELP FROM SOME HONEST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. SINCERELY...

I AM GOING TO CLOSE THIS LETTER FOR NOW MR. PRESIDENT, AND, AWAIT YOUR REPLY. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOU WILL GET TOGETHER WITH SENATOR KENNEDY, ON THIS MATTER RIGHT AWAY. PLEASE TELL SENATOR KENNEDY, THAT RAYMOND LUCKY TUESDAY, SAYS THAT HE SHOULD STAY AWAY FROM THIS WEST COAST, UNLESS HE IS WELL PROTECTED AT ALL TIMES. I KNOW FOR A FACT, THAT THERE IS A $200,000.00 CONTRACT ON HIM, PAYABLE TO ANY ONE WHO ASSASSINATES, HITS, KILLS, MURDERS, SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY. AND I HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE, THAT SOMEBODY HAS ALREADY TRIED TO KILL HIM TWICE. TELL HIM TO STAY THE GOD DAMNED HELL OUT OF CALIFORNIA, AND NEVADA AREAS, HE COULD GET SHOT.

THANK YOU SINCERELY FOR YOUR PERSONAL ATTENTION REGARDING THIS LETTER. PLEASE DO NOT LET IT OUT OF YOUR PERSONAL HANDS. I SINCERELY HOPE YOU GET TOGETHER WITH SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY, AND PULL ME OUT OF HERE SOON, VERY VERY SOON. PLEASE, DO NOT FORWARN CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, IF YOU DECIDE TO PULL ME OUT FOR A PERSONAL, PRIVATE, CONFIDENTIAL TALK, KEEP ANY MOVE CONFIDENTIAL. I DO NOT WANT ANY OF THEM TO HAVE A CHANCE TO COVER UP ANY OF THEIR GAME PLAYING..

BELOW YOU WILL FIND THE NAMES OF TWO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. IF YOU SHOULD WANT TO CONTACT THEM REGARDING ME, PLEASE FEEL FREE TO DO SO, ASK THEM QUESTIONS ABOUT ME IF YOU WANT ANY INFORMATION ON ME. BELOW YOU WILL ALSO FIND THE NAMES OF BOTH MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY, MY STEP-FATHER, AND MY MOTHER, SHOULD YOU WISH TO CONTACT EITHER OF THEM PLEASE DO SO, FEEL FREE TO ASK THEM QUESTIONS MR. PRESIDENT, THEY JUST MIGHT AS WELL BE QUESTIONED. I WONDER, WILL THEY ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS...

VERY TRULY YOURS, SINCERELY, CIAO,

[redacted]

2/10/77

HONORABLE: PAUL G. BRECKENRIDGE JR.
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE - LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CHAMBERS OF JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE JR.
HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA - 90012

MARSFIELD - SANTA MARIA RESIDENT AGENT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
120 WEST CYPRESS STREET
SANTA MARIA, CALIFORNIA - 93454

[redacted]
COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA - 92626

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Xerox Copy

TO : Assistant Attorney General
CRIMINAL DIVISION, GENERAL CRIMES SECTION

DATE: 2/23/77

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____ (your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] letter dated 2/10/77 addressed to MR. JACK KELLY and its envelope.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. 1

SEE NOTE ATTACHED.

62-109060

FERRELL

FBI/DOJ

NOTE:

[redacted] was interviewed by an FBI Agent on 1/3/64 concerning his knowledge of a plan to assassinate then Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY. At the time of interview [redacted] was on "Condemned Row" at [redacted] Prison, California where he was received 12/5/62, convicted of first degree murder, thirteen counts robbery and two counts kidnap to commit robbery and under sentence of death. This information appears in the Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated [redacted] and titled ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING" ([redacted]). Copies of the report were furnished to the Department and Secret Service.

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 3/3/77

Dep. A.D. Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

OO: DALLAS

ReBuairtel to SA 1/6/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM reflecting contact with Mr. [redacted] of Dripping Springs, Texas. Two copies of this LHM being furnished to Dallas as Office of Origin.

For information, the San Antonio file 47-[redacted] has been destroyed but, as shown in the enclosed LHM, [redacted] apparently was the subject of that case in which Houston was origin (HO file 47-[redacted].

Prior to contacting [redacted] on 2/17/77, numerous attempts were made to locate and interview [redacted] between January 10 and February 17, 1977. During the course of those earlier attempts, information was developed from townspeople and neighbors at Dripping Springs, Texas, all of whom requested confidentiality, which indicated that [redacted] was known as the "local crackpot." Apparently, [redacted] has filed suit or made complaints against the U.S. Post Office,

ENCLOSURE

(2) Bureau (Encs. 4)
2-Dallas (Encs. 2)
1-SA
PCM:csw
(5)

1- CO, USO REC 61 62-109060-7661
1- CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT
0-70(G)
3/8/77
DJC/saw
See file copy

ST 109

8 MAR 11 1977

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

84 MAR 18 1977

the town of Dripping Springs, the County Road Maintenance Division, as well as numerous individuals. The majority of his complaints appeared to stem from paranoia and indicated that everyone is out to take away his property or in some way invade his privacy.

Persons in Dripping Springs who have been acquainted with [redacted] for some time advised that he is full of wild tales and claims himself important, but recommend lending no credence to any of his statements or claims.

Based on Mr. [redacted] statement that all information concerning captioned matter as well as allegations against the FBI and CIA are on file in Washington, D.C., San Antonio is conducting no further investigation and recommends that the Bureau, through appropriate liaison, attempt to obtain or review the information [redacted] claims is on file with Senators BAKER, SCHWEIKER, and CHURCH, or Congressman GONZALES.

The Agent conducting this investigation at Dripping Springs, Texas, was SA [redacted]

No further action unless requested by the department 3/9/77 dpc

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 3, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

Mr. [redacted] Route 1-A, Box [redacted] Dripping Springs, Texas, furnished the following information during interview at his residence, which is located approximately five and one-half miles north of Dripping Springs. Mr. [redacted] advised that he understood the purpose of the interview was to solicit any information he possessed regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, Fidel Castro, and the assassination of President Kennedy, as well as any information he might be willing to furnish regarding the allegations made by him that the former Directors of the FBI and CIA had denied payments of $25,000.00 to him.

Mr. [redacted] apologized for not being available for interview at an earlier date, stating that he had been hospitalized a great deal during the past year and especially in the recent past. He then furnished the following information:

Referring to his letter dated December 12, 1976, which was directed to Mr. Roland L. Elliott, Director of Correspondence for President Ford, Mr. [redacted] advised that all of the information referred to in that letter has already been provided by him to Senators Schweiker and Baker of the U.S. Senate. [redacted] stated that he had furnished the pertinent information to the above-named Senators in writing and through telephonic contact. He advised that this information contains specific facts, dates,

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060 7661

and identities of individuals, which specifically pertain to the Kennedy assassination, as well as to his allegations that the FBI and CIA promised to pay him $25,000.00 for information previously furnished regarding what Mr. [redacted] described as the "Mexican uprising along the Texas border, 1955-1965."

Mr. [redacted] re-affirmed that he has been threatened by the FBI and the CIA, but refused to identify the names of any employee with either of those agencies who threatened him. He stated that this information was on file with Senator Schweiker and Senator Baker and also claimed to be personally well acquainted with Congressman Gonzales of San Antonio, Congressman "Tip" O'Neil, and with Mr. Sprague, who was associated as a prosecutor and investigator with certain Senate Investigating Committees.

[redacted] claimed that, after becoming aware of the FBI's interest in interviewing him, he telephonically contacted the offices of Senator Schweiker and Baker within the past two or three days and claims to have been told by the personal secretaries of these two Senators that he should not discuss this information with anybody at this time. He was told during these telephone contacts that the Senators would review his information and have it verified and also was told that the Senators would probably wish to interview him in person.

[redacted] claimed that, based on the instructions he had received from the Senators, he did not wish to detail the information at this time to the FBI. He added that he feels that it is unnecessary for the FBI to interview him at Dripping Springs in that all available information has already been referred to the proper authorities in Washington, D.C., and will probably be given to Congressman Gonzales to include in his re-opened investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

Mr. [redacted] would furnish no additional information which was pertinent to the Kennedy assassination except to state that there were four other men involved other than Lee Harvey Oswald.

He also alleged that he had been consulted by the Senate Select Committee, which had conducted investigation

into the FBI-CIA activities, and which had been headed by Senator Church. He advised that he had furnished information regarding monetary obligations of the FBI and CIA to him as well as threats made against him by those agencies to the Church Committee. [redacted] would not furnish further specific details and would not describe his previous alleged contacts with the FBI or CIA, or the source of or his access to the information concerning the Kennedy assassination.

No additional information was obtained from Mr. [redacted] concerning the allegations made in his letter of December 12, 1976. The interview was concluded with [redacted] again recommending that his information be obtained, verified and corroborated from Senators Baker, Schweiker and Church, as well as Congressman Gonzales, all of whom could be located at Washington, D.C.

In addition to the above information, the following background was obtained regarding [redacted] and this information was volunteered by [redacted] during the course of the interview.

[redacted] claimed to be a self-trained geologist, surveyor, attorney and criminal investigator. He acknowledged that he had primarily made his living through employment with land title companies as a surveyor or title searcher but stated that this was just a "cover" for other, more diversified, sophisticated work and avocations. He also stated that he was a member of the International Association of Police Investigators and implied that he was retained by Interpol. Initially, [redacted] denied ever being the subject or suspect in any criminal investigations, but later admitted being involved in one FBI investigation in South Texas while he resided at Victoria and Kingsville, Texas. This occurred during 1955, but [redacted] stated that the entire case was "trumped up" by those involved in the above-described Mexican uprising. He would not discuss any details of this alleged uprising.

Mr. [redacted] gave his full name as [redacted] born October 3, 1905, at Goliad County, Texas, Social Security Account No. [redacted]

ARY FERRELL
TION

December 12, 1976

Subjective: To the refusal or rejecting there - - - - obligations to pay me $25,000 dollars for the information they needed badly, regardless pertaining to the Mexican uprising along the Texas border from 1955 to 1965. While I was working for and Oil Company from Houston, Texas, and checking the old orginal Spanish land-grants, bordering the Rio Grande River. When I was approached by the C.I.A and then later by the F.B.I. In Rio Grande City, Starr County, Texas. Other words this was the early beginning of the C.I.A. Of freign affairs, or intervention, or acts of interference of other Countries.

ENCLOSURE

-- Re: To Richard S. Schweiker, United States Senator, & Howard H. Baker., Jr. U.S. Senator, Vic Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Roland L. Elliott
Director of Correspondece
For President. Ford.

Dear Mr. Elliott:

I want to thank you & the President Ford, for corroborating with my "wife's request". And your letter dated December 2, 1976. And we, "received a letter from the Department of Justice, Washington 20530, & dated December 8, 1976. After the review of the facts related therein fails to indicate a matter involving Federal Law. Signed, Robert J. Havel. Director of Public Information.

For your-personal information, President Ford, to Knew I am the only person who had more to back the re-open of Jack Kennedys investtgation pertaining to his assassination in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. After contacting the mention two Senators, you will find out the truth and facts, regarding the $25,000 dollars, which I was denied by J. Edgar Hoover, and Helms of the C.I.A. It has been twenty-years. And I am reaching age whereby I need this money. I am over 71 years of age.

Furthermore my life was threat 5 times, by the F.B.I. & C.I.A. If I ever released, or conveyance these facts. Or sell this information to any "Newspaper or any publishing Company". I would be killed. By checking with the two Senators, and see the information I sent to Richard S. Schweiker, and Howard H. Baker., Jr, an being United States Senators.

It would be greatly appreciated if the President Ford see to it, I am paid for my work, abuse, punitive damages or inflicting such punishment over twenty-years. And furthermore I am under the Doctors care, and after the first of years I am due a major-Operation, an I have been a very patriotic person. And being a true Republican.

Sincerely

[redacted]te.

Austin, Texas
Phone No. [redacted]

[redacted] Star Rte. 1-A Box [redacted]
Dripping Springs, Texas, 7620

United States Senate

November 4, 1975

Mr. [redacted]
[redacted]
Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your letter of my staff has informed me of your telephone call and the information that you wish to send my office.

Since I am not a member of the standing Senate Intelligence Committee, may I suggest that you contact one of the Senators on the Committee with your information. The Republican Senators on the Intelligence Committee are Howard Baker of Tennessee; Barry Goldwater of Arizona; Robert Stafford of Vermont; Richard Schweiker of Oregon; Barry Goldwater of Arizona; Robert Stafford of Vermont; Jake Garn of Utah, and Howard Baker of Tennessee, who is also vice chairman of the committee.

If, after you have made contact with one of these Senators, you wish to have my office give them the information you have sent me, I will be happy to do so.

Thank you again for contacting me.

Sincerely,

William L. Scott
United States Senator

WLS:tdh

The Objective: Hon. Howard H. Baker., Jr (Tenn)
Vic Chairman of the Committee, of
investigation of J.Kennedy, an Luther King.
Assassination.

Hon: Howard H. Baker., Jr.(Tenn)
United States Senator; ph.No.-A/C 1-202-22-[illegible]-Room 4121
Vic Chairman of the Investigation Committee
of the Assassination of John J. Kennedy, an Luther King.
United States Senate Building.
Washington, D. C. 20510

"Enclosure-knowledgeable",-
"arrange in systematic form

Dear Mr. Baker:

I have been informed by, United States Senator; Richard S.Schwe
Know since I have been informed that your are now the "Vic-Chairman
Senate Intelligence Investigation Committee.

I am giveing you the authority to immediately contact Senator -
Richard S. Schweiker, aldue to the fact I have sent hime the most va
able information of any one. In re-gards to the Fidel Castro, and wo
as a double-agent. And including very valueable information about th
time. I talked to Lee Harvy Oswald, and being three days before John
Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

Theres no douht in my personal opinion. John Kennedy was not kil
by Lee Harvy Oswald, or was Luther King by Shaw. The F.B.I. & C.I.A.
implicated associates "Segnificantly aspicts in the horrifing scandal
cover-up in our "National-Government". which was a horror: frightful;
schocking, causing great aversion or horror in our "Great-Nation, or C
and I wish the Intelligence Committee great-sucouss.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Austin, Texas private
phone, [redacted]

Star Rt. 1-A-Box [redacted]
Dripping Springs. Texas 7862

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7662

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7663

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

3/4/77

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

ST

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT,
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (89-10) (P)

SUBJ: HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS,
BUFILE 62-117290
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: DL)
BUFILE 62-109060

Re Jacksonville teletype to Bureau, 3/2/77, and Miami telcall to Jacksonville, today.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and five copies of an LHM concerning interview of [redacted]. Enclosed for Dallas and Miami are two copies each of LHM.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4 - Bureau (Enc.6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc.2)
3 - Miami (89-35) (Enc.2)
(1 - 62-6603)
2 - Jacksonville
RCS:jeh
(9)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
167 MAR 18 1977

84 MAR 23 1977

MAR 8 2 57 PM '77

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgt. ____
S. & T. Serv. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

CA025006719352

PR HI

DE SA

R 081935Z MAR 77

FM SAN ANTONIO (175-0)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

BT

CLEAR

PRESIDENT JAMES E. CARTER, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

AT APPROXIMATELY 6:30 A.M., INSTANT DATE, INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS MR. [redacted] LAREDO, TEXAS, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE SAN ANTONIO OFFICE AND ADVISED HE HAD INFORMATION REGARDING POSSIBLE ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST PRESIDENT CARTER AS WELL AS NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE OTHER ASSASSINATIONS THAT OCCURRED IN THIS COUNTRY IN THE 1960'S. HE STATED THAT HE HAD OBTAINED THE NAMES OF THE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED AND THAT HE WAS BEATEN BY THESE SAME INDIVIDUALS BECAUSE HE HAD THIS INFORMATION. [redacted] ADVISED THAT HIS ATTORNEY, MR. [redacted] LAREDO, TEXAS, HAD ALL THE INFORMATION THAT HE HAS COLLECTED AND WAS GOING TO CONTACT THE FBI SOON WITH THIS INFORMATION.

DE-28 V22 SI 109 REC 61 62-109060-766

MAR 11 1977

3/9/77 - Relief Supervisor [redacted] SD advised entire contents of complaint to attorney and entire substance of foregoing memo prepared by SA [redacted] SD

Xerox copy made 3/8/77

MAR 11 1977

84 MAR 18 1977

[redacted] STATED THAT HE HAD CONTACTED THE FBI IN THE 1960'S WITH THE INFORMATION HE HAS BUT WAS "SHUNNED" BY THE FBI. [redacted] FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE HAS CONTACTED THE WHITE HOUSE AND ADVISED THEM OF THE ABOVE.

IT IS NOTED THAT AT THE TIME [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE HE APPEARED TO BE QUITE LUCID BUT AT OTHER TIMES "RAMBLED ON" DURING HIS CONVERSATION.

SAN ANTONIO INDICES NEGATIVE CONCERNING [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

SPECIAL AGENT [redacted], U. S. SECRET SERVICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, ADVISED OF THE ABOVE MATTER BY SA [redacted] AT APPROXIMATELY 8:28 A.M., INSTANT DATE.

U. S. ATTORNEY, SAN ANTONIO, TO BE ADVISED BY SEPARATE COMMUNICATION.

SAN ANTONIO TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS MATTER.

BT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7665

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

MW0949 2513122

RP MC JK DL

DE MM

P 251922Z MAR 77

FM MIAMI P

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

JACKSONVILLE (89-13) ROUTINE

DALLAS (89-43) ROUTINE

BT

E F T O

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS, BUREAU FILE

62-117290, MIAMI FILE 62-6603.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,

DALLAS TEXAS, OO: DALLAS, BUREAU FILE 62-109060, MIAMI

FILE 89-35.

RE MIAMI TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU DATED FEBRUARY 22, 1977,

MIAMI TELEPHONE CALL TO THE BUREAU ON FEBRUARY 22, 1977, AND

BUREAU TELETYPE TO MIAMI DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1977.

FOR INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES, THE FOLLOWING

WAS RECEIVED FROM THE BUREAU CONCERNING THIS MATTER ON FEBRUARY

22, 1977 BY MIAMI:

62-109060 — UNREC.

62-117290

54 MAR 21 1977

Dep. AD ...
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affair
Fin. ...
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Ins.
Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone R.
Director's S.

PAGE TWO MM 89-6583 AND MM 89-35 E F T O

INVESTIGATIVE JURISDICTION IN THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY CONTINUES TO REMAIN WITH THIS BUREAU.

UNLESS MIAMI DIVISION CAN FURNISH COMPELLING REASONS TO THE CONTRARY OF WHICH FBI HEADQUARTERS IS UNAWARE, IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW [redacted] AND SUTEL RESULTS; ATTENTION CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT, GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION.

JACKSONVILLE DIVISION SHOULD INTERVIEW [redacted] AS SET FORTH IN MIAMI TELETYPE DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1977.

BT

0613125Z MAR 1 L CLR

1-70 (Rev. 3-5-71)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File Copy

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: March 8, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the Letterhead Memorandum
dated 3/3/77 at San Antonio, Texas.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

62 -109060-

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

NOT RECORDED
4 MAR 16 1977

Enc. - 4

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

84 MAR 18 1977

FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division

NOTE: Also enclosed for the Department is a copy of a letter, with enclosures, from [redacted], Star Route 1-A, Box [redacted] Dripping Springs, Texas, to Mr. Roland L. Elliott, Director of Correspondence for President Ford. The letter was referred to FBIHQ by the Department.

[redacted] in his letter to Elliott, alleges he has been denied $25,000 by Mr. Hoover and the Director of the CIA and that his life has been threatened by the FBI and CIA. [redacted] enclosed a letter from Senator Richard S. Schweiker and a letter to Senator Howard Baker in which it appears [redacted] has furnished information to the Senate Committee on Intelligence alleging that he has information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, Fidel Castro, and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A search of Bureau files failed to disclose any previous information pertaining to [redacted] allegation involving the $25,000. His allegation concerning threats by the FBI is without basis in fact.

Our San Antonio Office advised as follows:

Prior to contacting [redacted] on 2/17/77, numerous attempts were made to locate and interview [redacted] between January 10 and February 17, 1977. During the course of those earlier attempts, information was developed from townspeople and neighbors at Dripping Springs, Texas, all of whom requested confidentiality, which indicated that [redacted] was known as the "local crackpot." Apparently, [redacted] has filed suit or made complaints against the U. S. Post Office, the town of Dripping Springs, the County Road Maintenance Division, as well as numerous individuals. The majority of his complaints appeared to stem from paranoia and indicate that everyone is out to take away his property or in some way invade his privacy.

Persons in Dripping Springs who have been acquainted with [redacted] for some time recommended lending no credence to any of his statements or claims.

[illegible] 333

RR HQ JK DL

DE MM

. 2603362 MAR 77

FM MIAMI P

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

JKSNVILL (89-10) ROUTINE

DLAS (89-45) ROUTINE

BT

CFTU

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS, BUREAU FILE 62-[illegible],

MIAMI FILE 62-6613.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,

DALLAS, TEXAS, OO: DALLAS, BUREAU FILE 62-109060, MIAMI

FILE 89-35.

RE MIAMI TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU, FEBRUARY 25, 1977;

MIAMI TELETYPE TO BUREAU, FEBRUARY 25, 1977.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES,

STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER [redacted], MIAMI, FLORIDA, ONE

OF THE ATTORNEYS WHO DEFENDED [redacted] ON BOND CHARGES IN

STATE COURT RECENTLY, HAS ADVISED THE MIAMI DIVISION THAT [redacted]

REC-54 62-109060 — 7666

EX-113

XEROX

MAR 15 1977

62-109060-

84 MAR 21 1977

ISHES TO PROVIDE THE FBI WITH INFORMATION CONCERNING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

[redacted] SAID [redacted] WOULD NOT CONFIDE IN HIM THE DETAILS OF THE INFORMATION HE WISHED TO GIVE TO THE BUREAU.

[redacted] SAID [redacted] ALSO PLANNED TO DISCUSS THIS INFORMATION WITH THE SELECT COMMITTEE REGARDING INVESTIGATING OF THE PRESIDENT KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

[redacted] STATED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER OR NOT [redacted] WAS ATTEMPTING TO USE THE GIVING OF INFORMATION IN THIS MATTER TO THE FBI AS A MEANS TO MITIGATE THE SENTENCE IN PRISON HE MAY RECEIVE ON THE BOMBING CHARGES.

THE FLORIDA STATE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, WHO HANDLED THE PROSECUTION OF [redacted] ADVISED THAT THEY HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE FBI CONTACTING [redacted] AT HIS REQUEST REGARDING INFORMATION HE WISHES TO GIVE CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES, [redacted] WAS ACQUITTED ON NUMEROUS BOMBING RELATED CHARGES IN FEDERAL COURT IN JACKSONVILLE LAST YEAR.

PUBLIC DEFENDER [redacted] REQUESTED THAT HE BE CONTACTED BY THE FBI PRIOR TO BUREAU AGENTS CONTACTING [redacted]

[redacted] FURTHER STATED THAT [redacted] STATED TO HIM THAT HE DOES NOT WISH TO BE CONTACTED BY AGENTS FROM MIAMI HE MIGHT HAVE WORKED OR HAVE EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF HIS FEDERAL BOMBING CASE.

[redacted] SAID [redacted] CAN BE CONTACTED DIRECTLY AFTER RE: [redacted] IS ADVISED, AND [redacted] STATED THAT HE DOES NOT PLAN TO BE PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW.

[redacted] SAID HE CAN BE CONTACTED TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1 OR 2, 1977, AT EITHER THE CONQUISTADOR HOTEL OR THROUGH JUDGE [redacted] OFFICE AT SHALIMAR, OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, AT SHALIMAR, FLORIDA, CONTACT PUBLIC DEFENDER [redacted] AND ADVISE HIM THAT BUREAU WILL MEET WITH SUBJECT.

JACKSONVILLE AT THE OKALOOSA COUNTY JAIL, CRESTVIEW, FLORIDA, CONTACT [redacted] AND DETERMINE WHAT INFORMATION HE HAS CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

BT

#

JK0570 2S1C4187

RR RO DL MM

DE JK

R 021C4187 MAR 77

FM JACKSONVILLE 89-13 P

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

DALLAS 89-3 ROUTINE

MIAMI 89-5 62-5623 ROUTINE

BT

E F T O

ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT,

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION.

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS, BUREAU FILE 62-117290.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,

DALLAS, TEXAS, OO: DALLAS, BUREAU FILE 62-109060.

RE MIAMI TELETYPE TO BUREAU FEB. 22, 1977

ON MARCH 1, 1977 [redacted] INTERVIEWED AT OKALOOSA COUNTY JAIL, CRESTVIEW, FLA., WHERE INCARCERATED AWAITING SENTENCE FOLLOWING HIS CONVICTION ON STATE CHARGES RELATING TO BOMBING INCIDENT IN MIAMI, FLA. AREA. PRESENT DURING INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] WERE [redacted] AND [redacted] ATTORNEYS FROM DADE COUNTY PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE, MIAMI, FLA.,

Associate Director
Deputy AD Adm.
Deputy AD Inv.
Assistant Director:
Admin. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

62-109060-7667

EX-113

9 MAR 11 1977

62-109060-

1 CJ XEROX

MAR 17 1977

84 MAR 21 1977

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

WHO REPRESENTED [redacted] AT RECENT STATE COMPING TRIAL AT SHALIMAR, FLA. THESE ATTORNEYS WERE PRESENT IN OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLA. THIS DATE IN CONNECTION WITH SEVERAL MOTIONS FILED IN CIRCUIT COURT, SHALIMAR, RELATING TO [redacted] STATE CONVICTION. [redacted] IS SCHEDULED TO BE SENTENCED ON STATE CHARGE ON MARCH 17, 1977 AT SHALIMAR, FLA.

THE PRESENCE OF THESE ATTORNEYS DURING INTERVIEW WAS AT THEIR REQUEST.

ATTORNEYS FOR [redacted] STATED PRIOR TO INTERVIEW THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE AS TO SPECIFICS WHICH [redacted] WAS TO PROVIDE FBI RELATING TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

DURING INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] WHO SPEAKS BROKEN ENGLISH, HE ALLEGED THAT HE HAD INFORMATION REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. [redacted] DECLINED TO PROVIDE ANY SPECIFIC INFORMATION REGARDING THIS MATTER.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT IT WAS HIS "PERSONAL OPINION" THAT "CIA, FBI AND SECRET SERVICE AT A HIGH LEVEL WERE INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION".

WHEN [redacted] WAS ASKED FOR SPECIFICS AS TO THIS "OPINION" HE DECLINED TO FURNISH SUCH INFORMATION. THROUGHOUT INTERVIEW OTTEN ALLEGED THAT HE HAD INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSASSINATION OF KENNEDY THAT WOULD "EMBARRASS FBI".

INITIALLY [redacted] ADVISED THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS, HEADED BY MISTER SPRAGUE, CONCERNING THE "CONCRETE" INFORMATION HE HAD REGARDING KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. [redacted] CONDITION FOR THIS TESTIMONY WAS FOR HIS STATE CONVICTION ON BOMBING CHARGES TO BE DISMISSED BY FBI OR GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION ON HIS BEHALF WITH FLORIDA AUTHORITIES.

[redacted] WAS INFORMED FBI COULD NOT ENTER INTO SUCH AGREEMENT.

DURING LATER PART OF INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] HE RELATED THAT IF THIS CONDITION FOR HIS INFORMATION WAS NOT MET BY END OF THIS WEEK HE WOULD THEN RELEASE INFORMATION TO MEDIA ON LIMITED BASIS CONCERNING KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND

IN TURN PROVIDE SIMILAR BUT MORE DETAILED INFORMATION TO HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS. HE ALSO CLAIMED THAT AT SAME TIME HE WOULD FURNISH OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH FLORIDA AND SOUTH AMERICA, WHICH HE ALLEGED WOULD BE OF EMBARRASSMENT TO FBI.

AS TO THE CONTRADICTION IN HIS STATED INTENTIONS IN THIS MATTER WERE DISCUSSED WITH [redacted] IT WAS DETERMINED THAT HE INITIALLY MEANT TO ADVISE THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION HE CLAIMED TO HAVE CONCERNING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, IN VIEW OF ITS ALLEGED EMBARRASSMENT TO BUREAU, IF FBI WOULD INTERVENE WITH STATE AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE STATE CHARGE, RESULTING IN THE DISMISSAL OF THE STATE CHARGE AGAINST HIM, OTHERWISE HE WOULD PROVIDE THE INFORMATION HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION TO BOTH MEDIA AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTE ON ASSASSINATIONS.

AT THIS POINT, [redacted] WITH HIS ATTORNEYS PRESENT, WAS SPECIFICALLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY ADVISED THAT FBI WANTED HIM TO FURNISH ANY AND ALL INFORMATION HE MIGHT HAVE RELATING TO KENNEDY ASSASSINATION AND OR OTHER MATTERS TO

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS, AS WAS HIS STATED "DESIRE", AND THAT FBI WOULD HAVE NO PART IN HIS WITHHOLDING SUCH INFORMATION.

AFTER THIS POINT WAS MADE CLEAR TO [redacted] HE ADVISED THAT IN VIEW OF THIS HE WOULD BE WILLING TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE WITHOUT CONDITION CONCERNING INFORMATION RELATING TO KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, THE SPECIFICS OF WHICH HE DECLINED TO FURNISH FBI.

AT CONCLUSION OF INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] HE AND HIS ATTORNEYS WERE INFORMED THAT [redacted] STATED DESIRE TO TESTIFY BEFORE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE WOULD BE FURNISHED BY FBI TO APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES.

BT

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7668

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7669

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

189

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7670

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

189

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7671

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

189

IRS

REFERRAL

Mr President
OUTSIDE SOURCE

Today I took contact with your embassy in Swedon for to get your adress. The cause of the contact is that I will give you all information about the murder of President Kennedy. I'm doing all this for your own security, and my self. Personally I'm living in Europe. As you know Mr President there is an newspaper who have putton a reward of 1milj.$ for tips about the murder. If the newspaper doesnt pay the money, I hope and trust that the American goverment will do it. I can tell you Jimmy those person has many many life on theirs conscience. LET US BEGIN.

It was BOBBY LANDERS and Lee Oswald who fire off the killing bullet against President Kennedy in Dallas 1963. Also another man was with them, but he had nothing to do with the shooting. He was wholly with and plan the killing. His NAME is JEFFORY SIMSON and he was the youngest of them 1963 only 18 years old, he is 32 yeras now. Bobby Landers he is 44 years old now. Both of them camos from OHIO. It will be easier for you to catch them if you use theirs nickname.
THE CAT and THE MOUSE. The Cat is Bobby Landers, The Mouse is Jeffory Simson.

The person who paid them are disposed in two rooms ABOVE the bar DUMBO in New York (those room above the bar-is the headquarter). Thir names are:
MIKE FOSTER born 1921.
KEITH IAN DARKEY born 1927.
All these people are part of the MAFFIA in America.

Good Luck.
From
Dex

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION. KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

X-113

DE-47 V-36

REC-33

7672

24 MAR 11 1977

To file—
No acknowledgment since no return address or identity of sender no I suggest we to maintain no further available data

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

REFERRAL

To: Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. and 10th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: February 11, 1977

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ACTION REQUESTED

_____ Draft reply for:
_____ Vice President's signature.
_____ Undersigned's signature.

_____ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.

__X__ Direct reply.
__X__ Furnish information copy.
please return correspondence
_____ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
_____ Furnish copy of reply, if any.

_____ For your information.

_____ For comment.

FEB 14 7 32 AM '77
DEPT OF JUSTICE
MAIL UNIT

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

Respectfully, Jack E. Kennedy

FEB 15 1977
RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

REMARKS:

RECEIVED
FEB 24 1977

62-109060-767

REC-54

CD CU

Description:

1 Letter: _____ Telegram: Other:

To: The Vice President

From: [redacted] Riverside, California 92507

Date: February 11, 1977

Subject: Warren commission report

20 MAR 15 1977

CORRESPONDENCE

Assign. Chgd. 3/15/77 RAD.

FED. BU OF INV.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 15 1977
R.A.O.
ATTORNEY GENERAL

RECEIVED By direction of the Vice President

FEB 1977

CRIMINAL DIVISION

1 ENCLOSURE

57 MAR 29 1977

FED. BU OF INV.
~~CRIMINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.~~
2-18
W. House

(Department or Agency Copy)

Warren Comm. Report
Justice

[redacted]
Riverside, Ca.
92507

Dear Vice-President Mondale,

The assassination of President Kennedy plunged this country into a nightmare of twelve years from which we are now only emerging. As the investigation deepens, more strange coincidences, unexplained occurences, and intelligence lapses come to light. I have not made an in depth study of the Warren Commission Report, but I have read the shortened version. One fact that always stood out in my mind was Nixon's visit to Dallas just prior to the assassination. I direct your attention to page 176 of the Report of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by the McGraw-Hill Book Company. "Mr.Nixon advised the Commission that the only time he was in Dallas in 1963 was on November20-21,1963." WHAT WAS NIXON DOING THERE? From my previous letter, you already know my opinion of Nixon. He was the evilest, most vile person this country has produced. Believe me, that man is capable of anything. This problem deserves your most urgent attention.

Peace,

[redacted]

62-109060-7673

ENCLOSURE

ack 3-12-77

Original filed to Vice President Mondale along with copy of outgoing

March 11, 1977

OUTSIDE SOURCE

[redacted]

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Riverside, California 92507

Dear Mr. [redacted]

Your letter addressed to Vice President Mondale was referred to the FBI and received on March 1st.

In response to the question you raised about former President Richard M. Nixon's visit to Dallas, Texas, in 1963, you may wish to read the President's Commission Exhibit Numbers 1795, 1973, 1975 and 2522 which may be found in Volumes XXIII and XXV of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" which pertain to Mr. Nixon's Dallas visit. Copies of this report are probably available in most larger libraries.

MAILED 18 MAR 14 1977 FBI

65-40

Ex. 1

REC-54 62-109060-7674

V-36

APPROVED:	Adm. Serv.	Legal Coun.
	Ext. Affairs	Plan. & Insp.
Director	Fin. & Pers.	Rec. Mgt.
Assoc. Dir.	Gen. Inv.	S. & T. Serv.
Dep. AD Adm.	Ident.	Spec. Inv.
Dep. AD Inv.	Intell.	Training

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

1 MAR 15 1977

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. AD Adm.	
Dep. AD Inv.	
Asst. Dirs.	
Adm. Serv.	
Ext. Affairs	
Fin. & Pers.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Legal Coun.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Rec. Mgmt.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

1 - Office of the Vice President - Enclosures (2) Returned

NOTE: Based on available information, [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles. Exhibit discloses that the "Dallas Times-Herald" for November 21, 1963, and the "Dallas Morning News" for November 22, 1963, both carried articles indicating Mr. Nixon was in Dallas on November 21, 1963, for business reasons with the President of Pepsi Cola Bottling Company. Above response discussed with Congressional Inquiry Unit, Criminal Investigative Division.

JKB:glh (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 MAR 29 1977

GPO : 1976 O - 207-536

FBI

Date: 3/15/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel to EP, 2/24/77.

Enclosed are the original and three copies of an LHM reflecting interview of [redacted], Midland, Texas.

ENCLOSURE 1-2

(2) - Bureau (Encs.4)
1 - El Paso
JWF:pmg
(3)

1 - SAC, San Antonio
1 - Congressional Inquiry Unit
0-7 R/S for info + apr. action
3-21-77
JSG/dlp

REC-62 62-109060-1675

17 MAR 19 1977

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 APR 5 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

El Paso, Texas
March 15, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted], also known as [redacted], Midland, Texas, was interviewed on March 15, 1977, by Special Agents of the FBI.

[redacted] advised he had written a letter to President Carter on February 2, 1977, because he wanted to bring to President Carter's attention some of his thoughts about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and also to advise President Carter of some recent incidents which had happened to him, and which he considered to be of a suspicious or unusual nature.

He stated he had nothing additional to report since he wrote the letter, nor had there been any further unusual or suspicious occurrences happen to him since that time.

He clarified certain items which he mentioned in his letter to President Carter.

The house which he referred to in his letter as having been broken into was his residence in Katsura, a suburb of Kyoto, Japan. He occupied this residence during the time he was teaching in Japan. This incident occurred in September, 1976, but he did not report it to the Japanese authorities.

After he returned to Midland, Texas, in August, 1976, he went to work for the [redacted] which is published in Midland, Texas. He is presently employed with that newspaper in the Photo - Composition Department and his primary duties are proofreading the news and classified sections of the newspaper.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7675

ENCLOSURE

Shortly after returning to Midland, he received telephone calls from representatives of Readers Digest magazine. They were [redacted] and [redacted] They identified themselves as assistants to another Readers Digest official named [redacted]. Mr. [redacted] is apparently in charge or supervising a biography of Lee Harvey Oswald, which Readers Digest plans to publish.

[redacted] described [redacted] as a critic of anyone who criticizes the Warren Commission report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Because of the posture [redacted] takes, [redacted] suspects he may be an agent for, or otherwise connected with, the CIA.

[redacted] stated he declined to be interviewed by either [redacted] or [redacted] concerning his prior acquaintance with Lee Harvey Oswald. Shortly after the first of the year, 1977, [redacted] was in Midland, Texas, and contacted [redacted]. [redacted] had lunch with [redacted] on two separate occasions, and on both occasions, [redacted] wanted to interview him regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, but he, [redacted], declined to be interviewed. After the occasion of the second luncheon, [redacted] told him that he had contacted a Mr. Jim Beamis, (phonetic), who was supposedly the Chairman of the Republican Party in Virginia. [redacted] told him the reason he contacted Mr. Beamis was to find out from Beamis if he, (Beamis), knew anyone who might be able to encourage [redacted] to talk to him. [redacted] told [redacted] that Beamis gave him the name of Jim Allison, who owns the [redacted], as well as the name of [redacted] George Bush, Jr., who is supposed to reside in the Midland, Texas area, and is allegedly the son of George Bush, who was Director of the CIA at that time.

[redacted] advised he is not acquainted with either George Bush, Sr. or George Bush, Jr., and he never met Mr. Allison. He stated he has not been contacted by any of these individuals trying to encourage him to consent to an interview with Readers Digest, nor has he been contacted by them for any reason.

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] advised that around the same time he started to get telephone calls from [redacted] and [redacted] he also received a call from a [redacted] of the "National Enquirer", who also wanted to interview him regarding his association or knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald. [redacted] stated he also refused the interview with Mr. Potter.

[redacted] stated he had testified before the Warren Commission in June, 1964, regarding his association with Lee Harvey Oswald during a two-week ocean voyage from New Orleans to Europe in 1959, and told the Commission everything he knew about Oswald, and at that time, his memory regarding that period was more accurate than it would be now, 13 years later. He stated he was at a loss to understand why the Readers Digest was so insistent on interviewing him, as his testimony before the Warren Commission has probably been published in the official Commission report.

[redacted] stated that in the latter part of 1976, his mother advertised her house for sale and advertised the sale in the Midland newspaper. He could not recall if his mother's telephone number was listed in the advertisement. Shortly after the ad was placed, two men came to look at the house and after they heard his mother's name was Lela, one of the men mentioned to the other that Lela was a "Persian" name. From that comment, he assumed these two men were Iranians. He stated they both spoke English well, had no discernible accent, and if they did have an accent, it was one that could not be identified. He stated he wanted to bring this matter to President Carter's attention in view of recent published statements that Iranian agents were active in the United States.

In regard to the comments in [redacted] letter concerning the information that his mother's telephone had been tampered with, he stated this information had occurred shortly after his last meeting with [redacted] He stated he did not find any signs of forced entry into his mother's house, and was advised that the incident was

not a violation of Federal law and should be reported to the Midland Police Department. He stated he did call the Midland police to report the fact his mother's phone had been tampered with, but the person he talked to told him to call the FBI, but he did not do so. [redacted] stated he has had no threats made against him, but was advised that if he had any fear for his personal safety, he should contact the Midland Police Department.

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 190

COPY 2

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7676

PAGE NO. —

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

190

ARCHIVES

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7677

PAGE NO. -

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

190

IRS

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☒ CLEAR

Date 2/24/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-~~10960~~)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
Miscellaneous Information Concerning
OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas Teletype to Director, dated 2/4/77;
Dallas Airtel to San Francisco, dated 2/11/77
enclosing photograph of package.

On 2/22/77, the three photographs furnished by Dallas of the package including the blow-up of the handwritten label were furnished to [redacted] Product Distribution National Semiconductor, 2900 Semiconductor Drive, Santa Clara, California.

[redacted] advised he had two suspects in this matter including [redacted]

[redacted] sent an employee to the shipping area where [redacted] was working handwriting labels. These labels were brought to [redacted] along with the personnel file of [redacted] Handwriting comparisons were made and [redacted] writing appeared very similar to that writing in the photo.

[redacted] called [redacted] to his office and interviewed him at which time [redacted] admitted that he had sent the package to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in care of the Texas Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, because he said it was a slow day and he had nothing to do. [redacted] admitted he closely followed

7678

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - San Francisco
ET/saq
(5)

REC-1 ST-10

1 FEB 26 1977

Approved: 84 APR 5 1977 Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

SF 89-58
ET/saq

the KENNEDY Assassination. [redacted] said he meant no harm.

[redacted] advised [redacted] was given the opportunity to resign that day which he did.

National Semiconductor is taking no further action in this matter.

[redacted] described as follows:

Name	[redacted]
Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Height	
Weight	
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Address	[redacted]
Employed	

MAR[illegible] FERR[illegible]
FOU[illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 3/24/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 2/3/77; San Francisco tel to Bureau, 2/9/77, and San Francisco airtel to Bureau, 2/24/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Due to the fact that all investigation has been completed concerning the package that was sent to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in care of the Texas Schoolbook Depository, Dallas, Texas, and the sender of this package has been identified, Dallas is conducting no additional investigation.

REC-7 7679

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
UHS:tjd
(4)

ENCLOSURE

3 MAR 26 1977

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 APR 6 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 24, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 3, 1977, [redacted] Loss Prevention Bureau, United Parcel Service, (UPS), Dallas, Texas, advised that at approximately 11 a.m. on February 3, 1977, a UPS driver attempted to deliver a package to the Texas Schoolbook Depository, Dallas, Texas. The driver had difficulty in obtaining entrance into the building and at that time discovered the package was addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, in care of Texas Schoolbook Depository, 1225 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas 75281. The return address on the package was listed as National Semi-Conductor, 2900 Semi-Conductor Drive, Santa Clara, California, 95051. The box was approximately 24" x 3" x 6" in size, and had a UPS meter tape attached thereto, which reflected the package was shipped January 31, 1977, for a fee of $1.09. The UPS shipping label also reflected a shipping number 9-56-780. The outside of the box had National Semi-Conductor markings but was taped closed with filament tape instead of the usual National Semi-Conductor Corp. tape.

The above described box was appropriately checked by the Explosive Ordinance Unit of the Dallas Police Department and it was ascertained that the box was empty. UPS authorized the opening of the box and it was discovered to be full of styrofoam pellets and contained nothing else. UPS, Dallas, Texas, turned the custody of the box over to the Dallas Office of the FBI.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

DISCLOSURE

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On February 8, 1977, [redacted] Director, Product Distribution, National Semi-Conductor, 2900 Semi-Conductor Drive, Santa Clara, California, advised the number 9-56-780 is UPS postage meter number, which meter is located in the Finished Goods Warehouse, Box Stock Department. He advised this number is used on everything sent by UPS. The company ships 500 to 600 separate items every day by UPS. The Box Stock Department employs a total of 71 persons working two shifts. In the day shift, 15 or 16 employees would have the knowledge to operate the UPS postage meter and four or five on the night shift. [redacted] advised 99 percent of the addresses on boxes shipped are computer generated and the label would contain computer print type letters and very few labels are typed or handwritten.

[redacted] advised that National Semi-Conductor has never sent anything to the Texas Schoolbook Depository, Dallas, Texas, therefore he has no records on such a shipment. He advised all boxes are taped closed with filament tape.

On February 22, 1977, three photographs furnished by the Dallas FBI Office of the package were furnished to [redacted] Product Distribution, National Semi-Conductor, Santa Clara, California.

[redacted] advised he had two suspects in this matter, including [redacted]

[redacted] sent an employee to the shipping area where [redacted] was working handwritten labels.

Y FEKRELL
THE AARC

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

These labels were brought to [redacted] along with the personnel file of [redacted]. Handwritten comparisons were made and [redacted] writing appeared very similar to that writing in the photograph of the package.

[redacted] called [redacted] to his office and interviewed him, at which time [redacted] admitted that he had sent the package to Lee Harvey Oswald in care of the Texas Schoolbook Depository at Dallas, Texas, because he said it was a slow day and he had nothing to do. [redacted] admitted he closely followed the President Kennedy assassination and said he meant no harm. [redacted] advised [redacted] was given the opportunity to resign that day, which [redacted] did. National Semi-Conductor is taking no further action in this matter.

[redacted] is a caucasian male, date of birth [redacted]

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

The Attorney General

March 15, 1977

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for your information is a letterhead memorandum dated March 4, 1977, at Jacksonville, Florida, entitled, "House Select Committee On Assassinations, Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," containing results of an interview with [redacted] conducted by Special Agents of the FBI on March 1, 1977.

[redacted], who is awaiting sentencing on local charges, requested through his attorney that he be interviewed pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

For background information, [redacted], born [redacted] in Cuba and who participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion, April, 1961, was identified as a subject in five bombings in December, 1975, which caused damage to two United States Post Offices, a Federally insured bank, a Social Security Office, and the Miami Office of the FBI. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of Florida, on January 23, 1976, charging him with violation of Title 18, USC, Section 844 (Malicious Damage by Explosives to a U. S. Agency). A bench warrant was issued the same date for his arrest. He was subsequently located in Chile and was arrested by FBI Agents at Miami on May 20, 1976, after his expulsion from Chile. On June 3, 1976, [redacted] was indicted on 17 additional counts involving the above bombings and additionally with a bombing at the Miami International Airport which occurred on October 17, 1975.

NOT RECORDED
167 MAR 18 1977

On August 24, 1976, [redacted] was convicted guilty on all counts by a jury in the U. S. District Court, Jacksonville, Florida. He was subsequently arrested by officers of the Dade County Public Safety Department and charged by the Florida State Attorneys Office, Miami, with nine counts each of possession of explosives, arson, and discharging destructive devices.

EEH/gjw
(14)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

84 MAR 23 1977

ENCLOSURE

The Attorney General

[redacted] was recently convicted of all local charges and is scheduled to be sentenced on March 17, 1977, at Shalimar, Florida.

On March 1, 1977, [redacted] was interviewed, the results of which are contained in the attached letterhead memorandum. A copy of this letterhead memorandum has also been furnished to the Florida State Attorneys Office, Miami, Florida, by the Miami Office of the FBI.

With the concurrence of the Department, the House Select Committee On Assassinations will be advised of [redacted] desire to testify before that Committee.

Enclosure

1 - Deputy Attorney General
(Enclosure)

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs
(Enclosure)

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
(Enclosure)

1 - SAC, Miami (89-35) (For information)

1 - 62-109060
1 - 174-6570

MAURRELL
FOUNDATION
FAAR

The Attorney General

NOTE: [redacted] was indicted in MIBOM, 1/23/76, and subsequently found not guilty in U. S. District Court, Miami on 8/24/76. He was arrested by local authorities, tried, and convicted on nine counts each relating to bombings in Miami and is presently awaiting sentencing. [redacted] requested, through his attorney, interview to furnish information concerning assassination of President John F. Kennedy. On 3/1/77, [redacted] was interviewed by Bureau Agents. [redacted] did not provide any specific information concerning assassination of President John F. Kennedy but repeatedly stated during interview he had information which would "embarrass" the FBI. He advised he would testify before the House Select Committee On Assassinations (HSCA) and would only furnish information to the FBI and HSCA under condition that his State conviction on bombing charges be dismissed. He related that if his conditions were not met, he would release his information to news media on a limited basis. [redacted] was advised FBI could not be a part in meeting his conditions. [redacted] declined to furnish any specific information except to repeat his demands that State conviction be dropped before he would provide information in his possession and to threaten release of information to news media if his conditions were not met. Copy of LHM furnished Florida State Attorney for his information. HSCA will be advised of [redacted] desire to testify before HSCA through Congressional Liaison with concurrence of Department.

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 3/24/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtels to Dallas and Houston, 1/5/77, and 2/28/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, two copies of which should be designated to Legat, Mexico City.

Two copies of the LHM are being designated for Houston in the event further investigation should be requested.

No attorney by the name of SCOTT has been located in Fort Worth, Texas, who knew [redacted] J. E. EBB ROSE, or had any knowledge of the J. H. Rose Truck Lines.

ENCLOSURE ST-106 REC-60 62-109060-7680

4-Bureau (Encs. 6)
(2-Legat, Mexico City 89-6)(Enc.2)
2-Houston (62-2115)(Enc. 2)
2-Dallas
UHS:tjd
(8)

3 MAR 28 1977

1-SA DJ CLARK (INFO)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 APR 14 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 520-082

DL 89-43

[redacted] employment at C & H Transportation Co., Dallas, Texas, was verified between 8/19/63 and 1/23/64. [redacted] was a billing clerk with a top hourly rate of $1.65. In [redacted] signed statement of 8/8/75, which is set forth in Legat, Mexico City, LHM dated 8/15/75, Page 2, [redacted] stated as follows, referring to Mr. ROSE:

"He told me to go to C & H Transportation Co., Dallas, and there would be a good job there for me which I did."

In the interview with Mr. [redacted] as set forth in the attached LHM, Mr. [redacted] advised he has never referred anyone to C & H, nor has C & H referred anyone to him since C & H is one of his main competitors. It should also be noted that [redacted] categorization of his work at C & H as being a good job appears to be inconsistent with his top hourly rate of $1.65 as a billing clerk. Also, [redacted] in his interview, stated that he worked for C & H until 1965, when in fact he was employed there from August, 1963, till January, 1964.

Texas Ranger [redacted] Fort Worth, Texas, reviewed [redacted] signed statement of 10/21/76 and advised that in the mid-1950's there were numerous gangland type killings, possibly the result of a local prostitution war, and several bodies were recovered in the Lake Worth area, which is close to Fort Worth, Texas. He advised all of these cases received a lot of publicity. He advised that [redacted] statement is so vague and it is of no investigative assistance. [redacted] stated that [redacted] appears to be relating events that were highly publicized between 1955 - 1960, and anyone living in the Fort Worth area during that period of time would be vaguely familiar with those events.

[redacted] appears to be familiar with the geography and the publicized events of the Dallas-Fort Worth area between 1955 - 1973, making his allegations virtually impossible to completely resolve through independant investigation.

Since to date [redacted] appears to be steadfast in his allegations, it is recommended [redacted] be re-interviewed at [redacted] thus far appears to have furnished his information without having been thoroughly interrogated on each specific alleged fact. Detailed physical descriptions of all individuals he mentions should be obtained, as well as specific facts as to his employment with C & H Transportation, such as duties and salary. He should be asked how he spent the alleged $3,000 and whether he has ever confided his allegations to any other individual(s). He should be asked specifically why he quit his employment at C & H and what type of vehicle he was driving at the time. Every facet of his allegation concerning his alleged contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JAMES HOLLAND, as well as his murder by contract allegations should be explored in the greatest possible detail in order that his allegations can be resolved.

If [redacted] allegations can not be resolved through detailed interrogation, he should be asked if he would be willing to take a polygraph examination. If [redacted] consents, Bureau should take under advisement the authorization of such an examination in an effort to resolve [redacted] allegations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 24, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Investigation set forth in this memorandum was predicated on previous FBI memoranda dated August 15, 1975, and December 23, 1976, captioned as above.

The memorandum dated August 15, 1975 set forth interviews with [redacted] a prisoner in the penitentiary at [redacted] The following is a summary of the information Moore furnished:

On July 18, 1975, [redacted] stated he had received $100,000 from Ebb Rose, son of the owner of J. H. Rose Trucking Company at Houston, Texas, and followed instructions from Rose and associates to take the money to Dallas, Texas, where he would be contacted by Lee Harvey Oswald and one James Holland. [redacted] stated that he was only informed at the time that the money was in payment for a "hit". [redacted] claimed he was thereafter contacted in Dallas and delivered the money to Oswald and Holland and, within a few days, the assassination of President Kennedy occurred, and Oswald was held by police authorities.

[redacted] also claimed that while he was employed by the J. H. Rose Trucking Company in Montebello, California, in 1968, he received another proposition from Ebb Rose and associates to make a pay-off to Sirjan Sirjan, the eventually convicted assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. He said that through some prior arrangement Sirjan Sirjan contacted him at the

[redacted]

FBI/DOJ

Rose Trucking Company terminal in Montebello and they met at a restaurant at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Santa Ana Freeway and Moore gave Sirjan and another unidentified man a large amount of money which he had received from Ebb Rose.

Upon questioning concerning the veracity of these statements, [redacted] on July 18, 1975, admitted that he fabricated the Sirjan Sirjan story, but steadfastly maintained the contact with Oswald was true.

[redacted] furnished a signed statement concerning the above allegations on August 8, 1975.

[redacted] had been sentenced to death by the [redacted] Courts following conviction for murder. [redacted] was scheduled to be executed on July 22, 1975, but received a reprieve on the night of July 18, 1975, pending his final appeal to the [redacted]

On August 17, 1975, a James Michael Holland, [redacted] Texas, was interviewed and denied knowing [redacted] and denied any knowledge concerning his allegations. This interview is set forth in FBI memorandum dated September 19, 1975, captioned as above.

On August 29, 1975, J. E. "Ebb" Rose, [redacted] Houston, Texas, and Marshall Ray Moore, [redacted] and an employee of the same company, were interviewed and denied having any knowledge concerning the allegations made by [redacted] These interviews are set forth in FBI memorandum dated September 2, 1975, captioned as above.

The FBI memorandum dated December 23, 1976, mentioned above, set forth the following information:

FER
IDATION
by THE AA.C

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On December 22, 1976, the Reverend [redacted] furnished the following described documents to the Mobile, Alabama Office of the FBI:

1. Copy of a letter dated August 15, 1975 to Senator Lowell Weicker from [redacted] Pastor, [redacted]

2. Copy of a signed statement signed [redacted] August 15, 1975

3. Copy of [redacted] confession dated October 21, 1976.

The signed statement of August 15, 1975, set forth the same allegations that [redacted] previously made on July 18, 1975, and August 8, 1975.

The [redacted] confession dated October 21, 1976, in part stated, ".... purpose was to reveal criminal elements which still operate in the United States and to initiate an investigation which would result in their apprehension and arrest. The people and locations I would list below are people I was involved with from 1956 to 1973. Their business was that of death by contract. I will not go into the details of methods or the names of victims here. This is for the purpose of identification of persons involved and as close as I can describe, some of the disposal areas or graveyards. My knowledge consists of the area of Miami, Dallas - Fort Worth, Houston, Los Angeles and Nevada. In these areas I was personally involved in more than 100 deaths in one way or another."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

[redacted] then relates a series of unspecific alleged facts in support of the above statement.

Reverend [redacted] stated that [redacted] is a white male, 42 to 45 years of age, and currently serving a life sentence for murder in [redacted]

On the basis of the aforementioned information, the following additional investigation was conducted:

MARY FERRELL
FO
CR

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED AT C & H
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
EMPLOYER OF [redacted]
FROM AUGUST 19, 1963, UNTIL
JANUARY 23, 1964

AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/27/77

1

[redacted] C and H Transportation Company, 2010 West Commerce, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that the only records he could locate on a [redacted] at his company was an employee earning sheet for 1964 on a [redacted], Dallas, Texas, Social Security Number 455-46-3067. This sheet reflected that [redacted] started his employment on August 19, 1963, and his last pay check was on January 23, 1964. This sheet has the notation, "Terminated." [redacted] total wages for the first quarter of 1964 were $363.00. [redacted] had a job classification number 4312, which was a billing clerk in the Billing Department. [redacted] top hourly rate was $1.65 per hour.

Interviewed on 1/21/77 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA [redacted]hhb Date dictated 1/27/77

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FD-302 (REV. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 1/27/77

1

[redacted] C and H Transportation Company, 2010 West Commerce, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

[redacted] advised that he personally knew [redacted] when he was a Rate Clerk in the Billing Department for a few months in the fall of 1963 and for a few weeks in 1964. He recalls [redacted] being a red headed fellow, short hair, approximately 30 years of age. To the best of his recollection, [redacted] had a likeable personality. He recalls that one day [redacted] told him he was going to have his oil changed in his pickup truck at noon time and [redacted] never came back to work again. [redacted] advised that he recalls that shortly before [redacted] left the company that [redacted] took a salary advance of $100 and as far as he knows never paid it back.

[redacted] advised that he vaguely recalls that some other employee of the company, whose identity he can no longer remember, told him that he saw [redacted] in Houston, Texas, several months after he quit his employment at C and H. [redacted] advised that [redacted] never appeared as if he had any money other than the wages he was making at C and H.

[redacted] advised that to the best of his recollection that [redacted] was working at C and H on November 22, 1963, but does not recall that [redacted] ever made any statements about the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Interviewed on 1/21/77 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA [redacted] /mhb Date dictated 1/27/77

7

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RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

INTERVIEW WITH J. E. EBB ROSE,
HOUSTON, TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/4/77

J. F. FEBB ROSE, [redacted] Houston, Texas, was contacted and advised he could furnish no additional information subsequent to his interview by SA [redacted] on August 29, 1975.

ROSE advised his company employs in excess of 500 people and he is not personally acquainted with very many of them. He was shown a photograph of [redacted] and stated to the best of his knowledge, he cannot recall ever seeing this man.

ROSE advised since 1955, all labor law problems for his company have been handled by the law firm of Allen Schoolfield and Hugh Smith of Dallas, Texas. He stated no other lawyers have ever handled labor negotiations for him or his company. He stated he does not believe he knows any lawyers with either the first or last name of SCOTT and he stated he has never employed an in-house attorney in his firm by the name of SCOTT.

He further advised C & H Transportation Company of Dallas, Texas, is one of the largest irregular carriers in the United States. He stated C & H is one of his main competito and advised he has never referred anyone to C & H nor has C & H ever referred anyone to him.

ROSE further advised a fire had recently occurred at his terminal and numerous records have been destroyed. He stated he will have his secretary attempt to locate the personnel records of [redacted] and if these records are still in existence, he will make them available to the FBI.

ROSE denied having any personal knowledge surrounding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

He could furnish no additional information.

4

Interviewed on 3/1/77 at Houston, Texas File # HO 62-2115

by SA [redacted] /blw Date dictated 3/4/77

9

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HEAARC

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The following investigation was conducted at Houston, Texas, by Special Agent [redacted]

On January 24, 1977, [redacted] Houston Police Department, was contacted and viewed a copy of Alton Moore's confession, dated October 21, 1976. [redacted] could furnish no information concerning [redacted] activities. He made available [redacted] record with the Houston Police Department, reflecting an arrest on [redacted] 1969, when [redacted] was charged with Suspicious Conduct- Pistol and Burglary and Theft.

[redacted]

[redacted]

On February 16, 1977, [redacted] Harris County Sheriff's Office, Houston, Texas, was contacted and advised he has known Ebb Rose since 1950. He stated Rose is extremely active in law enforcement in the Houston area, is a charter member of the 100 Club, has been commissioned as a Special Texas Ranger, and has an outstanding reputation in the community. He advised Rose is well known for his civic and charitable endeavors. He stated he feels Rose would have, in no way, been involved in the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED IN THE
DALLAS DIVISION

FOUNDATION
THE AARC

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted]

AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

On March 10, 1977, Detectives [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] Major Case Squad, Fort Worth Police Department, reviewed [redacted] confession dated October 21, 1976, and advised that in the mid-1950's, there were numerous gangland type killings, possibly the result of a local prostitution war, and that these cases received a lot of publicity.

They recalled that an attorney by the name of Bob Maclin was killed in the Fort Worth area sometime in the 1960's. This case was unsolved and it was a gangland type killing which received a lot of publicity.

The detectives advised that the 312 Club used to be a dance hall type "joint", owned by Bob and Jim Rhodes (phonetic). This establishment went out of business several years ago and none of the detectives knew what happened to the owners. They advised that the 312 Club, to the best of their recollection, was not associated with any unusual criminal activities.

The above named detectives advised that [redacted] confession dated October 21, 1976, is so generalized that it is of no investigative assistance to them. They advised that it appears that [redacted] might have obtained his information through the media, which extensively covered the criminal happenings in Fort Worth in the mid-1950's and mid-1960's.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The names of Lou Stogner and a lawyer by the name of Scott are unfamiliar to them.

On March 10, 1977, Texas Ranger [redacted], Fort Worth, Texas, reviewed [redacted] signed statement of October 21, 1976, and advised that in the mid-1950's there were numerous gangland type killings, possibly the result of a local prostitution war, and several bodies were recovered in the Lake Worth area, which is close to Fort Worth, Texas. He advised all these cases received a lot of publicity. He stated [redacted] statement is so vague and generalized that it is of no investigative assistance to him. [redacted] stated [redacted] appears to be relating events that were highly publicized between 1955 and 1960 and anyone living in the Fort Worth area during that period of time would be vaguely familiar with those events. He advised that several years ago, Bob and Jim Rhodes used to run a dance hall type "joint", the 312 Club, on Lancaster Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas. He advised that he really does not know anything else about Bob and Jim Rhodes or their establishment. He is not familiar with a Lou Stogner or a lawyer by the name of Scott.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY A LAWYER BY THE NAME OF SCOTT, AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WHOM [redacted] ALLEGEDLY MET IN 1963

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION
courtesy THE

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The Texas Legal Directory for 1976 lists the following attorneys by the name of Scott:

1. John M. Scott
   203 Fort Worth Club Building
   Telephone 332-1391
   Fort Worth, Texas

2. Robert E. Scott
   5464 Wedgmont Circle North
   Telephone 292-5231
   Fort Worth, Texas.

The 1976 Martindale-Hubbell Directory lists the following attorneys having the last name of Scott, for the Fort Worth, Texas - Tarrant County area:

1. John A. Scott
   Year of Birth: 1913
   Year Graduated from Law School: 1936
   Employer: General Dynamics Corp.

2. John M. Scott
   Year of Birth: 1911
   Year Graduated from Law School: 1935
   Address: 203 Fort Worth Club Building
   Fort Worth, Texas

3. Robert E. Scott
   Year of Birth: 1943
   Year Graduated from Law School: 1969
   Address: First National Bank,
   Fort Worth, Texas.

The 1955 Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, in addition to John A. Scott and John M. Scott, lists Walter B. Scott, Year of Birth: 1876
Year Graduated from Law School: 1899
Address: 616 Sinclair Building
Fort Worth, Texas

RRELL
HELM

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On March 14, 1977, [redacted] Civil Courts Library, Civil Courts Building, Second Floor, telephone 817-334-1481, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that the 1963 Texas Legal Directory lists the following attorneys by the name of Scott:

1. John A. Scott

2. John M. Scott.

On March 22, 1977, [redacted] was recontacted and advised that the June, 1957 Bar Journal reflects that Walter B. Scott died on April 13, 1957, at the age of 82. The obituary notice in the Texas Bar Journal stated he had a law office in Fort Worth until 1956.

On March 10, 1977, John M. Scott, Attorney at Law, 203 Fort Worth Club Building, Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed and advised that he has never heard of the [redacted] or J. E. Ebb Rose. He advised he has never done any legal work for Mr. Rose or his company. Mr. Scott advised that he is unfamiliar with [redacted] and upon viewing photographs of [redacted] stated that he has never seen this individual before. Mr. Scott advised that many years ago there used to be an attorney by the name of Walter B. Scott, Fort Worth, Texas, who was well known and had an extensive criminal practice. Mr. Scott advised he was pretty sure Walter B. Scott died several years ago. He advised the only other Scott he knows who might have practiced law in 1963 is a John A. Scott, but he is pretty sure that Scott was never in private practice and was a lawyer for the General Dynamics Corp.

On March 14, 1977, John A. Scott, 3804 Fenton Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone 292-5816, was interviewed

FOUNDATION

and advised that he was employed as a contracts attorney for General Dynamics, Fort Worth, Texas, from 1948 until October 1, 1975. He advised he retired on October 1, 1975 and is currently not practicing any law. He has never heard of [redacted], J. E. Ebb Rose, or an [redacted]

On March 9, 1977, Allen P. Schoolfield, Jr., Attorney, 1200 Republic National Bank Building, telephone number 741-6149, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed and advised that his law firm of Schoolfield and Smith represents [redacted] Houston, Texas, in the Labor Law field. To the best of his recollection, he started representing [redacted] in the early 1960's and he is pretty sure that it was prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. He and his firm handle all of [redacted] labor problems throughout the United States. He advised that the [redacted] Company has not had a lot of labor problems over the years and he has not seen J. E. Ebb Rose in five years, but talked to him on the telephone approximately one year ago.

Schoolfield advised that his firm has never employed or referred any work to an attorney having the name of Scott, either as a last name or first name.

He advised an attorney by the name of John M. Scott in Fort Worth, Texas, used to do a lot of labor work in the 1950's but as far as he knows, he never did any work for [redacted]

Schoolfield advised that he recalls that an attorney by the name of Maclin (phonetic), from the Fort Worth, Texas area, who was a criminal attorney with a bad reputation, got murdered in the Fort Worth area in

2 of THE ARC

the mid-1960's. He advised this killing received a lot of publicity.

Schoolfield viewed two photographs of [redacted], and stated that this individual is unfamiliar to him.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

IDENTIFICATION RECORD OF [redacted]

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ssy fHEAA

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7681

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

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0-7 (Rev. 7-11-75)

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- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Rome
- [ ] Tel Aviv
- [ ] Tokyo

Date 3/28/77

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 11, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [ ] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep, by _____
- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: Re Buairtel to Dallas and Houston 1/5/77.

Enclosed for Mexico City are two carbon copies each of Dallas airtel to Bureau and LHM dated 3/24/77, captioned as above.

Mexico City, through [redacted] authorities, will cause [redacted] to be interviewed in accordance with Dallas recommendation. If [redacted] wishes to utilize polygraph technique and [redacted] authorities have facilities to conduct such examination, furnish results.

Bufile 62-109060
Urfile 89-[redacted]6

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE: This matter coordinated with Foreign Liaison Section and Polygraph Subunit, 3/28/77.

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190

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CIA & DOJ

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FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:	PRECEDENCE:	CLASSIFICATION:
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☒ Airtel	☐ Routine	☐ CONFIDENTIAL
		☐ E F T O
		☐ CLEAR

Date 4/1/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau telephone call to Miami, 3/29/77, and Miami telephone call to the Bureau, 3/31/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

An information copy is enclosed for the Dallas Division inasmuch as they are the office of origin.

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] requested protection in information furnished to the FBI in that he fears for his personal safety if it becomes known that he is supplying the FBI with information concerning events related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

7693

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DE-30

REC-126

LEADS

MIAMI

AT KEY WEST, FLORIDA

1. Will locate and interview [redacted], present manager of Key West International Airport.

ENCLOSURE

(6) - Bureau (Encs. 5)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43) (Info)
3 - Miami (2 - 89-35)
(1 - 62-6603)

3 APR 13 1977

LJD/JTO:mes
(7)

LEGAL COUNSEL

Approved: [signature] Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

84 APR 20 1977

SIX

2. Contact Airport secretary LORRAINE CASTILLO for any information she may have concerning disposition of any records prior to KEN AGNEW's employment as the new Airport manager at Key West.

3. Interview HOWARD SMITH, former airport custodian, now in Florida Keys Memorial Hospital.

M... PERKELL
...
Classified by THE...

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

89-35

Miami, Florida
April 1, 1977

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] was interviewed on March 30, 1977, by Special Agents (SAs) [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] stated he would answer any questions to the best of his recollection concerning the events that occurred in the Key West International Airport in July or August, 1962. He stated that he arrived at the airport at approximately 8:30 a.m., and on this particular day, saw about 50 people in the airport lobby. He said these individuals, some who were females, were of the "hippie" type wearing old sloppy cloths. [redacted] engaged one man in conversation and while talking with him, another man approached and called him Mr. RUBY. [redacted] stated that he talked with other members of this group at different times during the day and gathered that they were from New Orleans area. He stated that he did not learn the individual's name who had spoken to "Mr. RUBY" until the assassination of President KENNEDY at which time he recognized photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being the man who spoke to Mr. RUBY. [redacted] added that in his conversations with members of this group, Fair Play For Cuba, he ascertained that they were en route to Cuba to cut sugar cane.

[redacted] said that some time in the afternoon, a Cuban owned transport plane landed at the Key West Airport. He said this particular plane was a C46 Curtis Commando. On this plane there was an emblem CU-T-583. He said this plane had the capability of carrying at least 40 persons and thought there appeared to be more than 40 in this group at the airport; some did not go on the airplane.

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MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] said he was aware that flights between the United States and Cuba had been discontinued in January, 1961, but it was still possible for a Cuban airplane to come into the Key West Airport and depart.

[redacted] said he took 16 millimeter movie pictures [redacted] airport group and sent this particular film to [redacted] of Television Station WTVJ, Miami. He said he never saw these pictures on television and never heard anything further about them. He assumed since he did not see the pictures that the film was inferior or underexposed and was not suitable for television showing. He added that he did not have the proper lighting equipment for taking movie pictures inside the airport terminal, but took these pictures anyway hoping that they might be worthwhile.

[redacted] said he also took pictures of this group with a 35 millimeter camera on a 36 exposure roll and sent this film the same day by an Air Sunshine pilot to Miami to be given to an FBI Agent in Miami who would send this film to Washington D. C. headquarters. A couple of days later, [redacted] asked the pilot about the film and the pilot answered it was taken care of. [redacted] was unable to recall the pilot's name.

[redacted] stated that at one time there were storage records which would substantiate the landing of the Cuban airplane mentioned above. He said he, the new airport manager, had moved or destroyed all the old records and that he has no idea if any of these records now exist. He furnished the current airport manager's name as KEN AGNEW, who could tell of the disposition of the old records that were maintained at the airport. He also stated that HOWARD SMITH, a former custodian at the airport, may remember something about the disposition of records maintained at the airport.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

A review of Miami FBI files did not reveal any information concerning photographic film allegedly furnished to FBI Miami by [redacted] as described previously.

ERRELL
INDATION
THE AAR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 2/25/77

FROM : J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

PURPOSE: To advise of a JFK cover-up conspiracy theory recently received in the Baltimore Division involving Secret Service, FBI, Attorney General Kennedy, Kennedy family, and unknown Government officials.

SYNOPSIS: Baltimore Division has advised of information received that [redacted] gun dealer, Towson, Maryland, has developed theory that while Lee Harvey Oswald did fire at President Kennedy, the fatal head wound received by Kennedy was fired, accidentally, by "Secret Service Agent" Kenneth O'Donnell (O'Donnell is in fact the former Presidential Assistant to John F. Kennedy) and that the Kennedy family and the highest Government officials in the country have hidden these true facts. [redacted] indicated that a feature story relating to his information will appear in the Baltimore Sun papers within the next 30 days but that [redacted] will at this time make available to the FBI all of his research material and data.

RECOMMENDATION: (1) That no attempt be made to obtain this research material from [redacted] prior to the release of the story by the Baltimore Sun since:

(a) [redacted] bizarre theory of limitless conspiracy proportions is the antithesis of investigative and historical fact. SI-126

REC-46

(b) [redacted] while expressing his current concern for the reputation of the FBI, made no attempt to furnish his theory to the FBI prior to making his material available to the Baltimore Sun.

Enclosure

MAR 2 1977

JCL/EJW (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

8 4 MAR 6 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

(c) Any immediate interest by the FBI in this research material could be construed as adding credibility to this theory.

(2) That the information furnished by the Baltimore Division be disseminated to the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, and to Secret Service headquarters in view of the fact that this theory may be published in the near future.

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.

Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
Spec. Inv.
Training

DETAILS: By teletype to FBIHQ dated 2/23/77, (attached), Baltimore Division advised that [redacted], a Towson, Maryland gun dealer, has developed the theory that while Lee Harvey Oswald did fire at President Kennedy, the fatal shot, the head wound suffered by John F. Kennedy, was in fact fired accidentally by a Secret Service Agent named Kenneth O'Donnell, riding in the follow-up car. This shot, according to [redacted], was fired in the general direction of the 'grassy knoll' which was located in front of the Kennedy car and that the driver of this car, Secret Service Agent Emory Roberts, felt the shot go over his head. [redacted] concludes that the Kennedy family and the highest Government officials decided to cover up the true facts and that Attorney General Robert Kennedy ordered the Secret Service and the FBI to cover up this matter.

Review of pertinent files and related material at FBIHQ reveals the following pertaining to the follow-up car to President Kennedy's limousine:

The driver of this vehicle was Secret Service Agent (SA) Samuel Kinney; Assistant Agent in Charge (ATSAIC) Emory Roberts was in the right front seat; Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President, Presidential Appointments Secretary, was in the left jump-seat; Mr. David Powers, White House Staff, was in the right jump-seat; SA George Hickey, left rear seat; SA Glen Bennett, right rear seat; SA Clinton

MARY FERRELL
TION

Hill, left front running board; SA William McIntyre, left rear running board; SA John Ready, right front running board; SA Paul Landis, right rear running board. There was no Secret Service Agent named O'Donnell in the Dallas contingent.

The follow-up vehicle did carry one AR-15 rifle which was "cocked and loaded" by SA Hickey when Mr. Kennedy was hit. When interviewed, all of the occupants of the follow-up vehicle indicated that they believed the shots were fired from the "right rear" and Hickey stood up in the vehicle and faced in that direction. No shots were fired from the follow-up vehicle.

A review of the Zapruder film confirms that at the time the head wound was inflicted, the 'grassy knoll' was not "ahead of the President" but at an elevated direct right angle to the Presidential vehicle. Additionally, the position of the President's head, turned to the left and slumped on his chest, negates [redacted] theory of the fatal bullet being fired from the left rear. Additionally, a review of the testimony of Commander James Humes, Senior Pathologist, Bethesda Naval Hospital, before the Warren Commission concerning the fatal head wound (Exhibit 388) indicate that the characteristics of this wound are not consistent with the characteristics of a wound inflicted by a bullet fired from an AR-15.

Most witnesses agree that they heard three shots fired. Three shell cases were found at the sixth floor window, southeast corner of the Texas Book Depository, and were identified as having been fired from the rifle which was also found on the sixth floor of the Texas Book Depository.

Finally, the conspiracy as outlined by Mr. [redacted] would of its very nature have to have enveloped not only the highest echelons of Government and various federal, state, and local agencies and the individual citizens of Dallas who viewed the motorcade in the vicinity of the Texas Book Depository at the time of the assassination, but also the members of the Warren Commission and other Congressional committees, innumerable researchers, scholars, and interested citizens subsequent to the assassination of John F. Kennedy more than 13 years ago.

Bufiles contain no information pertaining to Donohue based upon available identifying data.

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DE BA

P 2320052 FEB 77

FM BALTIMORE (89-30) RUC

TO DIRECTOR, FBI PRIORITY

BT

C L E A R

ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; AFT

RE BALTIMORE TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU, FEBRUARY 22, 1977.

ON FEBRUARY 19, 1977, [redacted] TOWSON, MARYLAND, TELEPHONE [redacted] CONTACTED SA [redacted] OF THE BALTIMORE DIVISION IN PERSON AND FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

SI-126 REC-46 1 -

[redacted] ADVISED THAT FOR THE PAST NINE YEARS SINCE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, HE HAS BEEN GATHERING BITS AND PIECES OF INFORMATION MORE OR LESS AS A

MAR 2 1977

ENCLOSURE

HOBBY IN AN EFFORT TO EXPLAIN THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ASSASSINATION.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT SHORTLY AFTER THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT, HE WAS CONTACTED BY A FRIEND ASSOCIATED WITH WHITE LABORATORIES, GREENBELT, MARYLAND, WHO ASKED [redacted] TO COME TO WHITE LABORATORIES AND CONDUCT VARIOUS TESTS FOR THE LABORATORY TO INCLUDE THE FIRING OF A WEAPON SIMILAR TO THE ASSASSINATION WEAPON USED BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

[redacted] AGREED TO DO THE VARIOUS EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS AND DURING THE COURSE OF HIS WORK WITH WHITE LABORATORIES HAD OCCASION TO TALK TO NUMEROUS FBI AND SECRET SERVICE AGENTS INCLUDED IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THIS MATTER.

[redacted] SUCCESSFULLY FIRED THE OSWALD RIFLE PROTOTYPE IN THE ALLOTTED TIME PERIOD AND PROVED THAT THE ASSASSINATION WEAPON COULD HAVE BEEN FIRED BY A SKILLED MARKSMAN AT THE DISTANCE AND TIME FRAME INVOLVED.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT AS A RESULT OF HIS WHITE LABORATORIES EXPERIENCE, HE CONTINUED HIS EFFORTS TO UNCOVER THE TRUE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ASSASSINATION AND DURING THE COURSE OF TIME ARRIVED AT THE THEORY THAT WHILE LEE HARVEY

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PAGE THREE BA (SS-3D) CLEAR

OSWALD DID, IN FACT, FIRE THE 6.5 MM CARCANO CARBINE, THE SHOT THAT BLEW OFF HALF OF THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD WAS FIRED BY A HIGH VELOCITY SMALL CALIBER WEAPON SUCH AS 223 CALIBER M-16 TYPICAL OF THE WEAPONS THEN BEING USED BY THE SECRET SERVICE. [redacted] ADVISED THAT HE IS OF THE OPINION THAT A SECRET SERVICE AGENT NAMED KENNETH O'DONNELL WHO WAS SITUATED IN A CAR DIRECTLY BEHIND THE PRESIDENT'S CAR, IN THE REAR SEAT, STOOD UP IN THE REAR SEAT OF THE CAR WITH A M-16 OR THE SHORTENED KAR 15 VERSION OF THE M-16, AND FIRED ONE OR MORE SHOTS DIRECTLY AHEAD OF HIS CAR IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE "GRASSY KNOLL" WHICH WAS AHEAD OF THE KENNEDY CAR. [redacted] ADVISED THAT O'DONNELL IS THE SECRET SERVICE AGENT MOST LIKELY TO HAVE FIRED THE SHOTS BUT THAT SECRET SERVICE AGENT GEORGE HICKEY WAS ALSO IN THE BACK SEAT WITH O'DONNELL AND MAY HAVE FIRED THE SHOTS ALSO. [redacted] ADVISED THAT THE DRIVER OF THE SECRET SERVICE CAR WAS AGENT EMERY ROBERTS, A FORMER BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE OFFICER FROM TOWSON, MARYLAND. ROBERTS HEARD AND FELT THE SHOT GO OVER HIS HEAD AND WAS HEARD BY WITNESSES TO EXCLAIM, "FOR CHRIST SAKE, IF WE HAVEN'T KILLED HIM ALREADY DON'T START NOW."

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

[redacted] ADVISED THAT THIS ACT WAS PURELY ACCIDENTAL DONE IN PANIC BY THE SECRET SERVICE AGENT INVOLVED AND THAT THE KENNEDY FAMILY WAS APPRAISED OF THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER AND THAT IT WAS DECIDED BY THE HIGHEST OFFICIALS OF THE COUNTRY AT THE TIME THAT THE TRUTH SHOULD BE COVERED UP TO SPARE THE SECRET SERVICE THE EMBARASSMENT AND TO SPARE THE AGENT INVOLVED FURTHER PAIN AND ANGUISH AS THIS INDIVIDUAL REPORTEDLY HAD A MENTAL BREAKDOWN FOLLOWING THE INCIDENT AND LEFT THE SECRET SERVICE. [redacted] STATED THAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, ROBERT KENNEDY, WAS AWARE OF ALL THE FACTS RELATING TO THIS INCIDENT AND ORDERED THE FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE TO COVER THE MATTER UP AS THE TENURE OF THE TIMES WOULD HAVE MADE THE STORY UNBELIEVABLE AND UNACCEPTABLE TO THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT SA [redacted] OF THE BALTIMORE DIVISION DID NOT GO INTO A DETAILED INTERVIEW OF DONOHUE AT THIS TIME BUT NOTED THAT [redacted] HAS AN EXTENSIVE PILE OF REFERENCE MATERIAL AND RECORDS WHICH HE HAS ACCUMULATED OVER THE COURSE OF THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS. IT SHOULD ALSO

BE NOTED THAT [redacted] DESCRIBED AS WHITE, MALE, AGE APPROXIMATELY 55, SELF-EMPLOYED, IS GENERALLY REGARDED IN THE BALTIMORE AREA AS AN EXPERT IN WEAPONS AND BALLISTICS AND HAS APPEARED IN FEDERAL AND LOCAL COURT MANY TIMES AS AN EXPERT WITNESS FOR ATF, DEA, THE MARYLAND STATE POLICE, AND VARIOUS CITY AND COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENTS. [redacted] HAS ALSO APPEARED ON TELEVISION IN THE BALTIMORE AREA A NUMBER OF TIMES TO DEBATE THE GUN CONTROL ISSUE WITH VARIOUS BALTIMORE POLITICIANS AND NOTABLES. [redacted] IS HIGHLY REGARDED IN HIS FIELD AND IS NOT GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO BE ECCENTRIC.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT HE WAS BRINGING THIS MATTER TO THE ATTENTION OF SA [redacted] INASMUCH AS HE HAS KNOWN SA [redacted] AND A NUMBER OF OTHER FBI AGENTS IN THE BALTIMORE DIVISION FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND DOES NOT WISH TO DO ANYTHING THAT MIGHT INJURE THE REPUTATION OF THE FBI, HOWEVER, [redacted] HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH RALPH REPPERT, FEATURE WRITER FOR THE BALTIMORE SUN PAPERS, OFFICE 332-6612, HOME 321-6132, AND IS A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF GARY BLACK, EDITOR OF THE SUN PAPERS. [redacted] ADVISED THAT A FEATURE STORY ON HIS

MEDIA FREEDOM FOUNDATION

PAGE SIX BA (89-30) CLEAR

THEORY IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING WRITTEN BY THE SUN PAPERS AND WILL BE RELEASED SOMETIME WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS. [redacted] BELIEVES THAT THIS WILL BE FRONT PAGE NEWS ON EVERY MAJOR NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

[redacted] FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE IS WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH THE FBI IN THIS MATTER IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE TO INCLUDE MAKING AVAILABLE ALL OF HIS RESEARCH MATERIAL AND DATA, AND HAS IN HIS POSSESSION AT THIS TIME THE ROUGH DRAFT STORY WHICH HE WILL ALSO MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE FBI SHOULD THE FBI DESIRE TO SEE IT.

AS PER BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS OF FEBRUARY 22, 1977, NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS MATTER IS BEING TAKEN BY THE BALTIMORE DIVISION UNLESS ADVISED TO THE CONTRARY BY THE BUREAYU.

BT

SERIALIZED
FILED
FBI
FOUND

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. 4/11/77
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgt. ____
S. & T. Serv. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 4/8/77

FROM : J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - External Affairs Division

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE: To provide information concerning a JFK cover-up theory conspiracy, previously furnished to the Department of Justice, which was subject of an internal Department memorandum, anticipating news media release of this conspiracy theory.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

APPROVED:

Director ____
Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgt. ____
S. & T. Serv. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____

DETAILS: By internal memorandum dated 4/5/77 (copy attached), the Department of Justice has resurfaced information relating to a JFK assassination theory which was furnished to the Department of Justice and Secret Service by the FBI on 3/1/77. The Department's concern is that news media publicity of the theory will cause a flury of inquiries which the Department recommends should be relayed to the FBI.

7694

DEC-126

APR 13 1977

In February, 1977, the Baltimore FBI Office advised (teletype attached) that [redacted], owner of [redacted], Towson, Maryland, who has been gathering information on the JFK assassination for 9 years, has developed a theory that while Oswald did fire at Kennedy, the fatal head wound received was fired accidentally by "Secret Service Agent" Kenneth O'Donnell and that the Kennedy family and high Government officials have hidden these true facts. [redacted] was characterized by the Baltimore Office as a reputable gun dealer

Enclosures
JTA:bam (8)
62-109060

DETAILS - CONTINUED OVER

84 APR 5 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

and firearms expert having frequently testified for the U. S. Government on such matters and is not considered as eccentric.

In addition to disseminating information from [redacted] to the Department of Justice and Secret Service, an internal memorandum (copy attached) was prepared analyzing [redacted] theory. In essence this memorandum recommended no effort be made to obtain material from [redacted] prior to release of his story since his theory represented the antithesis of investigative and historical fact and, although expressing his concern for the reputation of the FBI, [redacted] made no attempt to furnish his theory to the FBI before having his material available to the Baltimore Sun.

This memorandum disputed [redacted] theory by pointing out the following factors:

(1) [redacted] was in fact a Presidential Assistant to Kennedy at the time of the assassination; (2) All Secret Service Agents were identified in the follow-up car and none were named [redacted]; (3) That no shots were fired from the follow-up car; (4) That the grassy knoll was not ahead of the President but at an elevated right angle to the President's vehicle, precluding the Secret Service Agent shooting in that direction and striking the President; (5) A description of Kennedy's head wound, as described by the Senior Pathologist before the Warren Commission, is not consistent with the characteristics of a wound inflicted by an [redacted] rifle, alleged by [redacted] to have been the weapon used by [redacted]; (6) Most witnesses heard only 3 shots and 3 casings were recovered in the Texas Book Depository; (7) That such a conspiracy would have involved the highest echelon of Government, various Federal, state and local agencies, individual citizens of Dallas who viewed the motorcade, members of the Warren Commission, Congressional committees, researchers and scholars.

At the time he furnished the information on 2/10/77, [redacted] stated that within 30 days, the Baltimore Sun newspaper would release a story of his theory but to date no such story has been released. No investigation is being conducted regarding [redacted] theory. All information received from Baltimore concerning [redacted] theory has been furnished the Secret Service and Department of Justice.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7694

PAGE NO. ENC

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

190

DOJ

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7695

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

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PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

190

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7699

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

190

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190

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190

CIA

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SERIAL NO. 7700

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 2-19-74)

FBI

Date: 4/4/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO:DL)

On 4/2/77, [redacted] Alcohol Rehabilitation Counselor, Alcoholism Unit, Lakeland General Hospital, Lakeland, Florida, telephonically advised as follows:

In November, 1963, [redacted] was employed as the Tire Manager, Sears Roebuck and Co., Northside Shopping Center, 79th Street and 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida. On the day of President KENNEDY's assassination, or perhaps the day after, a gentleman purchased tires from him who stated that he was from Texas. This man, who spoke with a Texas drawl, shocked [redacted] and other employees at the store by his violent verbal attack against the deceased President. He stated that he was glad that it had happened and that there were plenty of people in Texas who felt the same way.

[redacted] has been following newspaper accounts concerning congressional hearings into the assassination of President KENNEDY and the alleged involvement of Texas businessmen. It was this reference to Texas that triggered his memory and enabled him to recall this incident. [redacted] was sure that Sears Roebuck and Co. would have retained their record of the sale and could search receipts for that

2-Bureau
2-Dallas (89-431)
2-Miami
1-Tampa
WKG:dh
(7)

DE-30

7761

6 APR 13 8 1977

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

84 APR 20 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

date to identify an individual from Texas who purchased tires at that store on the date of the President's assassination or one or two days after that. He was positive that he had made the sale and the sales slip would have his sales number, [redacted] written on the ticket.

LEAD

MIAMI DIVISION

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will, at Sears Roebuck and Co., attempt to identify the customer mentioned above and thereafter set out lead to interview.

MANTERREL... OUT... ION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7702

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

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CIA

REFERRAL

Property of EAAP

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FILE NO. 62-109060

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PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7704

PAGE NO. _____

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SECTION NO.

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7705

PAGE NO. -

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

190

DOJ

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 4/7/77

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ALEXANDRIA (9-339)(C)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to Alexandria, 4/7/77.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RE [redacted]

Enclosed are the original and four copies of an LHM on GERALD L. SMITH dated 4/7/77.

Alexandria files disclosed [redacted] and his daughter, [redacted] have been chronic letter writers and telephone complainants for several years to various congressmen, Federal agencies, U. S. Postal Service, and various police departments in the Washington Metropolitan Area. He claims to have been harassed and threatened by the [redacted] since his medical retirement from that organization in 1974. He has been unable to substantiate with specific facts any incidents of alleged harassment.

By Alexandria airtel dated 2/3/76, captioned [redacted] - VICTIM; POSSIBLE EXTORTION" the Bureau was furnished the results of an interview with him on a possible extortion case on which the U. S. Attorney declined prosecution. For several weeks thereafter, both [redacted] and his daughter [redacted] were almost daily complainants to the Alexandria Division on non-specific allegations on various individuals and organizations, which they claimed threatened [redacted] life.

In view of the foregoing, [redacted] is not being reinterviewed.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Alexandria
RGK:IAT
(3)

1 - C D [illegible]
1 - S.S
1 - CIU

MAR [illegible] RRELL

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

84 APR 25 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Alexandria, Virginia
April 7, 1977

[redacted]

On January 14, 1976, [redacted] was contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Alexandria, Virginia. At that time, [redacted] stated he was employed by the [redacted] in Washington, D. C., for 23 years. [redacted] stated he retired approximately 17 months ago from [redacted] with a medical retirement because of a respiratory condition and other allergies.

When he was working at [redacted] advised that he was a union representative and also decided to grow a beard. [redacted] advised him not to grow the beard, which he refused to shave off. [redacted] claims that at that time [redacted] began to harass him on a daily basis through the efforts of as many as 30 employees each day.

He stated that he and other employees of [redacted] in Washington, D. C., filed complaints with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) three to four years ago; however, due to efforts by [redacted], the EEOC was bribed and would not give a decision on their complaints.

Further, [redacted] stated that he applied for a hearing before the Social Security Hearing Board in an effort to air his grievances; however, he was unable to do so because [redacted] bribed the Social Security Hearing Board and would not give him a hearing. [redacted] stated that he did receive an appointment for a hearing from the Social Security Hearing Board but turned down the opportunity.

In addition, [redacted] went on to claim that the U. S. Postal authorities at [redacted] were involved in harassing him through the Postmaster, [redacted] He stated the Postal authorities there have also been bribed by [redacted] to seek revenge against him. He said he has been harassed by the Postal Service by getting someone else's mail on several occasions and on one or two occasions was notified of a package which did not really turn up at the Post Office.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: [redacted]

[redacted] then stated that [redacted] also bribed the two doctors, which he was seeing for his respiratory condition and allergies, so that they would not recommend a medical retirement for him.

Further, [redacted] stated that the executives of [redacted], are also involved in the briberies by [redacted] as well as the maintenance people at [redacted] He stated that during the end of May, 1974, about the time he left his job at [redacted] there was a bad electrical storm and the electricity went out in his apartment building. He claimed the electricity was not turned back on for three days and considered it an attempt to kill him, which was initiated by [redacted] in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated he had recently sent three letters to the FBI in care of the Special Agent in Charge of the Alexandria Office. A check at the Alexandria Office determined the letters from [redacted] were not received and [redacted] then claimed that the Postal authorities had been looking for letters to the FBI and had pulled them out of the mail; however, [redacted] advised he did not have any return address on his envelopes and did not know how they would be able to tell his handwriting.

[redacted] showed the interviewing Agent several letters which he had sent to various organizations and individuals in the Washington, D. C., area, to include congressional representatives, requesting assistance. [redacted] also pointed out that he had written a letter to the U. S. Attorney in Washington, D. C., to request an investigation be conducted into the corruption and bribery by [redacted] of the various organizations in the Washington, D. C. area which he had mentioned.

Based on the above information, Assistant U. S. Attorney John F. Kane, Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, advised he would decline prosecution in this matter based on the fact that there have been no telephone calls or letters received by [redacted] stating specific intents to harm him or obtain something of value from him and because of the fact that there have been no specific or overt acts which would even indicate any attempts to harm [redacted]

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7706

PAGE NO. 4

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

190

S.S.

REFERRAL

FOUND IN THE FILES

0-70 Rev. 3-25-72
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: 4/8/77

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RE [redacted]

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of A LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM dated April 7, 1977 at Alexandria, Virginia, and a copy of a communication from the U. S. Secret Service dated March 30, 1977.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. - 2

NOTE: As information concerning [redacted] was furnished by the U. S. Secret Service, a copy of the attached letterhead memorandum is being furnished that agency.

7706
p. 5

FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 4/5/77

FROM : J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - External Affairs

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE: To advise of review of files relating to Kennedy assassination in reference to comments made by House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr.

SYNOPSIS: "Washington Post" article 4/5/77, reflects comment of House Speaker O'Neill that some witnesses gave incomplete testimony before Warren Commission. O'Neill's comments are vague and review of files related to assassination failed to indicate person or persons to whom O'Neill is referring.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

APPROVED:

Director		Adm. Serv.	Legal Coun.
Assoc. Dir.		Ext. Affairs	Plan. & Insp.
Dep. AD Adm.		Fin. & Pers.	Rec. Mgt.
Dep. AD Inv.		Gen. Inv.	S. & T. Serv.
		Ident.	Spec. Inv.
		Intell.	Training

DETAILS: Newspaper article, "The Washington Post," Page C-5, dated Tuesday, 4/5/77, reports House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill, Jr., advised he "believes" some witnesses of the Warren Commission gave incomplete testimony when they testified about the assassination of President Kennedy. O'Neill was quoted as saying "I don't believe they gave a full and honest description, I think they were reporting the will of the FBI." O'Neill did not elaborate on his comment. Review of files relating to the assassination and discussion with members of the Congressional Inquiry Unit, FBIHQ, who are familiar with the assassination investigation fails to reflect any information concerning the person or persons O'Neill refers to. Due to vague nature of O'Neill's comment, and in view of the unsubstantial nature of his "belief" no further inquiry being conducted and above is furnished for information.

NEW:sas (8)

REC-103

7 APR 19 1977

O'NEILL

84 APR 21 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

DE-29

FBI

Date: 4/8/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

Re Denver teletype to Bureau, dated 4/7/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of newspaper article, entitled "Oswald-deMohrenschildt link offends a decent man's name", printed in the Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colorado, 4/7/77.

Enclosed for Dallas are one copy of above article and the original and eight copies of an FD-302 reflecting interview with BEN HANS VAN MEERENDONK.

REC-103

DE-29

ENCLOSURE

-7758

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 1)
2 - Dallas (RM) (Encl. 10)
1 - Denver
RDP:jfa
(5)

4 APR 19 1977

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

84 APR 26 1977

GPO: 1975 O - 590-992

Oswald-de Mohrenschildt link offends a decent man's name

By RICHARD E. SHAW

I FEEL COMPELLED to write in defense of George de Mohrenschildt about whom there have been several speculative articles in the press in recent days. In the view of this writer, the news articles, mostly emanating from the wire services, have been irresponsible and full of inaccuracies.

Examples: Headline in Honolulu Advertiser for March 31 reads: "Victim of Suicide Believed Linked to Killer of JFK." The Rocky Mountain News for April 3 headlined a news dispatch by David Nagy of UPI "De Mohrenschildt Death Intensifies JFK Mystery." In another article appearing in various newspapers, datelined Palm Beach, Fla., (UPI), an unknown reporter refers to de Mohrenschildt as a "one time crony of Lee Harvey Oswald."

THE ASSASSINATIONS committee of the House, looking into the murders of the late President Kennedy and of Martin Luther King Jr., affords a backdrop for various seekers of sudden publicity, if not for fame. And the apparent suicide of Mr. de Mohrenschildt is made to order for the sensation seekers of the press and the assassinations committee. Foremost among the publicity seekers is the so-called "Dutch journalist," Willem Oltmans.

Oltmans has made some serious charges, mostly in the form of insinuations and innuendos, by which he claims to quote the now deceased de Mohrenschildt as having prior knowledge of the later murderous actions of Oswald.

As one who has been a friend of Mr. de Mohrenschildt for over 25 years, I do not believe the allegations and innuendos made about him in the press. I first met George de Mohrenschildt in

neer working on a [illegible] having to do with the [illegible] ern Colorado. He [illegible] troleum engineer and [illegible] the United States as well [illegible] man of exceptional linguistic [illegible] ter of at least six separate languages. As a result of his language ability he frequently traveled abroad as a petroleum consultant.

THIS WRITER REPRESENTED Mr. de Mohrenschildt in the 1950s in different oil matters; and saw him at scattered times over the years, mainly in Colorado and Texas.

On about May 1975, Mr. de Mohrenschildt was a guest in my home during a time when he was also visiting other Colorado friends. I brought up the subject of his having been questioned by the Warren Commission investigators after the slaying of President Kennedy. He stated that he was still being hounded by members of the press 12 years after the assassination, and that he was thoroughly sick of having his time wasted. He stated that he had told everything he knew about Oswald to the Warren Commission, and could not understand why he was still being badgered. He said he was convinced that the unwanted publicity of have being slightly acquainted with Oswald had hurt his professional business considerably. He said that was one reason why he was teaching at Bishop College near Dallas.

He stated that Oswald had sought him out because he, de Mohrenschildt, was born in Russia and naturally spoke fluent Russian. Very few other people in Dallas could speak Russian. Oswald wanted to talk with someone so that he could practice his limited knowledge of the Russian language, and de Mohrenschildt and his wife did, in fact, converse with Oswald for that express purpose on various occasions. They also helped Oswald's Russian wife, Marina, in her struggle to learn English. De Mohrenschildt expressed contempt and ridicule for Oswald, however, stating that he was a complete misfit and a person of very limited education.

KNOWING de Mohrenschildt as I have over the past quarter century, I am sure that he would not willingly have spent 15 minutes of his time with Oswald except to be obliging in the matter of helping him with the Russian language. De Mohrenschildt was a man of superior intelligence and education; a true intellectual; and there simply would not have been any intellectual compatibility between him and Oswald. Furthermore, de Mohrenschildt was an outgoing, friendly man with a fine sense of humor and a full appreciation of life; in contrast to Oswald.

If de Mohrenschildt became depressed in the last two or three years of his life, it may well be because he did, in fact, suffer certain personal tragedies about which he also talked at our last meeting in May 1975. Among those personal tragedies were the loss of two of his children, whom he dearly loved, who were struck down by the fatal childhood disease of cystic fibrosis. After the death of his son and later a [illegible] daughter from this disease, George de Mohrenschildt and his wife, Jeanie, took a trek on foot all the way from southern Mexico through Central America. The trip took nearly a year.

Another point should be made to demonstrate that the [illegible] of the press to the effect that

de Mohrenschildt was a "crony of Lee Harvey Oswald" is simply trash. The fact is that de Mohrenschildt was a White Russian whose family fled from the Bolshevik Revolution after World War I. De Mohrenschildt became a naturalized American citizen and was very proud of this fact. My recollection is that he was sworn in as an American citizen before the late Federal Judge Symes or possibly Federal Judge Knous in the early 1950s in Denver.

As a refugee from his own native land because of the Bolshevik Revolution, and as one who prized his freedom as a naturalized American citizen, I have heard de Mohrenschildt many times declaim his intense hatred for the Russian Communists. It is inconceivable to me that de Mohrenschildt would have had anything to do with Oswald, if he had had any inkling that Oswald had Communist leanings. Thus, it is also inconceivable that de Mohrenschildt would have had anything to do with Cuban sympathizers of the Communist government of Castro.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS should not be a license to destroy the reputation of a deceased man whom I believe was a good and law-abiding American citizen. Suicide is not proof of disloyalty or of guilt! Any psychologist or psychiatrist, if he knew of de Mohrenschildt's personal tragedies as well as the constant emotional pressures suffered at the hands of the press and the government by this sensitive man, could anticipate a temporary depression leading to self-destruction.

I invite George's friends to come to his defense.

Editor's note: Shaw is a Denver lawyer.

LIBERTY FEDERAL FOUNDATION

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FM NEW YORK (89-75)

TOT DIRECTOR ROUTINE

DALLAS (89-43)

BT

E F T O

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING; 00: DS.

RE DSAIRTEL TO BUREAU, APRIL 7, 1977.

AS PER YOUR INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED COMMUNICATION, SPECIAL AGENT [redacted] OF THIS OFFICE CONDUCTED THE INTERVIEW OF [redacted] ON MARCH 18, 1977.

BT

APR 13 3 13 PM '77
RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
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Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

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APR 19 1977

34 APR 21 1977

DATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

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SERIAL NO. 7710

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

REFERRAL

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PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

REFERRAL

6-16 (Rev. 3-2-72)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FILE Copy

TO : Assistant Attorney General
CRIMINAL DIVISION

DATE: April 14, 1977
ATTN: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 4/8/77 (your file).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the report of Special Agent~~ a New York ~~dated~~ teletype to Director FBI dated April 13, 1977.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☒ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☐ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. 1

NOTE: An investigative report is being prepared by our Dallas Division. A copy of same will be furnished upon receipt.

16

TERRELL
TION

FBI/DOJ

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PAGE NO.

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190

U.S.I.A.

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SERIAL NO. 7713

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

190

D.O.J.

REFERRAL

MARY F[illegible]KELL

DE-29

NK0022 1040005

PP HQ

DE NK

P 140005ZZ APR 77

FM NEWARK (100-57235) (C)

TO DIRECTOR (62-117290) (PRIORITY)

BT

E F T O

HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATION

FOR THE INFO OF THE BUREAU, IT IS REQUESTED THAT CONTENTS OF THIS TELETYPE BE DISSEMINATED TO THE CAPTIONED COMMITTEE IF DESIRED BY THE BUREAU.

ON THIS DATE, RICARDO ESQUIVEL, ASSISTANT LAW LIBRARIAN, SETON HALL LAW SCHOOL, NEWARK, NJ., TELEPHONE NUMBER 201-642-3994, CONTACTED SA [redacted] AND ADVISED HIM OF HIS PAST ACQUAINTANCE WITH GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT WHILE THEY WERE INSTRUCTORS AT BISHOP COLLEGE, DALLAS, TEXAS, FROM AUGUST, 1969, UNTIL SOMETIME IN 1975. ESQUIVEL A NATIVE OF CUBA, BECAME A FRIEND OF DE MOHRENSCHILDT AND RECALLS BEING TOLD BY DE MOHRENSCHILDT OF THE FRIENDSHIP THAT EXISTED BETWEEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD, HIS WIFE MARINA, AND DE MOHRENSCHILDT. DE MOHRENSCHILDT FURTHER RELATED THAT HE WAS IN THE PAYROLL OF HAITIAN DICTATOR JEAN "PAPA DOC" DUVALIER, AS A CONSULTANT.

Assoc. Dir. ___
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Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs.:
Adm. Serv. ___
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Gen. Inv. ___
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S. & T. Serv. ___
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Director's Sec'y ___

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OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DE-29 REC-108 7714

7 APR 19 1977

XEROX
APR 19 1977

84 APR 25 1977

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DE MOHRENSCHILDT ONCE INVITED ESQUIVEL TO ATTEND A LUNCHEON AT THE PETROLEUM CLUB OF DALLAS, A PRIVATE CCLUB ATTENDED BY OILMEN FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS. DE MOHRENSCHILDT TOLD ESQUIVEL THAT AT THE LUNCHEON HE WOULD INTRODUCE ESQUIVEL TO TEXAS MILLIONAIRE H.L. HUNT. ESQUIVEL DID NOT ATTEND THELUNCHEON AND FELT THAT DE MOHRENSCHILDT WAS EXAGGERATING ABOUT HIS CONNECTIONS.

ESQUIVEL ADVISED DE MOHRENSCHILDT WAS AN INDIVIDUAL WHO WOULD INCOHERENTLY RAMBLE FROM ONE SUBJECT TO THE NEXT AND WHO APPEARED TO E EXTREMELY UPSET AT HIS FAILING MARRIAGE.

ESQUIVEL ADVISED THAT ON APRIL 14, 1977, HE WILL CALL FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE WITH SEVERAL TELEVISION NETWORKS, AT

WHICH TIME HE WILL PUBLICLY DISCLOSE HIS FRIENDSHIP WITH DE MOHRENSCHILDT.

BT

#

[redacted]

March 4, 1977

President Jimmy Carter
The White House
Washington, DC
20500

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Mr. President,

I am enclosing the results of my investigation into the murder of President Kennedy. As you can see it presents a frightening prospect. I urge you to reopen that investigation, and explore the conclusions in my report.

I am fully convinced it is the only possible solution to his death, and that it should be examined immediately. Please inform me of your decision.

I am your fellow Georgian and American,

[redacted]

Do Not Detach

No ack warranted. Attached comm. of no substantive interest per Congressional Inquiry Unit. Bufile 62-109060-7573 indicates a similar letter from [redacted] was forwarded to Bureau on 4-4-76 by Senator Sam Nunn. It likewise was not answered... File

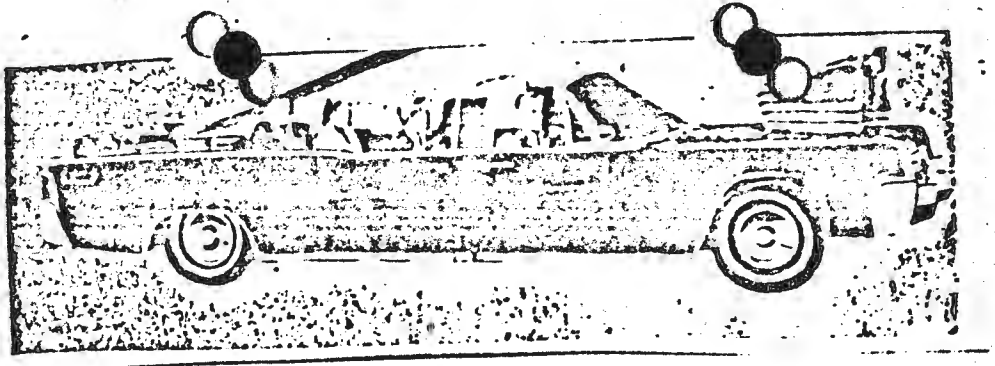
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REC 61 62-109060-7715

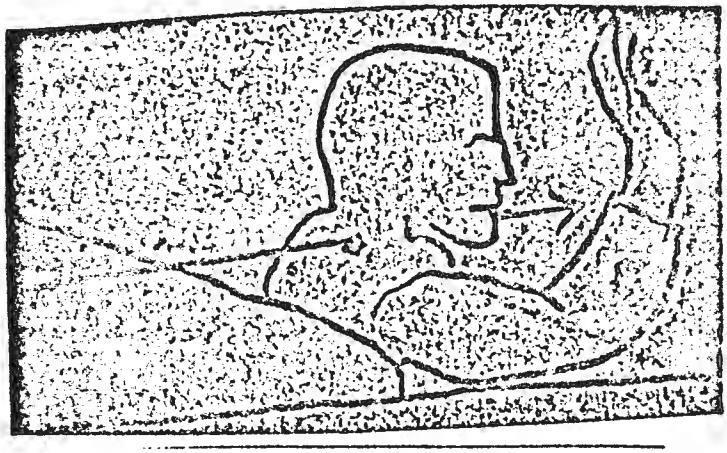
APR 12 1977

CORRESPONDENCE

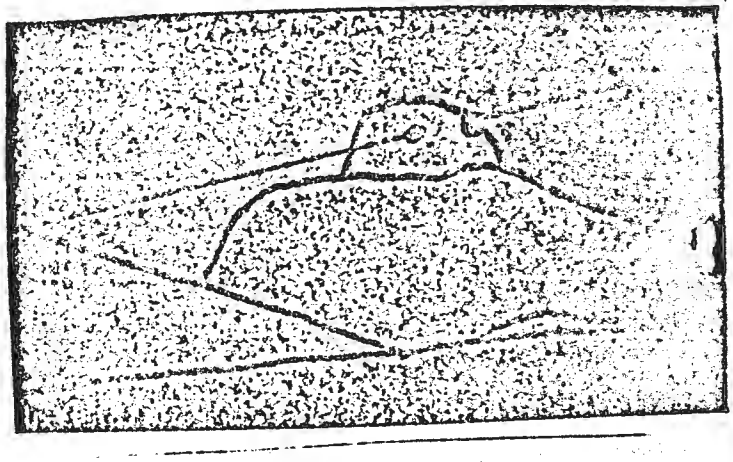
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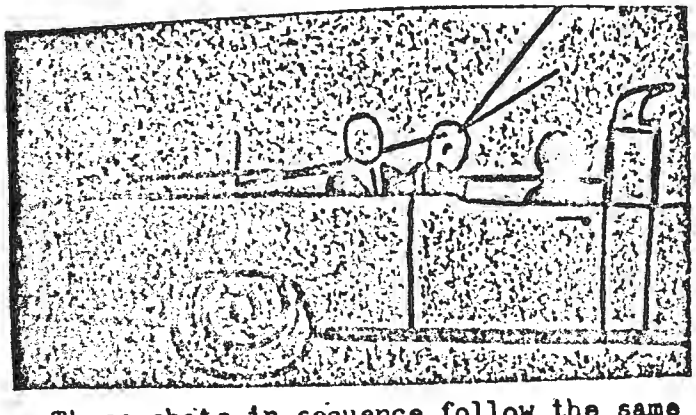
President Kennedy's limousine, SS100X was sabotaged prior to his assassination so that a weapon could be triggered that would shoot him in the head. He would be a relatively stationary target--the President always sat in the same place.



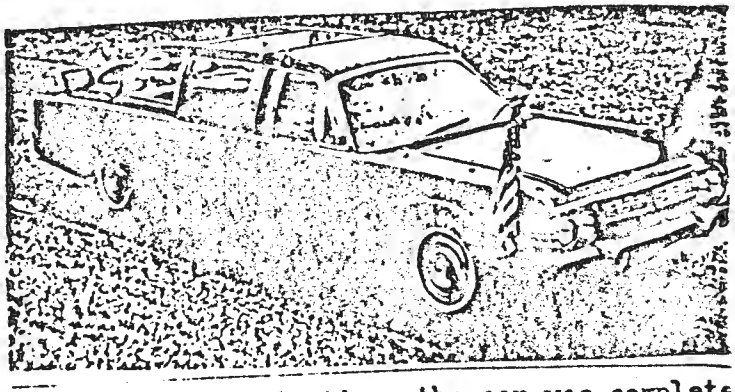
In reality as the device was triggered the 1st shot pierced his throat ..



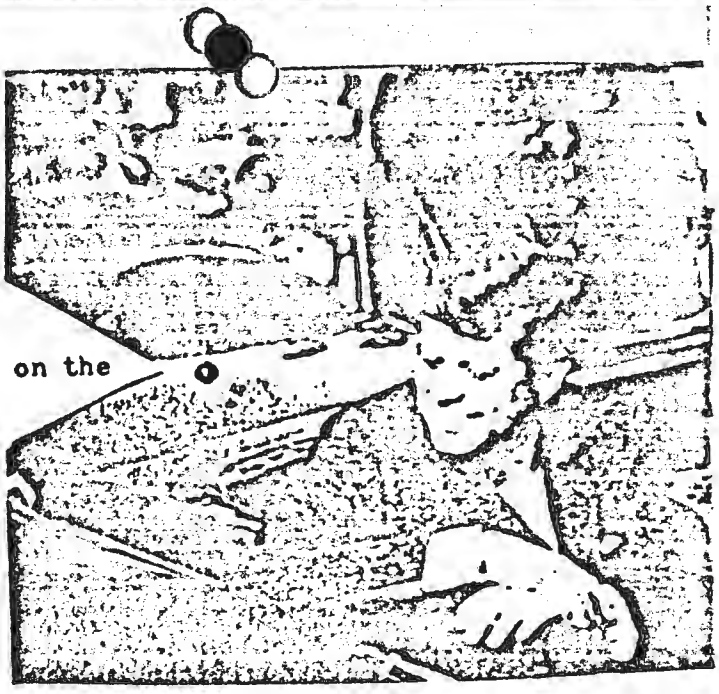
...and as JFK fell forward a 2nd shot, following the same trajectory shattered the top of his head.



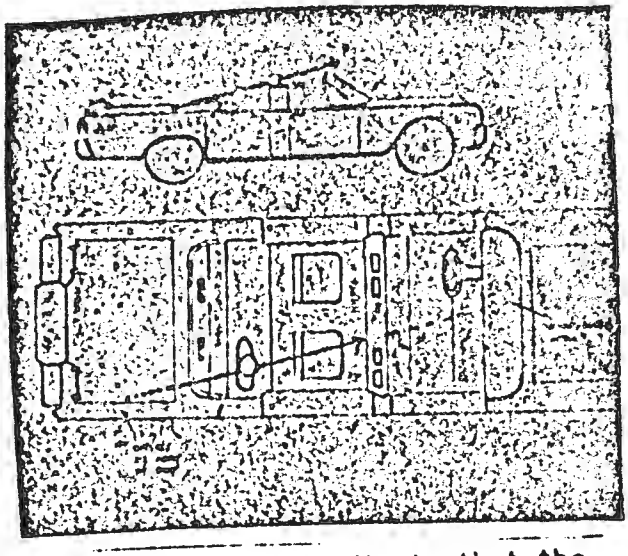
These shots in sequence follow the same upward angle.



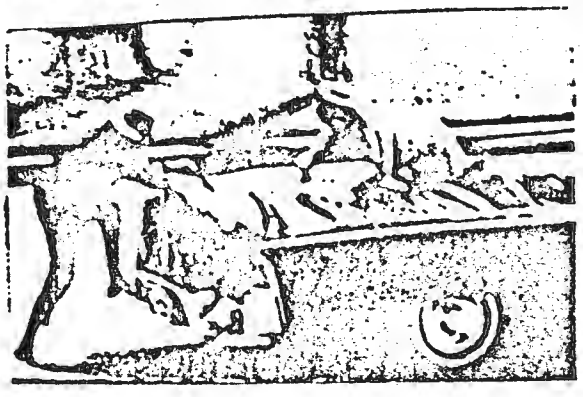
After the assassination, the car was complete remodelled, thereby obliterating any evidence



Located directly behind the President on the trunk lid are short wave aerials.

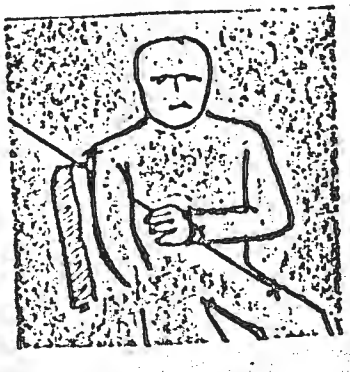


The trajectories indicate that the source of the shots originates in the vicinity of one of the aerials.



This would explain why Mrs. Kennedy climbed out on the trunk after the last shot, "apparently looking for something."





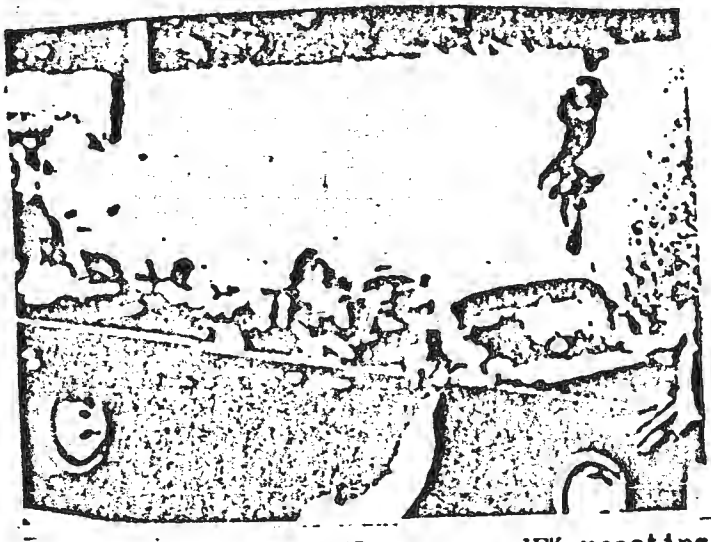
Governor Connally's wounds can be explained in a similar manner. He sat on a jump-seat directly in front of President Kennedy. His wounds go from his right armpit to his left thigh. The wound near his armpit is sufficiently low enough to have been blocked by the seat back of his jump seat--or caused by it. The day before the assassination, that jump seat was mysteriously unoccupied. Could it have been tampered with?



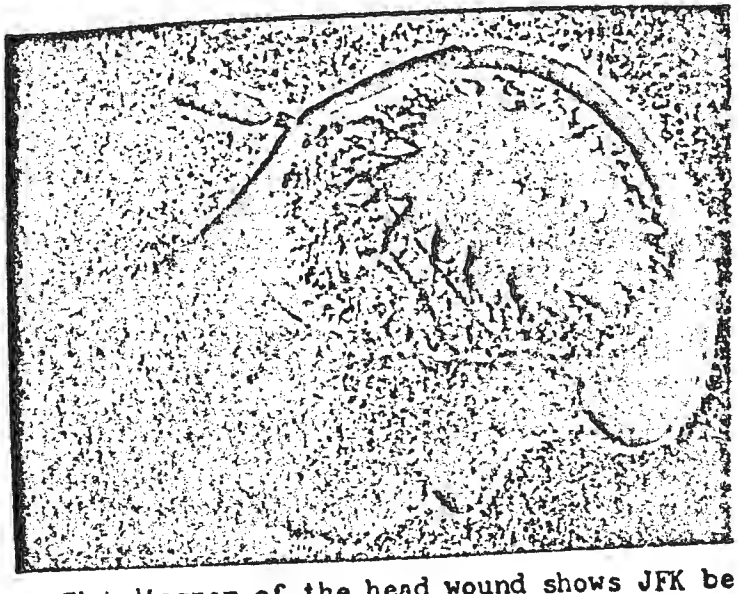
As depicted the the Warren Report the neck wound is a shallow down angle-- yet the stand-in for the reenactment, wearing JFK's jacket, shows that the bullet followed an upward trajectory.



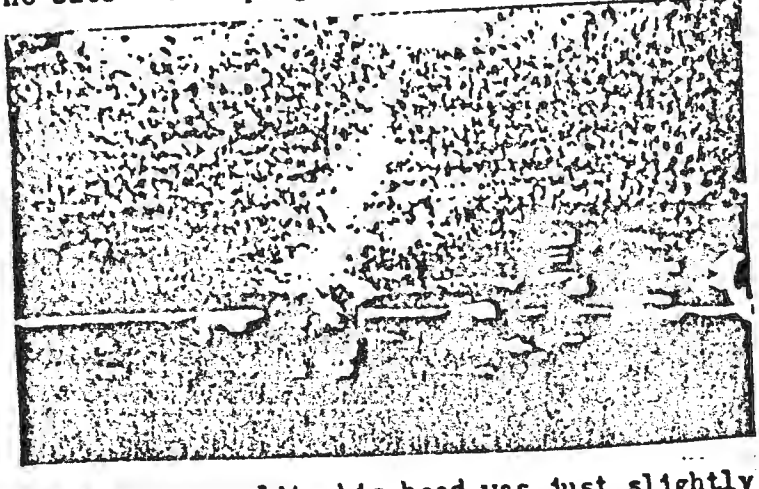
From the white chalk mark to the throat is an upward path. The dotted line indicates the bullet path theorized by the Warren Commission.



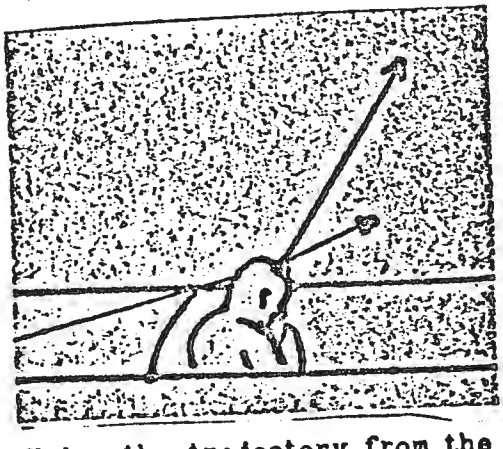
From the Zapruder film we see JFK reacting to the 1st shot. His arms jerk upward and he sits "bolt upright."



The diagram of the head wound shows JFK be too far forward...



...when in reality his head was just slightly



Using the trajectory from the Warren Commission's diagram, we get the true path of the missile.

Airtel

4/8/77

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - Mr. Hatfield

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63

Re [redacted]

Enclosed is a copy of letter received from [redacted] dated April 1, 1977.

Interview correspondent, acknowledge receipt of letter and obtain any information she wishes to furnish concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

SuLHM suitable for dissemination.

Bureau files disclose no information concerning correspondent.

Enclosure

[redacted]:sas (5)

NOTE: Correspondent advises in letter that a [redacted] known to her at Pensacola, Florida, in 1963 was in Dallas at time of assassination and returned to Pensacola where he was found dead several days later. Prior to death he indicated that 'they' were after him and were going to kill him because he helped kill President Kennedy. Dallas is instructed to interview correspondent and suLHM suitable for dissemination

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
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Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

[redacted]

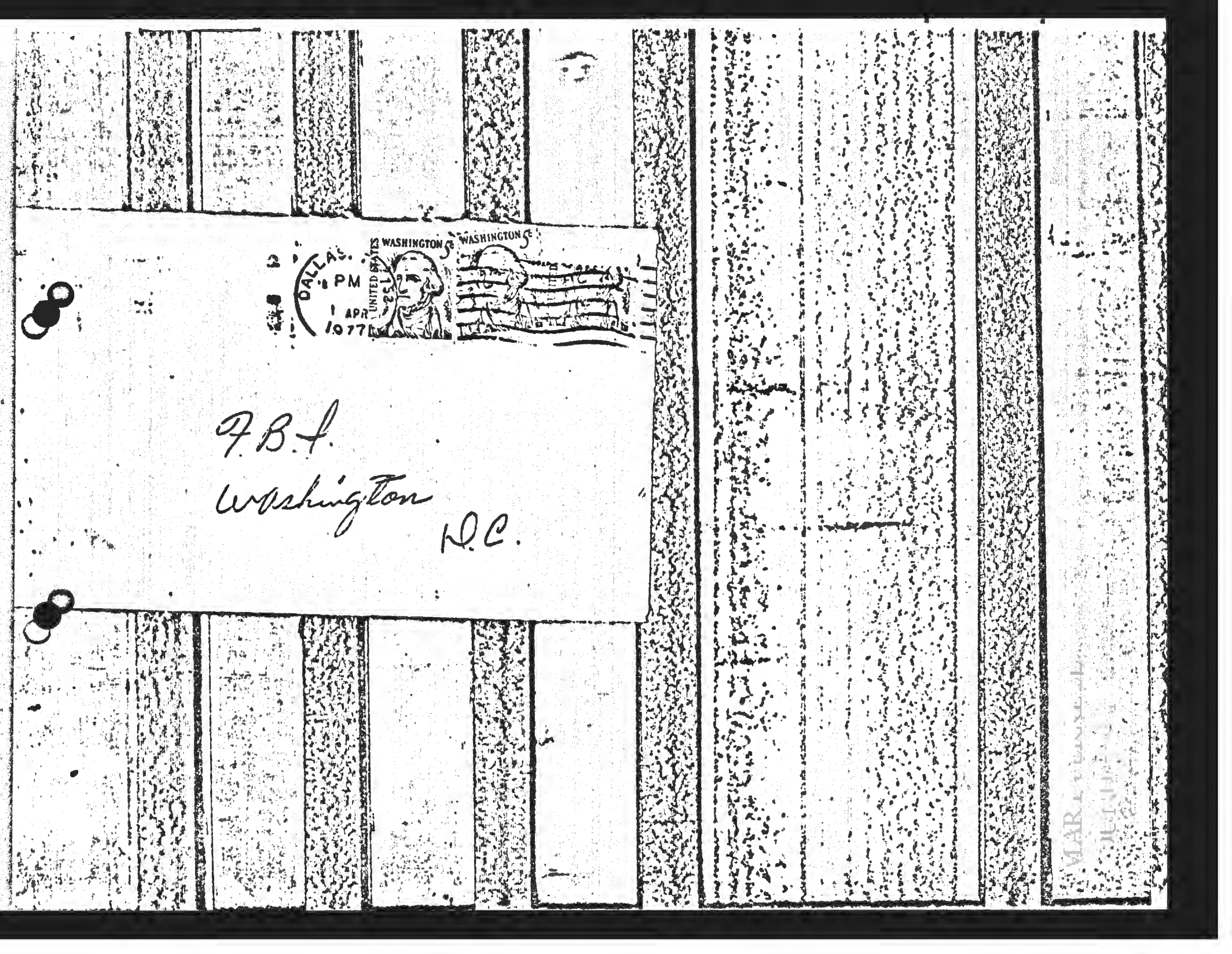
REC-62 62-109060

3 APR 14 1977

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 27 1977

GPO : 1976 O - 207-526


WASHINGTON 5¢
WASHINGTON 5¢
UNITED STATES 25¢
DALLAS
PM
1 APR
1977
FBI
Washington
D.C.

Dallas Tex.
April 1, 1977

FBI.
Washington DC.

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Sir

I am [redacted] Dallas Tex.

I am Writing you this letter Concerning the late President Kenedy John F.

I lived in Pensacola Fla. at the time of his death. I had never been in Dallas never heard of Jack Ruby or Candy Bar until this happened.

I knew this man and his wife who later were divorced.

The story as is Man was a real

X-106 DE-52 REC-62 62-109060-
APR 14 1977
CORRESPONDENCE
FBI - DALLAS
EEN: [illegible]

Hoo-dum, anything for a fast dollar!

What I am going to tell you about this man is no prank. I am honest in what I am writing you. I dont drink or take drugs I am a reliable citizen. And this has been on my mind ever since this happen. I think it should be known true or not. So I'm going to tell you just the way I got the story.

This man's home was in Pensacola Fla. his family lives there. His name was [redacted]. Known to his friends as [redacted]. At the time

D President Kennedy's death [redacted] was living in Wallas Key. A wk. or so later after this he arrives back in Pensacola His family called his wife to come to their home. [redacted] was there when she went to see what they wanted.

This [redacted] was really messed up. He kept repeating over and over. They are after me they are going to kill me because I helped kill President Kennedy So his family kept him locked in the house for more than a wk. Then one night a wk. later he managed to get out while everyone was sleeping

He managed to get to the Main St in down town Pensacola. The bars Closed at 2:30 Am. I imagine he was trying to get to the bar where is wife was. So at 2:30 AM. they found him dead on the Corner D Intendencia and Palafox St. There was a Gift Shop there on that Corner they stuffed alligators in the window. So they said he had jumped through this plate glass window. But when the police found him He was hanging on a Parking Meter and died. now this man was about 6ft 3 in and weighed around 240 lbs. Dont you think

If a man of his size jumped through a plate glass window he would have had cuts and scratches. But only his throat was cut and his diamond ring was missing which was never found. But really he had such bad background nobody cared enough to really find out what happened so they ruled it suicide and forgot all about it.

He has one brother in [redacted]. His name is [redacted] he was a Car Salesman. He lived with his mother but I am pritty sure she has passed on for she was so old and

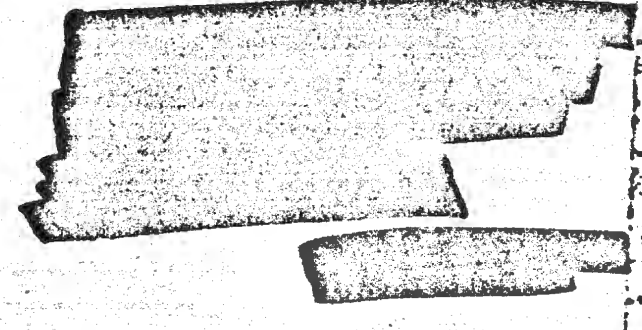
Sick when I moved to Dallas. This [redacted] of wife was married again when I moved. She married [redacted] He played in the band at this night. Club on Palaya St. the name of the place was. Trader Johns. And her mothers name was [redacted] She lived in Myrtle grove there in Pensacola. I am sure they would probably deny any of this. But from my heart. This is the true story I got from her his of wife. And now you can decide what you think. But Brenny this

I am sure if there was a dollor in for him he was willing.

All my friends ask me not to write you this letter but being a citizen it is my duty. And believe me what I have written you I believe every word of this was true.

Now My Excuse And my head is Clear of this I wanted to write you this for so long.

Thank you



FEDERAL BUR. OF INV.

FBI

Date: 4/7/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re New York airtels to the Bureau 3/22/77 and 3/30/77, and Bureau teletype to New York and Dallas 3/24/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Technical Analysis Section, Scientific and Technical Services Division (STSD) are the following:

1. An original photograph from which newspaper photograph was taken, obtained from morgue-picture library, "New York Times", New York City, on 3/29/77. On the back of this photograph is the notation, "The day before: President and Mrs. Kennedy - with Gov. and Mrs. John Connally - as they arrive in San Antonio, Nov. 21, 1963, for a three day tour of Texas."

2. One copy of "New York Times" article, dated 11/23/75, by JAMES R. PHELAN.

3. Two photographs of [redacted], one

3-Bureau (Encs.-6)
2-New York (89-75)
2-Dallas
UHS:ako
(7)

ENCLOSURE
EX-104

REC-26 77-18

APR 9 1977

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

84 MAY 5 1977 Special Agent in Charge

GPO : 1970 O - 402-735

bearing the notation on the back of the photograph, [redacted] March, 1969", and the other bearing the notation, [redacted] 1969 passport photo." These photographs were furnished to New York Office by [redacted] former wife [redacted]

4. One 4"x5" photograph which appears to be a copy of the photograph described in item number 1. This photograph was also furnished to New York Office by [redacted] and has the notation on the back, "San Antonio, Texas, 11/21/63." On the face of this photographs appears to be a ballpoint pen notation, "Mi" with an arrow pointing to an individual whom [redacted] identifies as resembling her ex-husband, [redacted]

5. One copy of New York airtel to Bureau, 3/22/77, is enclosed for background information.

As set forth in enclosed New York airtel to the Bureau, 3/22/77, [redacted] pointed out that in the photograph, as described in item number 1 and 4, there is an individual whom she identifies as resembling her ex-husband, [redacted], and also an individual whom she described as resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It is not known to Dallas what individual in the picture [redacted] thought resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The Technical Analysis Section is requested to conduct appropriate examinations on enclosed photographs (items number 1 and 4) with the enclosed [redacted] photographs (item number 3) to determine if the individual [redacted] marked with "Mi" (item number 4) is identical to the [redacted] (item number 3).

Appropriate examinations are also to be conducted in an effort to determine if any individuals shown in the enclosed photographs (items number 1 and 4) might be similar or identical with photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on file at the STSD.

The STSD is requested to report the results of examinations conducted in a form suitable for inclusion in an LHM.

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK: Reference is made to New York airtel to the Bureau dated 3/22/77. In order that Dallas can include the investigation conducted in New York City in an appropriate LHM, New York City is requested to furnish Dallas with identity of the investigating Agent(s) and the date the investigation was conducted.

M ERRELL
FOU ON
courtesy of The A...MC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7719

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

REFERRAL

CLL
ION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7720

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

190

IRS

REFERRAL

KELL
NDATION
THE AARC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7721

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 4/5/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN, Dallas, Texas, interviewed Mr. VIRGIL E. HOFFMAN on 6/28/67, as set forth in Dallas LHM dated 6/28/67. SA GRIFFIN advised SA [redacted] that he no longer has any personal recollection concerning his interview with Mr. HOFFMAN.

On Pages 71-76 of the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy", the witnesses at the Triple Underpass are discussed, but the Warren Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere other than the Texas School Book Depository building.

REC-62 DE-43 62-109060-7722

In view of the above, the Dallas Office is conducting no additional investigation, UACB.

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
UHS:tjd
(4)

1-Criminal Division
1-Executive Conference
Tolson
Mohr
C.D. 70 (C) 4-12-77
EHM/jdp
See letter copy

13 APR 7 1977

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 5, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 21, 1977, Tom Cordner, Semi-Conductor Building, Texas Instruments, Richardson, Texas, telephone 238-3885, advised that he works with a deaf mute by the name of Virgil E. Hoffman, who has a great deal of difficulty communicating but who has given him indications that he knows something concerning the President Kennedy Assassination.

A review of Dallas FBI files reflected the following information concerning Virgil E. Hoffman, as set forth in Dallas FBI memorandum dated June 28, 1967, captioned as above:

"On June 26, 1967, Mr. Jim Dowdy, 725 McLemore, Garland, Texas, supervisor at Texas Instruments, Dallas, Texas, advised a deaf mute, Virgil E. Hoffman, who is employed at Texas Instruments, had indicated he wanted to furnish information to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. It was pointed out to Mr. Dowdy that Hoffman should put in writing in detail everything he saw the day of the assassination.

"On June 28, 1967, Virgil E. Hoffman appeared at the Dallas Office of the FBI and advised he resided at 424 Grand Prairie Road, Grand Prairie, Texas, and was employed at Texas Instruments, Dallas. He said he parked his automobile near the railroad tracks on Stemmons Freeway in

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Dallas, north of the intersection of Stemmons Freeway and Elm Street, about 12:00 noon on November 22, 1963.

"Hoffman said he was standing a few feet south of the railroad on Stemmons Freeway when the motorcade passed him taking President Kennedy to Parkland Hospital. Hoffman said he observed two white males, clutching something dark to their chests with both hands, running from the rear of the Texas School Book Depository building. The men were running north on the railroad, then turned east, and Hoffman lost sight of both of the men.

"Approximately two hours after the above interview with Hoffman, he returned to the Dallas Office of the FBI and advised he had just returned from the spot on Stemmons Freeway where he had parked his automobile and had decided he could not have seen the men running because of a fence west of the Texas School Book Depository building. He said it was possible that he saw these two men on the fence or something else.

- "Hoffman said the only description he could furnish of the men was that one of them wore a white shirt. He stated he had discussed this matter with his father at the time of the assassination, and his father suggested that he not talk to anyone about this, but after thinking about what he saw, Hoffman stated he decided to tell the FBI."

The following information was set forth in Dallas FBI memorandum dated July 6, 1967:

"Virgil E. Hoffman was not interviewed prior to June 28, 1967.

MARY FERRELL

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"On July 6, 1967, Roy S. Truly, Manager, Texas School Book Depository, advised there is a fence approximately 6 feet tall running from the parking lot west of the Texas School Book Depository for about 150 feet to the north of the Texas School Book Depository. This fence was constructed approximately two years prior to the assassination and has not been moved to date.

"On July 5, 1967, Mr. E. Hoffman, father of Virgil E. Hoffman, andFred Hoffman, brother of Virgil Hoffman, were interviewed at 428 West Main Street, Grand Prairie, Texas. Both advised that Virgil Hoffman has been a deaf mute his entire life and has in the past distorted facts of events observed by him. Both the father and brother stated that Virgil Hoffman loved President Kennedy and had mentioned to them just after the assassination that he (Virgil Hoffman) was standing on the freeway near the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the assassination. Virgil Hoffman told them he saw numerous men running after the President was shot. The father of Virgil Hoffman stated that he did not believe that his son had seen anything of value and doubted he had observed any men running from the Texas School Book Depository and for this reason had not mentioned it to the FBI."

On March 21, 1977, Virgil E. Hoffman, 424 Grand Prairie Road, Grand Prairie, Texas, voluntarily appeared at the Dallas FBI Office and Special Agent [redacted] attempted to communicate with him. Special Agent [redacted] had a great deal of difficulty communicating with Mr. Hoffman since he is a deaf mute, does not read lips, and appears to be semi-illiterate in the reading and writing of the English language.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Mr. Hoffman attempted to communicate the same basic information that he previously furnished to the Dallas FBI, as set forth in Dallas FBI memorandum dated June 28, 1967. In addition to that information, Hoffman attempted to communicate that he saw two men, one with a rifle and one with a handgun, behind a wooden fence at the moment he saw the presidential motorcade speed north on Stemmons Freeway. Hoffman made hand motions indicating that one of the men disassembled the rifle and placed it in a suitcase or similar container. Hoffman indicated that he saw smoke prior to that. The two men ran north on the railroad tracks and he lost sight of them.

Hoffman also made available a copy of the following letters:

424 GRAND PRAIRIE ROAD
GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS/75050
OCTOBER 3, 1975

SEN. TED KENNEDY
WASHINGTON,D.C.

DEAR MR. KENNEDY,

NOW, I WISH TO TALK YOU ABOUT YOUR BROTHER'S JOHN F. KENNEDY. SINCE LONG TIMES AGO I REMEMBER WHAT I SAW TWO MEN RAN ON RAILROAD FROM A FENCE. I NEVER TO FORGET A THING IN DALLAS. I WAS SORRY, BECAUSE I AM DEAFNESS TO TALK HARD ABOUT A THING.

I TALKED F. B. I.'S OFFICE IN DALLAS LAST 1968 OR CAN'T REMEMBER DATE AND YEAR AGO.
IF YOU WILL FIND TO SEE F.B.I.'S REPORT ABOUT I TALKED THEM. I GUESS, MAYBE F.B.I. DID NOT KNOW UNDERSTAND WHAT I TALKED A THING, BECAUSE I AM DEAFNESS AND HARD TO TALK F. B. I.

BUT MY UNCLE AND FATHER TOLD ME BE CAREFUL, BECAUSE IF SOMEONE WILL HEAR WHAT I SAY THINGS FROM C.I.A. OR OTHER PERSONS OR WILL BE VERY DANGEROUS? IF YOU THINK THIS?

IF YOU WILL HELP ME AND TELL SOME THINGS. THANK YOU MUCH.

RESPECTFULLY,

VIRGIL EDWARD HOFFMAN

MASSACHUSETTS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 19, 1975

Mr. Virgil E. Hoffman
424 Grand Prairie Road
Grand Prairie, Texas 75050

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

My family has been aware of various theories concerning the death of President Kennedy, just as it has been aware of the many speculative accounts which have arisen from the death of Robert Kennedy.

I am sure that it is understood that the continual speculation is painful for members of my family. We have always accepted the findings of the Warren Commission report and have no reason to question the quality and the effort of those who investigated the fatal shooting of Robert Kennedy.

Our feeling is that, if there is sufficient evidence to re-examine the circumstances concerning the deaths of President Kennedy and Robert Kennedy, this judgment would have to be made by the legal authorities responsible for such further examination. I do not believe that their judgment should be influenced by any feelings or discomfort by any member of my family.

Sincerely,

Edward M. Kennedy

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On March 25, 1977, Richard H. Freeman, Texas Instruments, Semi-Conductor Building, Richardson, Texas, telephone number 238-4965, home address 2573 Shell, Frisco, Texas, telephone 377-9456, telephonically advised Special Agent [redacted] that he knew sign language and has communicated with Virgil E. Hoffman, a deaf mute who is employed at his building at Texas Instruments. Mr. Hoffman communicated with him by the use of sign language and Hoffman was concerned that the FBI perhaps did not fully understand what he was trying to communicate. Hoffman communicated the following information to Mr. Freeman:

Hoffman was watching the motorcade of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. Hoffman was standing on Stemmons Freeway watching the presidential motorcade, looking in an easterly direction when the motorcade sped away and headed north on Stemmons Freeway. Hoffman communicated that this must have been right after President Kennedy was shot. Hoffman saw two men, one with a rifle and one with a handgun, behind a wooden fence, approximately six feet in height, at this moment. This fence is located on the same side of Elm Street as the Texas School Book Depository building but closer to Stemmons Freeway. Since he is deaf, he naturally could not hear any shots but thought he saw a puff of smoke in the vicinity of where the two men were standing. As soon as he saw the motorcade speed away and saw the puff of smoke in the vicinity of the two men, the man with the rifle looked like he was breaking the rifle down by removing the barrel from the stock and placing it in some dark type of suitcase that the other man was holding. The two men then ran north on the railroad tracks by actually running on the tracks. Hoffman was standing approximately 75 yards from this fence. This fence was at approximately the same height or level as the ground floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Both men were white males, both dressed in some type of white suits, and both wore ties. He was too far away to furnish a more detailed description. There were no other people in his area of observation, nor in the area where the two men were standing behind the fence.

On March 28, 1977, Richard H. Freeman, Texas Instruments, Richardson, Texas, was telephonically contacted by Special Agent [redacted] and was requested to contact Mr. Hoffman in an effort to communicate with him and to advise him if he could come to the Dallas FBI Office in order to make a personal visit to the area of Stemmons Freeway from where he observed the presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963.

On March 28, 1977, Virgil E. Hoffman accompanied Special Agent [redacted] to Stemmons Freeway, also known as Interstate Highway 35 North, Dallas, Texas.

Hoffman communicated that he was driving a 1962 Ford Falcon on November 22, 1963. He parked his car on the west shoulder of Stemmons Freeway at the northbound lane near the Texas and Pacific Railroad overpass that crosses Stemmons Freeway. He could not see the presidential motorcade as it was proceeding west on Elm Street toward the Triple Underpass. He saw the motorcade speed up as it emerged on Stemmons Freeway heading north. His line of vision was due east looking from Stemmons Freeway toward the Texas School Book Depository building. The two men he saw were behind the wooden fence above the grassy knoll north of Elm Street and just before the Triple Underpass. He indicated he saw smoke in that vicinity and saw the man with the rifle disassembling the rifle near some type of railroad track control box located close to the railroad tracks. Both men ran north on the

railroad tracks.

He tried to get the attention of a Dallas policeman who was standing on the railroad overpass that crosses Stemmons Freeway, but since he could not yell, he could not communicate with the policeman. He drove his car north on Stemmons Freeway after the motorcade passed him in an effort to find the two men, but he lost sight of them.

Special Agent [redacted] took color photographs from the area of Stemmons Freeway where Mr. Hoffman was watching the presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963. Photographs were also taken of the area north of the grassy knoll where the wooden fence is located, and the area adjacent to it, which is now primarily used as a parking lot. The distance from where Mr. Hoffman was viewing the motorcade on Stemmons Freeway to the area behind the wooden fence is estimated at approximately 200 yards, with the elevation being approximately the same height as the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.

Photographs were taken with a Bessler Topcon camera, using Kodak Vericolor II, Type S film, with a distance setting of infinitive, f Stop 14, and film speed 1/125 of a second.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FILE COPY

TO : Assistant Attorney General
CRIMINAL DIVISION

DATE: April 12, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the report of Special Agent~~ an LHM
dated April 5, 1977 at Dallas, Texas.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. 1

NOTE: No additional investigation re HOFFMAN allegation is being conducted.

FBI/DOJ

JFK 10B 62
62-109060
SECTION 191
COPY 2

[illegible] BLVD., HOUSTON, TEXAS, 77006 (713) 52[illegible]

Press Relations Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Gentlemen--

Here at KPFT Radio we're doing a show on the JFK assassination, and we've become interested in the bullet found by R.D. Lester in the Dealey Plaza area and turned in to your Dallas office last November.

We did a good interview with Lester, and would like to know a little more about his discovery. Unfortunately, he didn't weigh or photograph the bullet he found.

According to the Washington Post, the House Assassinations Committee has forbidden the National Archives to loan the test bullets from the Warren Commission investigation to the FBI Lab for comparison with Lester's bullet. The makes no sense at all, since the test bullets aren't primary evidence in the case.

We'd like to use the Lester interview, but the story is incomplete. Could you let us have a photo of the bullet, with a description of its weight and rifling characteristics ? We could then show these to Colonel William H. Hanson, of San Antonio, who seems to be the most responsible assassination student in this area, and get his opinion.

Thanks for your help.

REC-53 7723

Yours Truly,

Leon Ray

Leon [illegible]
Research Director

EX-101

[illegible] 1977

[illegible]

Airtel

4/18/77

1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - Mr. Hatfield

To: SAC, Houston

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is one copy of an undated communication received from Mr. Leon Day, Research Director, KPFT Radio, Houston, Texas.

Contact Mr. Day, acknowledge his letter and advise him that the FBI would like to be of assistance to him, but as the matter is still under investigation, the FBI cannot furnish him with photographs or other information concerning the evidence furnished the Bureau by Mr. R. D. Lester.

For your information, Lester furnished a metal fragment allegedly found in the vicinity of the JFK assassination site, Dallas, Texas, and furnished it to the Bureau on 12/1/76. Attempts by the Bureau to obtain the Oswald rifle test bullets, which are in the custody of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) for comparison with this fragment have been unsuccessful due to an agreement between the Chief Counsel of the House Select Committee On Assassinations (HSCA) and NARS which at this time has prevented the Bureau access to the fragments. It is expected this matter will be resolved in the near future.

REC-53 62-[illegible] 7724

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (For information) (Enclosure)

EX-101

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 6 1977

GPO : 1976 O - 207-526

Airtel to SAC, Houston
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE: This is to acknowledge letter from Leon Day, Research Director, KPFT Radio, Houston, in which he request photographs of the Lester metal fragment to assist KPFT Radio with a show on the JFK assassination. KPFT Radio has interviewed Lester and feels their story is incomplete without further information concerning the metal fragment in possession of the Bureau. Houston is advised to acknowledge KPFT's communication and to advise that the Bureau cannot release the requested information at this time.

GUNDA
Courtesy of THE AARC

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 4/20/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: DS)

ReNYtel, 4/13/77.

Enclosed for the Dallas Division are the original and two copies of an FD-302, reflecting the results of the interview of EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN, on 4/12/77. Two copies are also being furnished to the Miami and Albuquerque Divisions.

The copies for Miami and Albuquerque were furnished for their information and background in the event that interview of TOM ATTRIDGE and SAM BALIN, both of whom are mentioned in the enclosed FD-302, have not already been conducted and such interview is deemed necessary by the office of origin.

REC-126 7725

2- Bureau
2- Albuquerque (Encls. 2)
2- Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 3)
2- Miami (89-35) (Encls. 2)
1- New York

26

17 APR 21 1977

JFC:lpr
(10)

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

84 APR 28 1977

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 4/15/77

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Intell. ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Insp. ___
Rec. Mgt. ___
S. & T. Serv. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Miami airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 4/1/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

An information copy is enclosed for the Dallas Division inasmuch as they are the office of origin.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. [redacted] requested protection in information furnished to the FBI in that he fears for his personal safety if it becomes known that he is supplying the FBI with information concerning events related to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

V-28 E-28

7726

LEAD REC-126

MIAMI

APR 26 1977

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Maintain contact with [redacted] at National Airlines regarding the identity of the National Airlines pilot

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 5)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43) (Info)
3 - Miami (2 - 89-35)
(1 - 62-6603)
DJD/MAP:mes
(7)

1 - Criminal Division
1 - Congressional Inquiry Unit
0-26 (F) 4-19-77
JCL/dlf

MARY LEE FOUND AT

Approved: 1977 Transmitted ___ (Number) ___ (Time) Per ___

8 4 MAY 2

[redacted] saw at the Atlanta Airport over the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, who may be the pilot to whom he gave the film showing OSWALD and RUBY together taken in the summer of 1962.

ADDENDUM

The Bureau is requested to note the following information regarding [redacted] which was furnished previously by Miami airtel to the Bureau dated 8/25/76, under same caption:

On 8/19/76, [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Key West, Florida, was contacted and advised he has known [redacted] for 20 years or more and considers him a close friend. [redacted] advised, however, that several years ago, [redacted] sustained a broken neck and is currently suffering from high blood pressure and a bad heart. [redacted] stated he feels that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration, and although not intentionally, [redacted] has been known to fabricate stories and tell them because he believes in his own mind that they are true. [redacted] was asked specifically if any Cuban Transport planes could have come into Key West to pick up passengers in late summer of 1962 or 1963 and he stated that to his knowledge they did not as the United States had broken diplomatic relations by that time. [redacted] stated he would not accept any story put forth by [redacted] without hard evidence to substantiate it.

Also on 8/19/76, [redacted], Major, Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Key West, Florida, advised in his opinion he has never known [redacted] to tell an outright lie, however, he does feel that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration and making more of an incident than there is to it.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 89-35

Miami, Florida
April 15, 1977

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 12, 1977, [redacted] was contacted at [redacted] to clarify certain statements he had made during interview on March 30, 1977, and provided the following information:

[redacted] stated that to the best of his recollection a large group of individuals (40 to 50) had gathered at the Key West International Airport in the summer of 1962, which drew his undivided attention. [redacted] said this group, known as "Fair Play for Cuba" caught his attention for two reasons:

First, [redacted] was aware that travel agreements between the United States and Cuba had been severed and secondly he believed the group, by virtue of its announced belief, to be communist oriented. For these two reasons, [redacted] felt that filming this group would be worthwhile and of interest to the FBI.

- [redacted] stated that a roll of 35 millimeter film, which he had taken of this group, was given to a National Airlines pilot, correcting the statement he had made on March 30, 1977, stating the film was given to an Air Sunshine pilot. This pilot was to forward the film to FBI, Miami, en route to FBI Headquarters. The Key West Resident Agency was not contacted regarding the transporting of this film because [redacted] did not see any advantage to do so.

To date, no documentation or passenger manifest has been located to confirm [redacted] statements, although [redacted] advised such papers did exist at one time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] further advised that during a recent business trip, he had occasion to pass through Atlanta, Georgia. During a layover in Atlanta, on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, he was approached by a National Airlines pilot whom he thought could possibly be the one to whom he gave the 35 millimeter film taken in 1962 of the "Fair Play for Cuba" group. [redacted] stated that this possibility came to mind after he had departed Atlanta, Georgia. The only information which [redacted] could provide that might help in locating this pilot, is as follows:

[redacted] stated that this pilot did fly for National Airlines and the individual had only seven years remaining before retirement which would make him 53 years old and that on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, this pilot was assigned to stand-by duty for Los Angeles and San Francisco, on flights utilizing a DC10 aircraft.

On April 12, 1977, [redacted], Secretary in the Chief Pilot's Office, National Airlines, Miami International Airport, was requested to attempt to determine the identity of the National Airlines pilot [redacted] said he had seen at the Atlanta Airport on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977. [redacted] stated that based on the information concerning the pilot, it would be a very difficult task to identify him but that they would attempt to do so and would advise FBI Miami when this is done.

On April 5, 1977, [redacted], Secretary for Airport Manager, Key West International Airport, advised as follows:

[redacted] stated that she was familiar with papers belonging to [redacted] which might substantiate through passenger manifest the presence of the group known as "Fair Play for Cuba" in the summer of 1962. To the best of [redacted] knowledge, these documents have been destroyed or thrown away resulting from an effort to reorganize the airport management offices. [redacted] could provide no other information of a positive nature to help locate questioned documents.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 13, 1977, [redacted], 1215 South Street, Key West, Florida, advised as follows:

[redacted] stated that he had worked as a custodian at the Key West International Airport from 1966 until the present. [redacted] recalls reorganizational efforts in the management offices of the airport and stated that whatever documents of questionable value that existed have since been destroyed or thrown away. [redacted] was unable to provide any other information which might help to locate questioned documents, for example passenger manifest.

On April 13, 1977, [redacted], Present Manager of Key West International Airport, was interviewed at his office and provided the following information:

[redacted] stated that he was familiar with records kept by [redacted] which might substantiate the presence of the group "Fair Play for Cuba" in the summer of 1962 at the Key West International Airport, but his knowledge of the disposition of these documents was simply that they have been either destroyed or thrown away. [redacted] could provide no other information which might help locate these documents.

On April 5, 1977, [redacted], Manager for Avis Car Rental, Key West International Airport, was contacted at his place of business and advised as follows:

[redacted] stated that he had been employed at the airport with Avis Car Rental since 1956. [redacted] advised that he could not recall any gathering of individuals at the Key West International Airport, for example the "Fair Play for Cuba" group, during the summer of 1962.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7727

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

19

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 4/14/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY -
QUESTIONS POSED BY HARRY LONGMUIR,
NATIONAL INQUIRER REPORTER OF
SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, 4/14/77
EL PASO, TEXAS

Re long distance telephone call between SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS and Section Chief CHARLES MONROE of the External Affairs Division, 4/14/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two xerox copies summarizing a visit on 4/14/77 of National Inquirer Reporter, HARRY LONGMUIR, at which time he posed certain questions to SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS.

I should reiterate that all of the questions posed by Mr. LONGMUIR related to what I had said or had not said during interview by CBS Representative BRUCE HALL in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in preparatory for the November, 1975, CBS documentary on the presidential assassination. As set forth in my account of stated interview, I explained to Mr. LONGMUIR that I was restricted by the Secrecy Agreement but had been released to respond fully to CBS Representative BRUCE HALL concerning my knowledge of events in New Orleans prior to the assassination. Later it was stipulated by the Bureau that I could respond to any news media inquiry based on the CBS documentary. I informed Mr. LONGMUIR that I was restricted from discussing any aspect of the Bureau's investigation of the assassination in Dallas, Texas.

REC-126 89-52-7728

V-28 DE-28

APR 18 1977

The above and the enclosure are sent to the Bureau for information.

ENCLOSURE 1-CD 1-CIU 0-70(G) 4/20/77 DJC/dlp

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - El Paso
WCD:st (3)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

84 MAY 2 1977

GPO 1975 O - 590-988

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY -
QUESTIONS POSED BY HARRY LONGMUIR,
NATIONAL INQUIRER REPORTER OF
SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, 4/14/77,
EL PASO, TEXAS

At approximately 9:30 A.M., Thursday, 4/14/77, a Mr. HARRY LONGMUIR, a Reporter for the National Inquirer, formerly with the Daily Mail, Northcliffe House, London E.C.4 England, called in person at the El Paso Division and spoke to me.

Mr. LONGMUIR did not possess any specific credentials showing him to be with the National Inquirer but he did show his credentials with the Daily Mail. He said he only recently had gone to work with the National Inquirer. He gave me the name of WILLIAM DICK, Editor, of the National Inquirer, Lantana, Florida, 00463, telephone number (305) 586-1111, and suggested that I may wish to speak with Mr. DICK to verify his present status with the National Inquirer as a Reporter. I told him I didn't think that it was necessary and that I would wait on his questions to make a determination whether I would respond or seek further verification of his status as a Reporter.

Mr. LONGMUIR indicated that someone by the name of ORESTES PENA in New Orleans had some time ago indicated that he had seen me in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination. I explained to Mr. LONGMUIR that I had been released from the Secrecy Act for an interview by a CBS Reporter in late 1975. I had been advised that I could respond to any other press inquiry having to do with questions asked and answers given by me in that CBS documentary. For that reason, I would be limited in my responses. Mr. LONGMUIR referred to the CBS documentary and inquired had not that question come up in the CBS documentary, speaking of the statement made by Mr. PENA. I advised him that the question had arisen and that I had categorically denied ever having known LEE

RELEASED

HARVEY OSWALD personally or ever having knowingly seen him or knowingly have talked to him.

I explained that after viewing the CBS documentary on the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, I had been left with the distinct impression that anyone viewing that documentary conceivably could have been disposed to believe that possibly I had known OSWALD and that possibly OSWALD had been my informant. I explained to Mr. LONGMUIR that because of that conjecture on my part, I had in late 1975 or early in January, 1976, requested my Headquarters (FBI) to obtain permission from the Church Committee for me to testify under oath before that Committee that I did not know OSWALD personally and had never knowingly met or spoken to him. I mentioned that I did in effect appear before the staff of the Church Committee and responded to questions by the staff and by Senator RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER for approximately 3½ hours. I mentioned that I believed that the questioning took place in late January, 1976. I specifically commented that sometime after the questions had commenced, I estimate after a half hour or 45 minutes of questioning, I asked that I be permitted to state under oath that I did not personally know OSWALD, that I had never knowingly spoken to him, or knowingly seen him in person. I also advised Mr. LONGMUIR that I made the suggestion to Senator SCHWEIKER and to the staff of the Church Committee that they may want to consider giving Mr. PENA the opportunity to make his comments under oath to the effect that he had seen me in the presence of OSWALD prior to the assassination. I explained also that the rest of the responses which I freely gave under oath to the staff of the Church Committee had to do with other matters about which I was not free to make comment. I also explained to Mr. LONGMUIR that my release from the Secrecy Act given me by the former Attorney General of the United States was limited to responses to questions concerning any aspect of the OSWALD investigation in the New Orleans area. I was not given any release to discuss any aspects of the FBI investigation in the Dallas area. Accordingly, I told him I would decline to answer any such questions. I did state, however, that I would be most happy to give candid responses to any questions where given permission by the Attorney General of the United States. I stated that I had nothing to hide and that I thought that some of my comments perhaps could clarify some areas previously considered cloudy based on false rumors and irresponsible statements made by various people verbally or in the many books that may have been written on the assassination.

Mr. LONGMUIR asked me about OSWALD's arrest in New Orleans when he was a resident prior to the assassination. I explained to Mr. LONGMUIR that based solely on memory after the passage of almost 14 years, I was able to recall that OSWALD was arrested on Canal Street in New Orleans

because of some altercation he had gotten into with some anti-Castro Cuban or Cubans. I also recall that he had given out some pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, as best I could recall, about almost the same time that he was arrested for his altercation on Canal Street. Mr. LONGMUIR mentioned that he wasn't quite certain but believed that OSWALD had been interviewed by an FBI Agent in the local jail after his arrest in New Orleans for the aforementioned altercation. I told Mr. LONGMUIR that I was not the Agent who interviewed OSWALD. Mr. LONGMUIR brought up the comments that there was an allegation that OSWALD had asked to talk to an FBI Agent. I responded something to the effect that it was not unusual for persons arrested on local charges to ask to speak to an FBI Agent if some Federal aspect was involved. I did not recall specifically on what basis OSWALD may have asked to speak to an FBI Agent. I explained to him that while I cannot be certain that I received the results of such an interview of OSWALD in the First District New Orleans Police Jail, I am almost certain that anything he said at that time would have been channelized to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee case that I was investigating as OSWALD, to my knowledge, at that time was trying to form a chapter of the FPCC. In essence, I indicated that I didn't think it necessarily unusual for OSWALD to have spoken to an FBI Agent while in jail on local charges. I was unable to recall whether the Agent who spoke to him was at that time assigned to liaison with the First District Police Station and would logically have been the one to interview OSWALD or whether possibly the Agent who did interview him simply happened to be in the New Orleans Office when the First District Police Station called for an Agent to possibly interview OSWALD. In any event, I did not feel that such an interview would necessarily be unusual or significant.

I also mentioned that I recalled that I made a determination that OSWALD was the only member of the New Orleans Chapter of the FPCC. I did indicate that I recalled that on some of the pamphlets or material of the FPCC there was a name of HIDELL. Subsequent investigation by me caused me to conclude that HIDELL was not a real person. I mentioned that I recalled that OSWALD's widow, MARINA, had indicated that to be the case and that OSWALD had used the name HIDELL, a fiction, because he thought it rhymed with FIDEL, the first name of FIDEL CASTRO.

All of the above questions were posed by Mr. LONGMUIR in the light of what may have been said by me in the CBS documentary. I told him that if he wanted to ask more extensive questions that he would have to first get approval through my Headquarters of the Attorney General.

I did indicate my complete willingness to openly answer any questions that he or any other reporter may have to pose. However, I reiterated my limitations were that I could only respond to questions designed to clarify CBS' inquiry of me in November, 1975, as well as my responses thereto in November, 1975. Questions posed by LONGMUIR had to do either with answers given by me to CBS interviewer in November, 1975, or whether such questions were posed to me at that time and what my answers were.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

0-70 (Rev. 3-28-72)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JFK
TICKLER

TO: Assistant Attorney General
CRIMINAL DIVISION

DATE: Arpil 20, 1977

FROM: Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the report of Special Agent~~ a summary titled (see note below)
~~dated~~ undated at El Paso, Texas.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. 1

NOTE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY -
QUESTIONS POSED BY HARRY LONGMUIR,
NATIONAL INQUIRER REPORTER OF
SAC WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, 4/14/77,
EL PASO, TEXAS

FBI/DOJ

Airtel

3/28/77

1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - Mr. Clark

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 23, 1963

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of a letter from [redacted], Fort Worth, Texas.

Based upon information furnished, the correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles as [redacted] or [redacted]

Dallas will interview [redacted] for specific details and conduct appropriate inquiry to resolve her allegation unless information known to your Office precludes. Submit results in form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosures - 2

DJC:sas (5)

NOTE: Correspondent claims a [redacted] and a [redacted] assassinated President Kennedy and offers additional, unclear information. This is to instruct Dallas to interview correspondent and conduct other appropriate inquiry unless known facts preclude. Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. No checks conducted re [redacted] and [redacted] pending Dallas action.

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REC-126

7 APR 26 1977

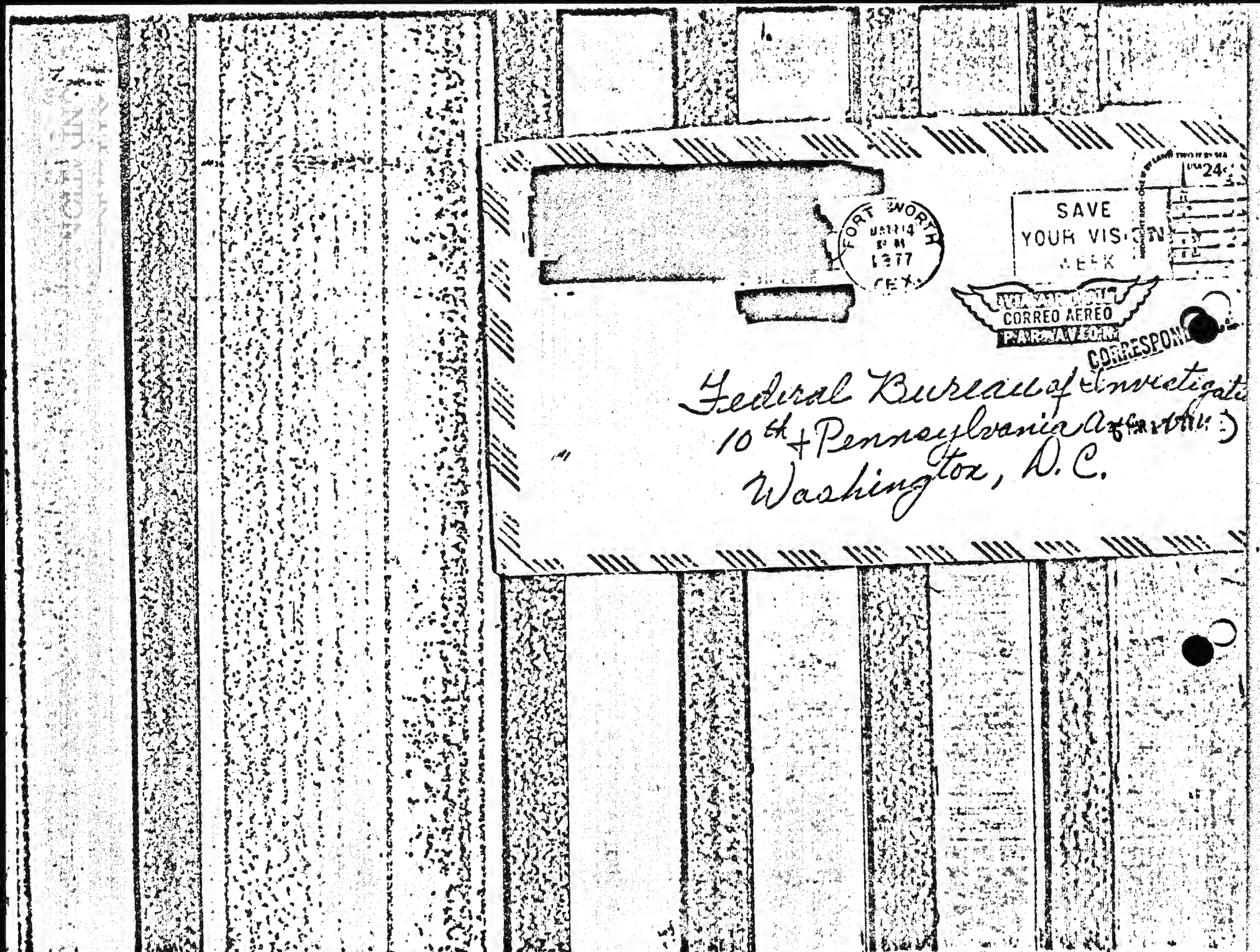
MAILED 3
MAR 28 1977
FBI

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

84 APR 28 1977

GPO : 1976 O - 207-326


FORT WORTH
SAVE
YOUR VIS
CORREO AEREO
PAR AVION
CORRESPON
Federal Bureau of Investigati
10th + Pennsylvania Ave
Washington, D.C.

[redacted]

March 12, 1977

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear friend;

Will again write you. Now I wrote you Feb. 6, 1977 and Feb. 19, 1977. I am the one who wrote you about the shooting death of pres. John F. Kennedy, or sent you the information in reguard to the shooting. Now I was looking through my carbon copy of the letter that I wrote you to make clearer a few things. For a run down of my last letter I wrote that [redacted] was the trigger man who fired the three shots and [redacted] was a Ft. Worth policeman who was also with [redacted]. Now [redacted] was with the Radar unit or department at one time was a policeman at the time of the shooting but for the last

V-28 DE-28 REC-126 APR 26 1977

aw 3-28-77 DIC and (2)

84 MAY 5 1977

Indexing first page

year or two he has been seen more out of uniform then in & also in his own car and not a police car. So at the present time I am not sure if he is still with the police department. I am sure you would be able to find this out. Now for more information [redacted] father was also involved. He was a detective. He at one time worked with the Shpherd agency. I'm not sure if I spelled Shpherd the way they might have it listed but it is called Shpherd agency it was located on Grand ave. in Ft. Worth. This manulator left this agency and went into a detective on his own. [redacted] is one of the names that he has used but I have heard him being called by a lot of other names. A friend of mine owned or managed a cafe on

33rd Street and N. Main it was called the Cowtown Drive in since then the drive in has been renamed. Now these people who managed this cafe hired [redacted] father as a detective to do some work for them in running down sq people. This is how I knew that this [redacted] man was badged. These [redacted] use to live about. [redacted] at [redacted] in Ft. Worth. However through other people I didn't run around with any of them just knew them and spoke to them. Now I'll gave you a list of car tag numbers I will repeat again [redacted]

(The gun that was used on police was [redacted]. It was [redacted])

[redacted] Now the reason that I sent these tag numbers to their car, is that these people go by so many different names. There are other people with these people who also was involved their names are or they use different names one person knows that them by one name then an other person knows these same people by still a different name. Now my ex step mother use to run around with these people but still they gave her an other name. My ex stepmothers name is [redacted] she and my father has been divorced since [redacted] but she left El Paso, Texas before the divorce papers could be served on her. She left El Paso, Texas with some of these people.

I also lived in El Paso a few months but I left El Paso a few years before my father. My family and I came from the State of Maine. But I came to live in Ft. Worth my first time in [redacted] and through my ex step mother is how these people found me. I have had a few to come to see me. This is also how I found out about the shooting. also have seen pictures of the shooting. Now to make you understand something I do not like these people. My ex step mother told them that I was her daughter instead of step daughter. These people have acted something awful around me and I do not like it. Any way they though that they had to get tuff. You see Mary Ruth told them that my father had owned a large

track of land in the State of Maine they have been after me for this track of land. In the first place my father's uncle was the one who had the land, we also live this until me came down here. Now to get back to the shooting about two days before the shooting these people went over to Dallas and went through a run through of the shooting. This was done so every one would know what their parts of action was and where and what to do. These people also took pictures of this like wise. Some of these people four were women they went right into the Parkland Hospital to see that the job was done, they were to call some of the members who were left at home to let them know that the pris. John

F. Kennedy was dead. I
also told you in my last
letter that these people
were of the Satanic order.
This is also one of the reasons
that Kennedy was shot.
You'll have been trying to
get the information through
since 1975. Every time I
report any thing or went
to any legal office one of these
people would take and
get [redacted] or use his
badge and go to the same
places and tell them that
they will handle it what ever the
matter was. This was done
to keep for being pick up them
self's. I my self do not take
dope, nor have I been in
trouble this you may look
into if you care to. Now as I
also told you in my last
letter these people have
moved to [redacted]

In my last letter I also told you about a hook up that these people had or has. Also these people has had one good laugh after an other on how they got away all of these years and have never been picked up for what they have done. Every time Lee Harvey Oswalds name or the James Ray names hits the paper these people throw them selfs a party and get drunked up boy. [redacted] doesn't live with these people one of his daughters does or did. He has been seen visiting this address that I gave you. He meaning [redacted] None of these people are any way related to me only the [redacted] that was one time married to my father [redacted]. Mrs Mary Ruth Crocker also doesn't live with these people she can be found

through Social Security. She would be getting her Checks as she is about [redacted] yrs old. I haven't seen her in some time now. She lived with these people at one time. She also had a son by the name of [redacted] who also lived with these people. John Connelly as well as Sen. Edward Kennedy have been watched by these people with their Rock ups. These people might be reading every line I write but anyway it is my duty to inform you. I have been shot at three times by these people so far. Now to save time I'm going to mail this letter to your office in Washington. The last two letters were mailed to the U.S. Court house in Ft. Worth, Texas to the Federal Bureau of Investigation If for further information contact them. Now on the back side if you

like to do a run down on me
I'll give you the information
as you may desire. I also
like at

maiden name is
Lived Sevier Pl

1st married name

Yours Truely;

[redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 3/22/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DS)

ReLVtel to NY, 3/18/77.

Enclosed for Dallas are three photographs and Army Records of [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she has in her possession a NY Times article dated 11/23/75, concerning JFK assassination. Accompanying the article is one photograph of JOHN F. KENNEDY and Mrs. KENNEDY, and Governor JOHN CONNALLY and Mrs. CONNALLY taken in San Antonio, Texas, the day before the assassination. [redacted] pointed out that in the photograph there is an individual whom she identifies as resembling her ex-husband, [redacted] and also an individual whom she described as resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD. [redacted] advised that she married [redacted] on [redacted], at [redacted] by the Justice of the Peace. She further advised that she divorced [redacted] approximately [redacted] later, [redacted]

28 DEC-28

REC-126

2- Bureau
2- Dallas (Enc. 9)
2- Las Vegas
1- New York

AJC:lpr
(8)

EX MAR 1 1977

SIX

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

84 MAY 2 1977

[redacted] further stated that her ex-husband, [redacted] admitted [redacted] as being in San Antonio, Texas, at the time of the assassination, but never made any mention of an acquaintance with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. [redacted] then stated that her husband always spoke disparagingly against JOHN F. KENNEDY and many times stated "JFK, he got what he deserved."

[redacted] described her ex-husband as a pathological lier and an alcoholic, an extremely unstable person, who is an extreme right winger, and who also spoke very highly of the KKK, but never openly admitted to being a member of the Klan.

[redacted] stated that her ex-husband had no friends so to speak of and could not provide any names which might be helpful in this matter.

[redacted] further stated that her ex-husband lived in [redacted] at the time of the assassination, and was married to a [redacted] She also stated that her ex-husband admitted to her of having intelligence background but would not say anything more about. He also admited [redacted] of making numerous hunting trips to a Mexican town about 100 miles southwest of Del Rio, Texas, but would not divulge anymore information concerning it; but she implied that it is possible that they were connected with his intelligence background.

[redacted] stated her last known contact was in [redacted]

[redacted] stated that her ex-husband's family still lives in [redacted] but doubts sincerely that they would know his whereabouts because he openly admitted to her that he hated his family and has never spoken to them in recent years.

[redacted] it should be noted, is a well balanced individual who admitted that she was not out for any revenge because of her divorce with [redacted] but just wanted to clear her conscience concerning the photographs.

Biographical Data

Name
DOB
POB
Residence

Occupation

[redacted]

Background Data

Name
DOB
POB
Occupation
Scars and Marks

[redacted]

For further information see attached records.

LEADS:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. In view of the fact that all logical investigation has been conducted, this case is being placed in an RUC'd status.

LVC127 077 0021 Z

OO HQ NY DL

DE LV

C 182000Z MAR 77

FM LAS VEGAS (55-1)

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) IMMEDIATE

NEW YORK (89-75) IMMEDIATE

DALLAS (89-43) IMMEDIATE

BT

CLEAR

MAR 18 3 32 PM '77

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Int. ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CC: DALLAS

[redacted], ATTORNEY AT LAW, [redacted], ADVISED MARCH 13, 1977, THAT ON THIS DATE HE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM A FORMER CLIENT, [redacted], FROM HER HOME IN [redacted], TELEPHONE [redacted] STATES HE REPRESENTED [redacted] IN DIVORCE ACTION IN [redacted] WHEN SHE AND HER HUSBAND, [redacted], WERE DIVORCED. [redacted] ESTIMATES BOTH [redacted] ARE APPROXIMATELY [redacted] STATES [redacted] IS EMPLOYED AS [redacted]

DE-28

V-28 REC-126

7 APR 26 1977

34 MAY 2 1977

[redacted] IN [redacted]

[redacted] STATES [redacted] VERY DISTRESSED ON PHONE THIS DATE AND INFORMED [redacted] SHE IS IN POSSESSION OF PHOTO OF PERSONS SHE BELIEVES TO INCLUDE LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HER EX-HUSBAND, [redacted] THAT SHE BELIEVES WAS TAKEN IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

[redacted] STATES HE PRESUMES FROM CONVERSATION WITH [redacted] THAT [redacted] BELIEVES HER EX-HUSBAND HAD KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND MAY HAVE BEEN SOMEHOW ASSOCIATED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD. STATES [redacted] [redacted] INFORMED HIM HER EX-HUSBAND WORKED ON SOME SECRET MISSIONS WHEN HE WAS MEMBER OF ARMED FORCES IN BOTH WORLD WAR II AND KOREAN WAR. [redacted] ADDED SHE INFORMED HIM HER EX-HUSBAND HAS SERIOUS DRINKING PROBLEM. [redacted] STATES HE INFORMED [redacted] THAT HE WOULD NOTIFY FBI AND ADVISE HER TO COOPERATE WITH FBI AND THAT FBI WOULD TREAT INFO FURNISHED BY HER IN A CONFIDENTIAL MANNER.

[redacted] ADDED [redacted] IS AT HER HOME IN [redacted] THIS DATE AND IS ANTICIPATING BEING CONTACTED BY FBI THIS

MARY MERRELL

PAGE THREE LV 55-1 CLEAR

DATE. [redacted] STATES HE HAS NO INFO CONCERNING CURRENT WHEREABOUTS AND/OR ACTIVITIES OF HER EX-HUSBAND, [redacted]

[redacted]

NEW YORK, IMMEDIATELY CONTACT [redacted] INTERVIEW HER FOR DETAILS REGARDING THE ABOVE.

ET

ET

)ATION
AAR

TELETYPE

PRIORITY

CLEAR

3/24/77

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - Mr. Clark
1 - Mr. Cochran (Attn: Mr. Avignone)

FM DIRECTOR (62-109060)

TO NEW YORK (89-75) (PRIORITY)

DALLAS (89-43) (PRIORITY)

BT

C L E A R

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

REFERENCE MARCH 18, 1977, LAS VEGAS TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU, NEW YORK AND DALLAS, AND MARCH 22, 1977, NEW YORK AIRTEL TO BUREAU. FOR THE INFORMATION OF NEW YORK AND DALLAS, [redacted] IS NOT IDENTIFIABLE IN BUFILES BASED ON INFORMATION FURNISHED.

REC-126

7 APR 26 1977

IN ORDER TO EFFECT APPROPRIATE LABORATORY EXAMINATION, NEW YORK WILL OBTAIN OR SET OUT LEAD TO OBTAIN AND FURNISH THE FOLLOWING ITEMS TO DALLAS FOR SUBSEQUENT TRANSMITTAL TO THE TECHNICAL ANALYSIS SECTION, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION, FIBHQ: (1) A QUALITY COPY OF THE NOVEMBER 23, 1975, "NEW YORK TIMES" ARTICLE AND PHOTO REFERRED TO IN REFERENCED AIRTEL. (2) THE ORIGINAL PHOTO FROM WHICH

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs:
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Secy ____

DJC:sas
(11)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAR 24 1977

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

84 MAY 2 1977

GPO : 1976 O - 207-526

THE NOVEMBER 23, 1975, NEWSPAPER PHOTO WAS MADE.

DALLAS, UPON RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE, WILL SUBMIT ALL ITEMS INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS OF [redacted] TO THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION WITH REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATE EXAMINATION.

BT

NOTE: Ex-wife of [redacted] claims photo of John F. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and Governor Connally appearing in the 11/23/75, edition of the "New York Times" also shows two other individuals allegedly resembling [redacted] and Lee Harvey Oswald. She claims [redacted] whereabouts have been unknown to her since [redacted] This is to instruct New York to obtain and Dallas to submit items required for laboratory examination to determine if [redacted] and Oswald actually appear in the "New York Times" photo. Dallas already in possession of photographs and background data re [redacted]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7734

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

191

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 3/4/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
(00:DL)

ReWFO telephone call to the Bureau, 3/4/77.

On 3/2/77, [redacted] Author and Historian, [redacted] Bayside, New York, telephonically contacted WFO and stated that in the process of researching material for his book "[redacted]," he went over the BYRD papers of Senator HARRY BYRD of Virginia. In those letters are several letters from H. L. HUNT. One of the letters from HUNT to Senator BYRD relates to the disposal of KENNEDY "in 64." [redacted] stated this letter and others may have some connection with the assassination.

[redacted] advised the letters of Senator BYRD are now at the University of Virginia at Charlottsville. The library number of the letter in question is Box 270. The letter is quoted in [redacted] book "[redacted]" on page 217.

OE-28

WFO indices disclosed a [redacted] on P 3 of WFO report of SA [redacted], 2/18/64, entitled ROBERT G. BAKER, Conflict of Interest, FAG, (00:WFO), Bufile 58-5520, WFO file 58-852 with no derogatory information.

REC-126

The above is being submitted to the Bureau, Dallas, and Richmond for information.

7 APR 26 1977

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to check indices regarding [redacted] PARMET.

2-Bureau
1-Dallas (89-43)(Info)
1-New York (89-75)
1-Richmond (89-34)
1-WFO

RST:lkw

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

84 MAY 26 1977

WFO 89-75

LEAD

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT BAYSIDE, NEW YORK. Will contact [redacted] for additional background information in this matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 3/30/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (89-75)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

ReButel to New York, dated 3/24/77.

In accordance with instructions set forth in referenced Bureau teletype, the following is herewith being transmitted to Dallas:

1. An original photograph from which newspaper photograph was taken.

2. One copy of "New York Times" article, dated 11/23/75, by JAMES R. PHELAN.

The foregoing items were obtained from [redacted] Morgue - Picture Library on 3/29/77.

In view of the above and no outstanding leads for New York, this case is being placed in an RUC status.

REC-126

7736

2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - New York

24 APR 26 1977

AJC:caf
(6)

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

84 APR 28 1977

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 2/25/77

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Re Los Angeles telephone call to Dallas on 2/18/77, and Los Angeles telephone call to Supervisor DREW CLARK at FBI Headquarters, 2/22/77.

Enclosed for Dallas and the Bureau are xeroxed copies of two address books and one newspaper clipping, all of which are explained in the following letter.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau and Dallas by Los Angeles as Agents in the Los Angeles Division cannot decide whether or not there are any significant names in this material. It should be noted that a cardboard box of material was furnished. This material was reviewed by SA's LANFORD L. BLANTON and FRANCIS G. KAHL and most of it was found to be old business records. Nothing in any of this material gave any indication of contacts or connections with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the HUNT family.

On 2/16/77, Mrs. BETTY DOUTHIT, 631 South Inman Road, West Covina, California, advised that in 1964 and 1965 her former deceased husband, ROBERT KENNETH YOUNG, was manager of the Club Vegas, 3508 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas, Texas. When they took over management of the club, DOUTHIT and her deceased husband cleaned out a

V-31
DE-56 REC-126

ENCLOSURE

1+2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 3) (Info)
2 - Los Angeles

4/26
6 MAR 1977

Letter to SAC, Dallas
DJC/jjm
3/25/77

FGK/jjm
(5)

Respectfully, please review names in memo.

97 MAY 11 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

storage area located on the first floor of the club. At the time they found various business records and what appeared to be personal address books belonging to JACK RUBY the former owner of the Club Vegas. DOUTHIT further advised that she recently read an article in a collector's magazine in which a signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was being offered for sale for $2,000.00. She further advised that she planned to offer for sale the various signatures on records she had found at the Club Vegas. She stated that prior to offering these records for sale she wanted the FBI to review them so that she would not later be accused of withholding or destroying evidence. She advised she and her husband left the Dallas area in June of 1967, when he was transferred to the Santa Fe Springs office of the Mobile Oil Company where he was employed as a Geophysicist. At that time they brought the records with them to the California area and they have been in storage ever since. She advised that while the records were in her possession they were never reviewed by either the Dallas Police Department, the FBI, or any other governmental agency or commission.

DOUTHIT furnished the following descriptive data concerning her former husband:

Name	ROBERT KENNETH YOUNG, aka Bob Young
DOB	2/9/24
Date of death	10/25/68, La Mirada, California
POB	Texas
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	6'2"
Weight	185 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue

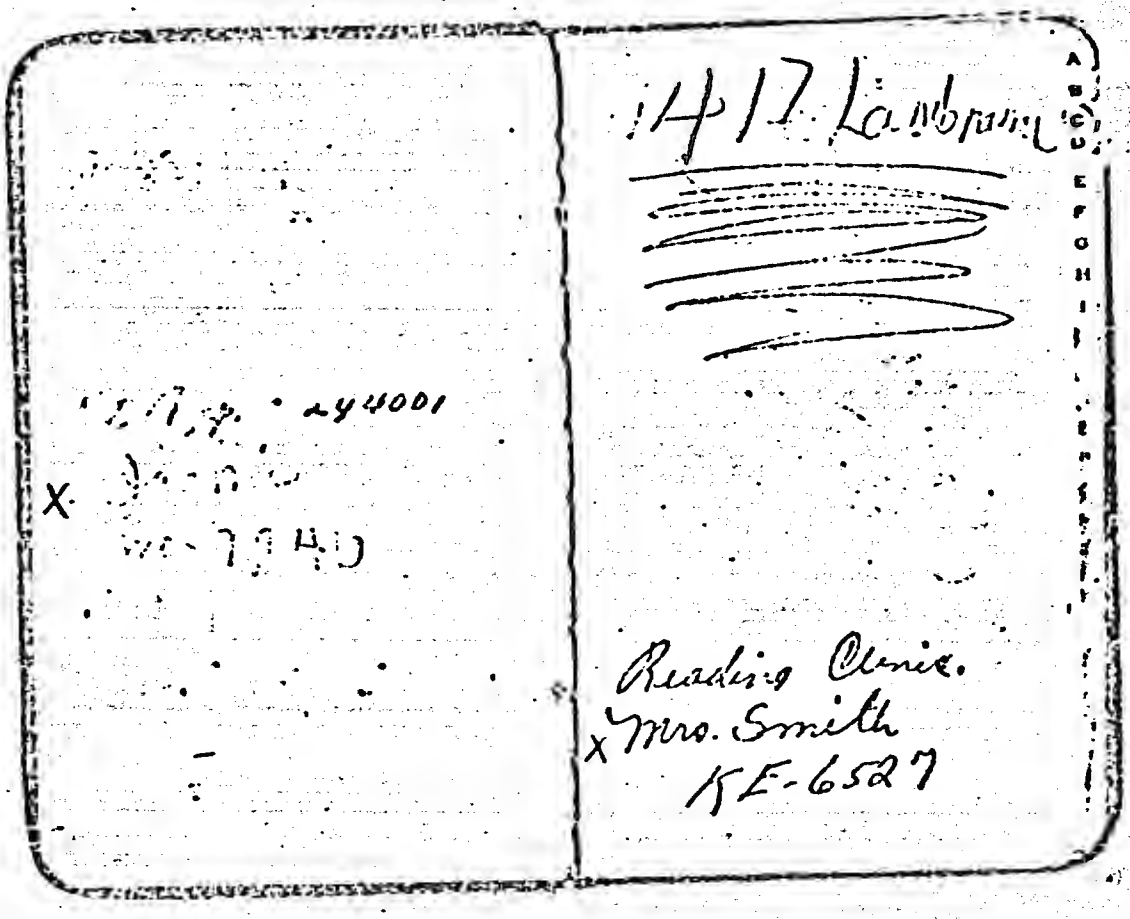
DOUTHIT furnished the following descriptive data concerning herself:

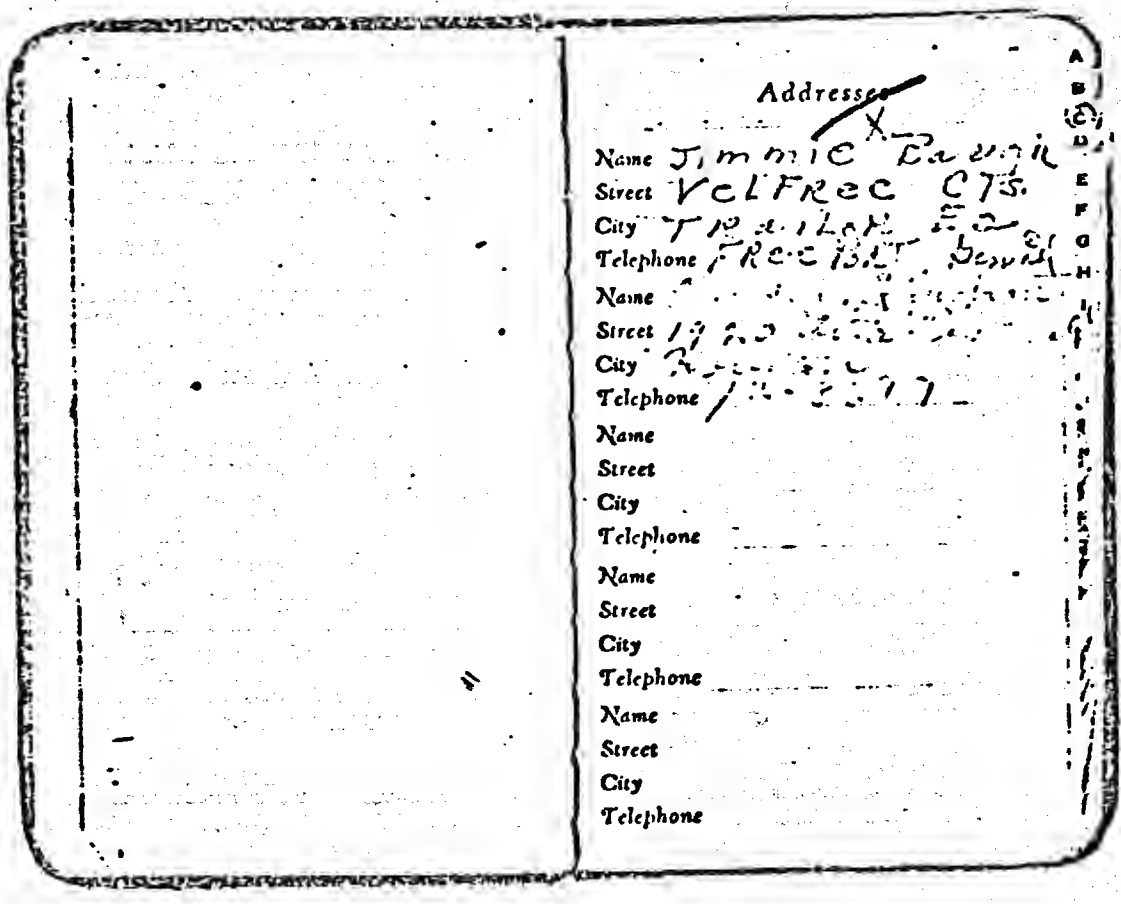
Name	BETTY DOUTHIT, aka Betty Young, nee Flurry

LA 89-75

DOB	10/11/31
POB	Gulfport, Mississippi
Race	White
Sex	Female
Occupation	Owner, Williamsport Antique Shop 434 N. Barranca Avenue Covina, California

UACB, by 3/15/77, material will be returned to Mrs. DOUTHIT.


1417 Lambuth
Reading Clinic.
Mrs. Smith
JE-6527


Addresses
Name Jimmie Davis
Street VolFREC CTS.
City
Telephone FREEBILT Davis
Name
Street
City
Telephone
Name
Street
City
Telephone
Name
Street
City
Telephone
Name
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Name
Street
City
Telephone

FOUNDATION

Addresses	Addresses
Name J. E. Brockbine	Name
Street 713 Hayward Rd.	Street
City Newton Mass	City
Telephone ... MU-0811	Telephone ...
Name	Name
Street	Street
City	City
Telephone ...	Telephone ...
Name	Name
Street	Street
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Telephone	Telephone ...
Name	Name
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Name
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Addresses

Name [illegible]
Street [illegible]
City JASPER Tex
Telephone 375

Name J.P. Coker
Street 128 Clift Ave.
City SAN ANTONIO 4 Tex
Telephone WAINut 2924

Name [illegible]
Street [illegible]
City
Telephone VI 7221

Name [illegible]
Street [illegible]
City SAN DIEGO 12 Calif.
Telephone

Name Jimmie Coute
Street [illegible]
City [illegible]
Telephone

(4

Addresses

Name [illegible]
Street [illegible]
City [illegible]
Telephone [illegible]
Name
Street
City
Telephone
Name Dean Crocker
Street 1921 Nairn
City
Telephone MU-5-512
Name [illegible]
Street
City
Telephone OX2-4552
Name
Street
City
Telephone

Addresses

Name [illegible]
Street [illegible]
City [illegible]
Telephone [illegible]
Name
Street
City
Telephone
Name F. M. Carter
Street 419 Sanjacinto
City
Telephone KE-6176
Name
Street
City
Telephone
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Telephone

Addresses

Name
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Addresses

Name
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Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name Lula Mill
Street 375 - 7th. FAIR OAKS
City apt. 2. PASADENA 3, Calif.
Telephone

Name Lulas Mae
Street 1101 - 11th. St.
City Pasadena Tex.
Telephone

Name
Street
City
Telephone

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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Addresses

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Addresses

Name [illegible]
Street
City [illegible]
Telephone WA-1463

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name [illegible]
Street [illegible]
City
Telephone WE-85-34

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name
Street
City
Telephone

FOUNDATION

Addresses

Name Mrs. W.B. Forse
Street
City San Augustine Tex.
Telephone 2297
Name
Street
City
Telephone
Name
Street
City
Telephone
Name
Street
City
Telephone
Name
Street
City
Telephone

Addresses

Name Gerald A. Fitzgerald
Street
City
Telephone UN-0567
Name [illegible]
Street [illegible]
City [illegible]
Telephone
Name Gussie Ford
Street 403 Caplin
City
Telephone 014-8130
Name
Street
City
Telephone
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Telephone

MA[illegible]
FOUNDATION
courtesy of the Arc

Addresses

Name
Street
City
Telephone

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Telephone

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Telephone

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Telephone

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Addresses

Name G. J. Gibson
Street Route 4 Box 211
City Nacogdoches Tex.
Telephone

Name Joyce Gidley
Street 1311 Dismuke
City Houston Tex
Telephone WA-2638

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name Jessie Gibson
Street
City Vidor Texas
Telephone 9-3646

Name
Street
City
Telephone

(7

CONTACTS

Addresses

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name
Street
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Telephone

Name
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Telephone

Name
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Telephone

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Addresses

Name [illegible]
Street 215 [illegible]
City [illegible]
Telephone

Name Raquel Robles Jil
Street 3525 Insurgentes
City Mexico City D.F.
Telephone 36 77 24

Name Jimmie
Street
City
Telephone MY-0327

Name Bullock
Street
City
Telephone BL-5478

Name
Street
City
Telephone

INDEX

(10)

Addresses

Name
Street
City
Telephone

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Addresses

Name Jennie
Street 6008 Ring Dr
City Clinton
Telephone 1146 1230

Name Ray Jamison
Street
City
Telephone CO-9726

Name
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Telephone

Name
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Telephone

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Addresses

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Addresses

Name
Street
City
Telephone LY-6610 AT-14991

Name Lowell A. Lawson
Street 6629 Ave. J.
City
Telephone

Name
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Telephone

Name R. J. Fer
Street
City
Telephone

Name
Street
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Telephone

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Addresses

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Name
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Addresses

Name [illegible] Williams
Street
City St Augustine Jct
Telephone 5163

Name Johnnie Mae Mayo
Street
City Pt-3124
Telephone

Name [illegible]
Street
City
Telephone OR-1733

Name Pvt. Willie B. Metcalf
Street RA. 18470858
City Memphis Tenn.
Telephone

Name Lee Mayo
Street
City
Telephone BL-6341

Addresses

Name Marjorie Crocker
Street
City
Telephone OX2-4882
Name
Street
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Name
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Addresses

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Name Margaret
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Telephone KE-6530
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FAMILY TREE FOUNDATION

Addresses

Name
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Name
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City
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Name
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Name
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Name
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City
Telephone

Addresses

Name Mavis Bowl
Street 1405 Lyons
City Houston, Tx.
Telephone

Name Johnnie Nichols
Street
City
Telephone CA-6612

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name
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Telephone

Name
Street
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FOUNDAT

Addresses	Addresses
Name O.P.J. Price	Name
Street	Street
City San Augustine Tex	City
Telephone 154	Telephone
Name Jennie Phipps	Name
Street 334 W. Harding Ave.	Street
City San Antonio Tex	City
Telephone	Telephone
Name	Name
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Addresses

Name Jackie Richardson
Street 1324 E. Alston
City Hobbs New Mexico
Telephone

Name Jo Rodriguez
Street 118 W. Pitch.
City Lufkin Texas
Telephone

Name
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Addresses

Name [illegible] Ruby
Street 1714½ S. Erie
City [illegible]
Telephone [illegible]

Name
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Addresses

Name Mark Stephens
Street Trawell
City Tarkin Tex
Telephone

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name Arnt Smith
Street 6622 Moss Ross
City
Telephone OL-3787

Name
Street
City Home Ja-6389
Telephone

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RRELL

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Addresses

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Name
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City
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Addresses

Name Barrie Willson
Street
City
Telephone 512-270-4

Name Virginia WINDAM
Street
City PASADENA
Telephone 612-7343

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name
Street
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Telephone

Addresses

Name
Street
City
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Name
Street
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Name
Street
City
Telephone

Name Jim Whitehead
Street 8120 Gerald St.
City Houston TX
Telephone

Name
Street
City
Telephone

FERRELL
THE AARC

Marquette
No. 1-321

MADE IN U. S. A

MEMORANDUM

ADDRESSES

NAME [illegible] 16-2691

ADDRESS

PHONE

NAME VIRGINIA LEE ANDREWS

ADDRESS

PHONE 15-7026

NAME PRATER

ADDRESS Cashier

PHONE 16-5-530

NAME [illegible]

ADDRESS

PHONE

ERRELL
ATION

ADDRESSES	ADDRESSES
NAME	NAME Bill Bryant
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE PY-1305
NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE
NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE
NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE

Y FERRELL

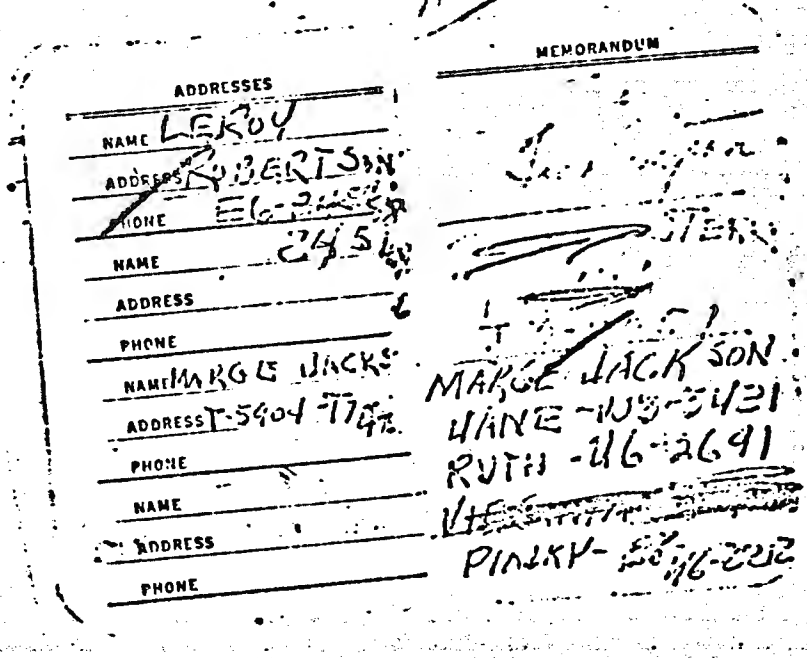
ADDRESSES	MAILINGS 6503 STEIN
NAME	NAME SILL SALZEN
ADDRESS	ADDRESS 1677 [illegible]
PHONE	PHONE CHICAGO
NAME	NAME 911
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE
NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE
NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE

ADDRESSES	ADDRESSES
NAME	NAME MARGARET
ADDRESS	ADDRESS LONGVIEW
PHONE	PHONE 351-1[illegible]
NAME	NAME [illegible]
ADDRESS	ADDRESS GLADE
PHONE	PHONE WATER
NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE
NAME	NAME
ADDRESS	ADDRESS
PHONE	PHONE

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

Chuck Hatfield

ADDRESSES		ADDRESSES	
NAME	CHUCK HATFIELD	NAME	
ADDRESS	3705 N. CEDAR	ADDRESS	
PHONE	LANSING, MICH	PHONE	
NAME		NAME	
ADDRESS		ADDRESS	
PHONE		PHONE	
NAME		NAME	
ADDRESS		ADDRESS	
PHONE		PHONE	
NAME		NAME	
ADDRESS		ADDRESS	
PHONE		PHONE	



ADDRESSES

NAME LEROY

ADDRESS ROBERTSON

PHONE EL-2[illegible]

NAME [illegible]

ADDRESS

PHONE

NAME MARGE JACKS

ADDRESS T-5404 [illegible]

PHONE

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE

MEMORANDUM

[illegible]

[illegible]STER

[illegible]

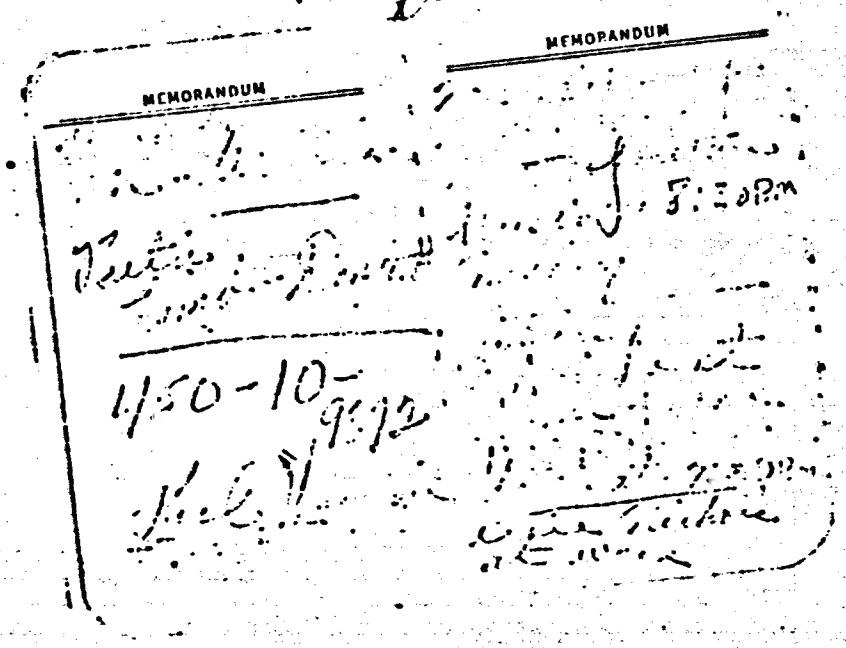
MARGE JACKSON

JANE -[illegible]

RUTH -46-2691

[illegible]

PINKY- [illegible]


MEMORANDUM
MEMORANDUM

Acc in loc

MEMORANDUM

4130
12-0021
LICIA DOUGLAS

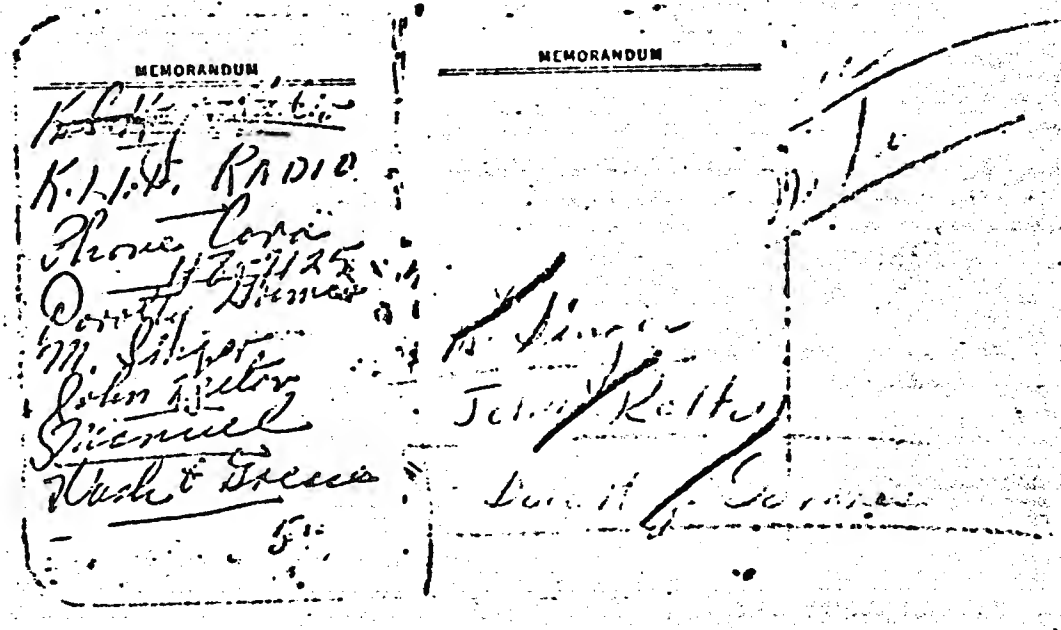
JOHN RECTOR
46-6130

MEMORANDUM

Nancy Underwood
WO-6557

IRVING BLOCH
7-2512

FT-7410
Mozelle


MEMORANDUM
K.L.S. RADIO
MEMORANDUM

Jack Ruby Clubs Report Changes

Three Mesquite residents have applied for a beer and wine license to operate Jack Ruby's Vegas Club at 1313 Oak Lawn.

Mrs. Dolores Gene Nolley filed the application for the license at the office of County Judge Lew Sterrett.

She made the application in the name of the Nolley Corp., listing herself as president. Other officers of the corporation according to the application are Rob Young, vice president, and J. A. Knox, secretary.

In the application, Mrs. Nolley said her corporation was buying the night club from Jack Ruby.

Meanwhile a new wine and beer license application was made Tuesday for the Carousel Club, Ruby's other night club.

Ralph Paul applied for a new wine and beer license for the Carousel Club after Judge Sterrett refused to renew the current license which expires March 8.

Mr. Paul applied for the new license under the name of the S&P Corp., and listed himself as president. S. D. Ruby, brother of Jack Ruby, was listed as vice president, and Leo Torti was listed as secretary-treasurer.

The new application asked for a license under the name "The Big D Copa" instead of the Carousel Club. This club is located at 1312½ Commerce.

Judge Sterrett will hold hearings at a later date on both license applications. The Dallas police department and the liquor control board are expected to protest the license for the former Carousel Club.

SAC, Dallas (89-43)

March 25, 1977

1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - Mr. Clark

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63

Re Los Angeles letter to the Bureau (copy to Dallas) dated February 25, 1977.

For the information of Dallas and Los Angeles, a check of Bufiles on 54 names included in address books obtained by Los Angeles Division disclosed the following:

A Ray Johnson, Owner, Minute Coffee Shop, Dal Paso Hotel, Lamesa, Texas, was interviewed, March 25, 1964, concerning Floyd E. Swink.

A John Rector is referenced in the Dallas report of SA Manning C. Clements, July 17, 1964.

Based on available information, these checks disclosed no unusual connections to the captioned matter discernible at FBIHQ.

Dallas will submit background and result of its check, to include the above, by LHM.

Enclosure

1 - Los Angeles (For information)

DJC/gjw (7)

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs.
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Rec. Mgmt. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 17
MAR 25 1977
FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

REC-126 62-109060-7738

7 APR 26 1977

84 APR 28 1977

GPO : 1976 O - 207-528

Memorandum to SAC, Dallas
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE: Betty Douthit, 631 South Inman Road, West Covina, California, furnished LA Division a box of papers reportedly obtained from Jack Ruby's Dallas night club ("Club Vegas") in approximately 1964-1965 by her former husband, Robert Kenneth Young (deceased). Douthit and Young are not identifiable in JFK related Bufiles. Among papers furnished to and reviewed by LA Division were two address books apparently belonging to Ruby. LA determined only items of possible value were address books, copied pages of which were furnished to the Bureau for review. Of all entries, only 54 names were searchable and references were found to Ray Johnson, Bufile 62-109060-3477 and John Rector, Bufile 44-24016-1829. LA was to return items, following review, at owner's request. This is to apprise LA and Dallas of result of Bufiles check and to instruct Dallas to submit results of its check in form suitable for dissemination.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC AFTER 7738

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

190

USDS

REFERRAL

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC. AFTER 7738

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

190

CIA

REFERRAL

UNDATION
/THEAARC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7740

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

191

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7741

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

191

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7743

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

191

CIA

REFERRAL

FOUNDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7744

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

191

CIA

REFERRAL

FO[illegible]TO

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 4/26/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

On 4/25/77, BOB RIGGS, 6150 West Mansfield Avenue, Denver, Colorado, telephone 303-986-2788, stated he is the publisher of the Mercedes Benz Star, 5740 South Gallup Street, Littleton, Colorado, telephone 303-794-3038.

RIGGS said on 4/22/77, he was telephonically contacted at his residence by an individual who identified himself as [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana. RIGGS said [redacted] asked him if he was the publisher of the Mercedes Benz Star and when advised in the affirmative, stated that he "had something to do with the JOHN F. KENNEDY murder." RIGGS stated that [redacted] told him that he wanted his information published in the Mercedes Benz Star, and that he would telephonically furnish it to him at 2:00 PM on 4/23/77. He said that to date, [redacted] has not recontacted him.

RIGGS stated that he had no prior contact with [redacted] and could furnish no information regarding him. He said he had no idea why [redacted] wanted his information published in the Mercedes Benz Star and had no idea how [redacted] had obtained his home telephone number which is unpublished. He said SA [redacted] contacted several publishers within the Denver Metropolitan area and has found no one else who has been contacted by [redacted]

62-101060-7747

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (RM)
1 - Denver
RDP:pfv
(7)

REC 61
1 - Congressional Inquiry Unit

23 APR 30 1977

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GPO: 1975 O - 569-988

97 MAY 1 1 1977

RIGGS said his magazine is a Bi-monthly publication for the members of the Mercedes Benz Club of America. He said new subscribers are gained through solicitation of buyers of new Mercedes Benz automobiles.

RIGGS stated should further information come to his attention, he would immediately contact the FBI.

LEADS:

THE NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

At New Orleans, Louisiana: Will locate and interview [redacted], regarding the above information.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7746

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

191

CIA

REFERRAL

SIO 008 1162215

RR HQ

DE SI

R 262215Z APR 77

FM SPRINGFIELD (89-23) (RUC).

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

BT

CLEAR

ATTENTION CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,

NOVEMBER 22, 1963. AFO. 00: DALLAS.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, ON EVENING OF APRIL 25, 1977, AN INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS LESLIE WILSON, REPRESENTING "NATIONAL ENQUIRER" MAGAZINE, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED BUAGENT, EFFINGHAM RESIDENT AGENCY, SPRINGFIELD DIVISION. WILSON ADVISED HE AND TWO OTHER REPORTERS ARE RETRACING THE TRAVELS OF JACK RUBY PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. WILSON ADVISED HE LEARNED THAT JACK RUBY WAS IN VANDALIA, ILLINOIS, DURING MAY, 1963. WILSON FURTHER ADVISED HE LEARNED THAT AN EX-VANDALIA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER HAD SOME KNOWLEDGE THAT CORROBORATED THAT RUBY HAD TRAVELED THROUGH VANDALIA. AFTER THE ASSASSINATION

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Intell. ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Insp. ___
Rec. Mgt. ___
S & T. Serv. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

SI 26 DE-52 REC-62 V-35

89-23-745

APR 28 1977

NINE UNIFORM GR. REP.

97 MAY 1 1977

4/28/77

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 2/25/71, and Bureau letter to Dallas, 3/25/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

One copy of the LHM is being furnished to Los Angeles for information purposes.

Since a review of the FBI Headquarters and Dallas FBI Office President JOHN F. KENNEDY assassination and related investigative files on the legible names included in the alleged JACK RUBY address books, copies of which were made available by Mrs. BETTY DOUTHIT, West Covina, California, disclosed no unusual connections to the President JOHN F. KENNEDY assassination and related investigations, no additional investigation is being conducted by Dallas, UACB.

Dallas indexed the legible names included in the alleged JACK RUBY address books.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Los Angeles (89-75) (info) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
UHS:bjw
(6)

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 4/28/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Los Angeles letter to Bureau, 2/25/71, and Bureau letter to Dallas, 3/25/77.

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DE-28

Dallas indexed the legible names included in the alleged JACK RUBY address books.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-7748

V-28 REC 61

21 MAY 2 1977

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Los Angeles (89-75) (info) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
UHS:bjw
(6)

1-Criminal Division
1-Organized Crime Unit
0-70 (6) 5/4/77
DJC/dlp

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

97 MAY 12 1977

GPO: 1975 O - 590-992

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
April 28, 1977

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 16, 1977, Mrs. Betty Douthit, 631 South Inman Road, West Covina, California, advised that in 1964 and 1965, her former deceased husband, Robert Kenneth Young, was manager of the Club Vegas, 3508 Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas, Texas. When they took over management of the club, Douthit and her deceased husband cleaned out the storage area located on the first floor of the club. At the time, they found various business records and what appeared to be personal address books belonging to Jack Ruby, the former owner of Club Vegas. Douthit further advised that she recently read an article in a collector's magazine in which a signature of Lee Harvey Oswald was being offered for sale for $2,000. She further advised that she planned to offer for sale the various signatures on records she had found at the Club Vegas. She stated that prior to offering these records for sale, she wanted the FBI to review them so that she would not later be accused of holding or destroying evidence.

She advised that she and her husband left the Dallas area in June, 1967, when he was transferred to the Santa Fe Springs office of the Mobil Oil Company, where he was employed as a Geophysicist. At that time they brought the records with them to the California area, and they have been in storage ever since. She advised that while the records were in her possession, they were never reviewed by either the Dallas Police Department, the FBI, or any other governmental agency or commission.

Mrs. Douthit furnished a cardboard box of material to be reviewed by Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office. This material was reviewed by Special Agents of the Los Angeles Office and most of the material was found to be old business records. Nothing in any of this material gave any indication of contacts or connections between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Copies were made of the two address books in order that these copies could be retained by the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT KENNEDY, ACCORDING TO WILSON, TWO FBI AGENTS INTERVIEWED THE EX-VANDALIA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER TO ESTABLISH THAT RUBY HAD TRAVELED THROUGH VANDALIA. THE PURPOSE OF WILSON'S TELEPHONE CALL WAS TO ASCERTAIN THE IDENTITY OF THOSE TWO AGENTS.

WILSON WAS ADVISED BY BUAGENT THAT INQUIRIES REGARDING INVESTIGATION BY BUAGENTS OR PARTICULARS TO FBI INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO FBIHQ.

IT IS NOTED THAT VANDALIA, ILLINOIS, IS A COMMUNITY OF APPROXIMATELY 8,000 PERSONS AND IS LOCATED ALMOST MIDPOINT BETWEEN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AND INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

A REVIEW OF SPRINGFIELD FILE 44-383 ENTITLED, "JACK L. RUBY, A A; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM. OO: DALLAS; AND SPRINGFIELD FILE 89-23 ENTITLED, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY," REFLECTS THERE IS NO RECORD OF RUBY EVER BEING IN THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION.

UACB, SPRINGFIELD CONDUCTING NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION, AND THIS IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU FOR INFORMATION.

BT

RYPERR TE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

A review of the FBI Headquarters and Dallas FBI Office President John Fitzgerald Kennedy assassination and related investigative files on the legible names included in the above described address books disclosed no unusual connections to the President John F. Kennedy assassination and related investigations.

MATERIAL
INFORMATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7749

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

191

DOD

REFERRAL

7-72

1 - Mr. Avignone

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43) April 29, 1977

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. D-770412005 MG

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 4/7/77

Examination requested: Photographic

Remarks:

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE(S) INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

ST 113

MAILED 3
APR 29 1977
FBI

62-109060-7750
REC 61

24 MAY 5 1977

Enclosures (6) (2 Lab report, Q1, Q2, K1, ALSO SUBMITTED)

RSXX:MC
(4)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

97 MAY 11 1977

7-2

RECORDED
4/21/77
ASC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AVIGNONE
4/11/77

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060 7750

LAB. NO. D-770412005 MO

YOUR NO.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Examination by:

OO: Dallas

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 4/7/77

Examination requested: Photographic

Specimens received: 4/11/77

Q1 An original photograph from which newspaper photograph was taken, obtained from morgue-picture library, "New York Times," New York City, on 3/29/77

Q2 One 4" x 5" photograph bearing the notation "San Antonio, Texas, 11/21/63"

K1 Two photographs of [redacted]

ALSO SUBMITTED:

One copy of "New York Times" article, dated 11/23/75, by James R. Phelan

FBI/DOJ

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43) April 29, 1977

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060 — 1111

LAB. NO. D-770412005 MG

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 4/11/77

Q1 An original photograph from which newspaper photograph was taken, obtained from morgue-picture library, "New York Times," New York City, on 3/29/77

Q2 One 4" x 5" photograph bearing the notation "San Antonio, Texas, 11/21/63"

K1 Two photographs of [redacted]

ALSO SUBMITTED:

One copy of "New York Times" article, dated 11/23/75, by James R. Phelan

Page 1 (over)

JMA:asc
(4)

FBI/DOJ

Result of examination:

Due to a lack of specific identifiable characteristics, no conclusion could be reached whether the person in question in Q1 and Q2 is or is not [redacted] K1.

The submitted evidence has been photographed and is returned herewith.

SECRET

RECORDED
4/21/77
asc*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE
4/11/77

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060 - 71

LAB. NO. D-770412005 WC

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

YOUR NO.

Examination by:

CO: Dallas

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 4/7/77

Examination requested: Photographic

Specimens received: 4/11/77

Q1 An original photograph from which newspaper photograph was taken, obtained from morgue-picture library, "New York Times," New York City, on 3/29/77

Q2 One 4" x 5" photograph bearing the notation "San Antonio, Texas, 11/21/63"

K1 Two photographs of [redacted]

ALSO SUBMITTED:

One copy of "New York Times" article, dated 11/23/75, by James R. Phelan

Due To Lack of Spec. Ident Chrtr
NC Q1 pers. IS OR IS NOT [redacted]/K1
D&P.

Dulz8

FBI/DOJ

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 775a

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

191

CIA & DEA

REFERRAL

Courtesy THE AARC

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- XX Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 4/28/77

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30) (RUC)

SUBJECT : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
AFT

Re Baltimore teletype 2/23/77.

Enclosed herewith is an advance copy of the first of a two-part series on the Kennedy assassination written by one RALPH REPPERT of the Baltimore Sun based on information provided by one HOWARD DONOHUE, which will appear in the "Sun Magazine" next Sunday, 5/1/77.

62-117290-1

NOT RECORDED
APR 28 1977

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc.1)
1 - Baltimore
GTQ:cm
(3)

MAIL ROOM

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

97 MAY 23 1977

FD-350 (Rev. 11-14-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Assassination: A Different View

Gun Expert Reasons Oswald Didn't Fire Fatal Shot

Howard Donahue, of Towson, Says Guarded Spectrographic Tapes Could Prove His Theory Is Correct

'Over their protests, the President's body was moved into an ambulance and taken to the airport'

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SUN PAPER

"THE SUN MAGAZINE' PAGE 6

BALTIMORE, MD.

Date: 5/8/77
Edition: SUNDAY
Author: REPPERT
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: BA

☐ Being Investigated

62-117160-

ENCLOSURE

FBI/DOJ

In 1967 CBS investigated the Warren Report of the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and televised its findings shortly afterward in a four-part series.

It had several gunning experts make test-firings with the same make and model of the Mannlicher-Carcano Italian rifle Lee Harvey Oswald is said to have used. During these tests, Howard Donahue became the only man on record to equal and surpass Oswald's alleged ability with that type firearm. Under conditions nearly identical to those of the assassination, Mr. Donahue scored three accurate shots well within a much-disputed 6.5-second period, the time the assassin is thought to have had to fire.

This involvement intrigued Mr. Donahue, a gunsmith, and led him into a personal study of ballistic aspects of the assassination. After 10 years of trying to disprove his own reluctant conclusion, he is now convinced he knows who fired the shot that killed the President. He says it was not Lee Harvey Oswald.

This is the second of a two-part series.

By RALPH REPPERT

AS HE read all evidence and speculation he could find about the assassination, Howard Donahue realized he might be lured into the trap which had ensnared the more vitriolic critics of the Warren Report. Most, he felt, had perpetuated oft-repeated criticisms of the report, emphasizing certain aspects while playing down or ignoring evidence which didn't fit their theories.

He reorganized the information he had assembled, then went carefully through it again, considering each item for its possibilities or impossibilities as a rifle expert and marksman would see them.

He decided not to concern himself with the many and often bizarre theories of assassination conspiracies.

"Perhaps there was a conspiracy to murder the President," he says. "Perhaps there wasn't. I haven't given that enough thought to even form an opinion."

When Mr. Donahue had read the news stories of the assassination he had noted ballistic inconsistencies, but attributed them to either careless reporting or well meaning but incorrect statements by spokesmen who weren't familiar with firearms. After he saw that many inconsistencies were included in widely accepted reports, he began scrutinizing them.

In his re-study, even the basic ballistics reported and accepted looked wrong.

"To oversimplify an example of ballistics performance," Mr. Donahue explains, "fasten a tin can to a fence post and shoot a hole through it with a .22 rifle. Run a soda straw through the holes in the can and (with the can in its original position) the straw will define the line of fire.

"A bullet fired from a window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, the one which the Warren Report accepts as the fatal bullet, should have entered the rear, right, upper side of the President's head, and exited at the left, front, lower part of the skull. But, according to the evidence given to the Warren Commission, the bullet entered the right, rear part of the skull, somehow made a right turn after it penetrated, and blew out a right, front section of the skull, an area almost as large as a saucer.

"I realize bullets can take strange courses after they enter a body. Forensic medical investigations report many of them. But to accept this ballistical bit of evidence, we must accept it blindly as a highly unusual, completely unexplained factor."

Other evidence Mr. Donahue found hard to accept was a statement Roy Kellerman, a Secret Service agent, made after the assassination. Mr. Kellerman, who had been riding in the right front seat of the presidential limousine, testified that as the firing began, he had heard the President exclaim: "My God, I am hit!" The agent was positive in this assertion.

"The Zapruder film," Mr. Donahue says, "indicates the President's first violent reaction to having been hit was from the bullet which entered his back, passed through his throat, nicked his necktie and went through Governor Connally's upper body and wrist and lodged in his thigh.

"That high-velocity bullet moved faster than the speed of sound. It would have been impossible for anybody in the presidential car to have heard the shot before the bullet hit," Mr. Donahue says. "With his larynx shattered by the bullet, how could the President have exclaimed *anything*?"

Inconsistencies in the comparative behavior of the two bullets that hit the President also bothered Mr. Donahue.

The bullet that entered the President's back and tore through his throat passed through Governor Connally's right side, near the armpit, shattering a portion of his right fifth rib. It came out of the Governor's right chest, just below the nipple, fractured a bone as it passed on through his wrist, and moved on to lodge in his thigh.

"This performance," Mr. Donahue says, "was normal for this particular type of bullet. It is a long, heavy, metal-jacketed, high-velocity bullet designed to penetrate and pass through cleanly, no matter what part of a body it strikes. How well that bullet performed as it was designed to can be seen by the fact that after having passed through the President, then twice shattering bone, breaking Governor Connally's rib and wrist, it remained intact. It still held its clean shape, remaining close enough to its original form that it has often been referred to in offic[illegible] reports as 'the pristine bullet.'

"Now let's compare the 'twin bullet' which seconds later inflicted the President's fatal head wound. It is accepted by the Warren Report that this was fired by Oswald, and was an identical piece of ammunition fired from the same rifle.

"But how drastically different can two pieces of supposedly identical ammunition perform? This second one did not come close to passing cleanly through. Upon penetration, it blew the President's skull apart in an explosion of fragments, leaving a huge exit portal. It performed not as a bullet encased in a rigid metal jacket would have performed, but more as a frangible, soft or hollow-nosed missile, with a thin metal jacket (if any at all) traveling at a high velocity which might measure at around 3,000 feet per second. Among other metal fragments, 30 to 40 dustlike particles of the disintegrated bullet are said to have been visible on head X-rays taken after the President's death.

"Had this type of bullet entered the President's back, it would have killed him instantly."

Mr. Donahue studied pictures of shell jacket and other bullet fragments removed from the President's skull during an autopsy performed at the National Na-

val Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., under the direction of Cmdr. James J. Humes. He (Mr. Donahue) was convinced that two of the fragments were from two different types of ammunition. He wrote to the National Archives and Records Service of the United States General Services Administration, asking for more information.

"... The two bullet fragments to which you refer are Commission Exhibit 843," answered Miss Jane Smith, director of the Civil Archives Division. "We shall be pleased to show you this exhibit in the National Archives."

But in the following paragraph Miss Smith wrote:

"Enclosed is a copy of our regulations concerning access to security classified documents. *We are not aware of any researchers who have been given access to classified documents in the records of the Commission* by the agencies that prepared the documents, through the procedures listed in these regulations." (Italics added.)

Mr. Donahue replied, trying to learn if there were some reason he shouldn't be given permission to look at the evidence, but he never heard from the agency.

He wrote to the Secret Service, asking for the names of the agents riding in the car behind the President. He asked if they were still agents and, if so, in what capacity; what weapons they had, their caliber, and if any changes had been made in the agency's weapons since the assassination.

He received a copy of a letter the Chief of Secret Service had written in answering similar questions (from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy) four years earlier. The President's follow-up car had been driven by Samuel Kinney, and also had been occupied by Emory Roberts, Clinton Hill, William McIntyre, John Ready, Paul Landis, Glen Bennett and George Hickey, all Secret Service special agents. Also in the car were Dave Powers and Kenneth O'Donnell, assistants to President Kennedy, who were not armed.

In answer to a subsequent letter to the agency, in which he repeated his questions, Mr. Donahue was informed that the Secret Service did not disclose the types of weapons it used, other than its issue of .38-caliber revolvers, and that no shots were fired by the Secret Service at the time of the assassination.

"As a gunsmith," Mr. Donahue recalls, "I had a natural curiosity about the different kinds of firearms and ammunition known to have been in and around Dealy Plaza on the day of the assassination. The difference between the legal and the illegal ammunition known to have been there would be as different as black and white.

"The type of penetrating military bullet fired by Oswald, for example, although a good choice for a sniper, would never be carried by bodyguards or anybody else who might have to fire at somebody in a crowd. That type of bullet could pass through three or four people and possibly kill the fifth.

"For use in a crowd a bodyguard's weapons could sensibly be loaded only with frangible, self-destructive bullets. A high-velocity automatic or semi-automatic .22, such as the M-16, would be an ideal weapon. Loaded with hollow-point or thin-jacketed bullets, soft-nosed missiles like the Hornady super explosive would satisfy two most important requirements—they would immobilize an enemy instantly by creating shock and a massive wound, and they would disintegrate in whatever they hit, moving no farther to harm anybody else."

Mr. Donahue's continuing study of the President's head wound turned up a puzzling inconsistency. The Warren Report had accepted the idea that the bullet that inflicted the fatal wound had entered the right, rear area of the skull at a point somewhat below the outermost protuberance; at about the same level, for example, as the upper part of the ear. Apparently, he says, the accepted diagram of the wound was drawn freehand during or after autopsy proceedings.

The gunsmith had accepted this diagrammed evidence, too, until he read a report prepared by a panel of four physicians who met in 1968, at the request of Ramsey Clark, the Attorney General, "to examine various photographs, X-rays, films, documents and other evidence pertaining to the death of President Kennedy, and to evaluate their significance in relation to medical conclusions recorded in the Autopsy Report on the body of President Kennedy. . . ," the report which had been signed by Commander (now Admiral) Humes and his associates at the autopsy.

The team of investigating physicians included two from Baltimore: Dr. Russell S. Fisher, professor of forensic pathology at the University of Maryland and chief medical examiner for the state of Maryland, and Dr. Russell H. Morgan, professor of radiology at the School of Medicine and professor of radiological science at the School of Hygiene and Public Health at the Johns Hopkins University. The other two were Dr. William H. Carnes, professor of pathology at the University of Utah and a member of that state's Medical Exam iner's Commission, and Dr. Alan R. Mortiz, professor of pathology at Case Western Reserve University and former professor of forensic medicine at Harvard.

None of these physicians had any connection with prior investigations of the assassination.

"I was puzzled to read in their report," Mr. Donahue says, "that the four doctors found the point of entry to be '*approximately 100mm above the external occipital protuberance.*' That would put it about 100mm away from the point of entry accepted by the Warren Report. I smiled a forgiving smile and concluded that obviously the report of the 1968 Panel doctors had contained a typographical error, obviously meaning a distance of 10mm. That would be less than half an inch, and would be an understandable and admissible error, even in the medical report turned in by the original autopsy team.

"But later I learned that the report meant exactly what it stated. The difference in point-of-entry locations indicated by the two autopsy teams actually measured about 100mm. I was astounded. A discrepency of 10mm I could understand. Less than half an inch. But a difference of 100mm! That's about 4 inches! A new diagram of the head wound, executed by careful measurements from pictures and X-rays, put the bullet's point of entry at the *top* of the skull."

Mr. Donahue ran into another startling discovery when he obtained two plaster casts of a human skull and marked on one the path of the bullet the Commission had accepted, on the other the path indicated by the 1968 Panel's new medical report drawings.

"The path of the bullet, indicated in the second autopsy report," Mr. Donahue says, "was from left-rear to right-front. It is beyond my comprehension how anybody could deduce from that drawing that the bullet had moved from right-rear to left-front.

"This left me with the puzzling conclusion that, considering the President's position in the car, and the position of his head at the time he received the fatal wound, the shot that killed him could not possibly have come from the Texas School Book Depository, which was located behind and to the right.

"The President's head at the instant of the fatal wound was tilted slightly for-

courtesy THE AAA

ward and inclined very slightly to the left. The Zapruder films bear this out, and so do the Muchmore films and various still pictures taken by news photographers.

"The President's body position at that time is an ironic thing. Had his chronic back trouble not necessitated his wearing a brace, which held his body in an inflexible position, he might have slumped after that first shot passed through him and into Governor Connally. Had he slumped in a natural manner, the fatal bullet probably would have inflicted only a shallow wound, or 'crease,' in his scalp. One-half inch would have made the difference between a hit and a miss."

Something else Mr. Donahue hadn't noticed earlier turned up in the 1968 Panel report: "... Also there is, embedded in the outer table of the skull close to the lower edge of the [point of entry] hole, a large metallic fragment which on the anteroposterior film (1) lies 25mm to the right of the midline. This fragment as seen in the latter film is round and measures 6.5mm. in diameter..."

"I looked into that aspect of the report," Mr. Donahue says. "What it amounts to, with no disrespect intended for the doctors' medical terminology, is that the metal fragment broke the skin but not the bone, imbedding itself in, but not piercing, the skull."

Mr. Donahue was also vaguely aware of some irritating inconsistencies which he couldn't immediately identify. Finally he recalled an eyewitness's account of the assassination, that of Ralph Yarborough, the Texas senator who had been riding with Vice President Johnson two cars behind the President's limousine. Speaking later of the tragedy and of the terrible minutes which followed, in which the procession sped to the emergency entrance of Parkland Memorial Hospital, Mr. Yarborough said again and again: "I smelled the gunpowder . . . It clung to the car nearly all the way to the hospital."

The smell of gunpowder!

Some 90 yards from Oswald's position on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, even farther away from the much discussed grassy knoll and the bridge atop the triple underpass, from which some assassination theorists believe at least part of the gunfire originated, Senator Yarborough had smelled gunpowder!

Seth Kantor, a Scripps-Howard newspaperman riding in the press bus farther back in the procession, also had smelled gunpowder.

Mr. Donahue returned to his growing library of assassination books and articles and read the testimony of S. M. Holland, an elderly man who wears eyeglasses, who had viewed the assassination from the bridge. Mr. Holland had drawn considerable attention by claiming to have seen the now much discussed puff of smoke nearby.

In "The Scavengers and Critics of the Warren Report," a book written by Richard Warren Lewis based on an investigation by Lawrence Schiller, the investigator destroyed some of the credibility of Mr. Holland's remarks. After describing the puff of smoke he claimed to have seen, Mr. Holland said he had also seen a Secret Service man stand up in the presidential car. The Zapruder film discredited this, showing only two Secret Service men in the presidential car—William Greer, who was driving and had both hands on the wheel, and Roy Kellerman, who remained seated.

However, Mr. Holland had asserted: ". . . Just about the same time the President was shot the second time. He [the Secret Service man] jumped up in the seat and was standing up in the, on the seat. Now I actually thought when they started up, I actually thought he was shot, too, because he fell backwards just like he was shot, but it jerked him down when they started off..."

When asked what the Secret Service man had done when he stood up, Mr. Holland replied: "He pointed this machine gun right towards that grassy knoll behind that picket fence."

In his "The Death of a President," William Manchester did not mention an interview with S. M. Holland, but he did refer to the President's follow-up car in which Secret Service men were riding. He spoke of two agents in the back seat, "... and on the seat between them lay an AR-15 .223 automatic rifle, with a muzzle velocity so powerful that should a bullet strike a man's chest it would blow his head off ..."

A few pages later, describing the moments of panic which followed the shots, Manchester includes the observation of an agent as he "... raises the barrel of the AR-15 and points it about aimlessly ..."

(Mr. Donahue believes Secret Service agents actually are armed with another automatic weapon, the M-16, quite similar in appearance and performance to the AR-15. The two, he says, could easily be confused.)

On November 24, 1967, almost four years to the day after the assassination, *Life* magazine published Gov. John Connally's version of the tragedy. It was well illustrated with photographs. Mr. Donahue had glanced through the magazine, but hadn't read it carefully.

"It wasn't until much later," he recalls, "in 1969, that I was brooding over the pictures in that magazine one evening when all parts of the puzzle which had been bugging me suddenly fell into place.

"My perplexed curiosity was at last satisfied. I would have bet my last dollar then, and I would bet it now, that at last I had stumbled upon the source of the bullet which killed President Kennedy.

"In front of me was a photograph, and among other individuals in the photograph were two men, one of whom *must* have fired the fatal shot.

"I didn't want to accept the working hypothesis which had leaped out at me from that magazine picture. In the months since 1969 I have tried, point by point, to discredit it. I haven't been able to disprove or even shake a single factor of it.

"Here, in my sad judgment, is what happened:

"I accept the evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was trying to kill the President. Don't ask me why. Who knows what goes on in the mind of a man like that?

"I think Oswald's first shot missed the presidential car, hit the pavement, and broke up, spraying fragments of metal. It is a matter of record that five metal fragments were picked up later in the car. There is pictorial evidence of their hitting the windshield and also denting a piece of chromework near the rearview mirror.

"Such a fragment, hitting the President in the back of the head, was that 6.5mm piece of metal the 1968 Panel doctors found lodged between skin and bone. It would sting, as a shot from a BB gun would sting, and after having been hit by it the President could have made the exclamation Roy Kellerman said he made, 'My God, I am hit!'

"Oswald's second shot was the so-called miracle bullet which pierced the President's back and throat and passed through Governor Connally. Unlikely as it may seem, that high-velocity bullet would be easily capable of doing exactly what the Warren Report accepted as actuality.

"I think that was the full extent of the damage Oswald inflicted upon the Presi-

dent, and for it alone he could have been booked only for attempted murder. Governor Connally recovered from his wounds. I think the President could have, too, although possibly his voice might have been impaired.

"As to the source of the fatal shot, we must go back to the part of Mr. Holland's testimony which dealt with his having seen a Secret Service man standing up with a machine gun, and stumbling.

"I realize Mr. Holland said he saw that man in the presidential car, and that later it was determined that nobody actually had stood up in the presidential car. But I think it certainly within the realm of understandable human error that what Holland saw was not in the presidential, but in the follow-up car. God knows that most of the scores of witnesses who saw what happened during the minutes of panic during the tragedy came up with different stories of it later. In my mind I am satisfied that

"The President's brother, the late Robert Kennedy, was the take-charge sort of man who might have made the decision to withhold the fact that our country's Chief Executive had been killed accidentally by one of his own bodyguards.

"Perhaps it wasn't so much a deliberate decision to cover up, but merely a numbed, heartbroken acceptance to continue a cover-up that had already set in.

"Many incidents that transpired in the wake of the assassination fall neatly into place to support my conclusions.

"A glaring inconsistency is the way in which the President's body was removed, firmly, quickly and illegally, from Dallas, and flown across the country to a military hospital where all phases of the pathological examination were conducted under strict government supervision.

"By Texas law, an autopsy of the deceased should have been made in Dallas.

visit LBJ had made to Texas shortly after he had become President, a trip which included a Christmas Eve visit with his old friend A. W. Moursund, a Johnson City lawyer, at Round Mountain Ranch, for some deer hunting. A group of reporters tagged along.

With Mr. Moursund driving and LBJ happily pointing out white-tailed deer in rough growth along the trail, the President became annoyed by the close-following vehicle in which his guard of Secret Service men rode. He had Mr. Moursund stop the car, and an agent came hurrying forward to ask what the trouble was.

"Dammit," the President snapped at him, "I don't want you tailgatin' me! Now you keep that wagon back outta sight or I'm gonna shoot out your tires!"

President Johnson, Mr. Cormier continued, demonstrated genuine, if somewhat sporadic, affection for some agents, but

tapes, and on such tapes the colored, finely lined pattern of each element or compound analyzed is as distinctive as a fingerprint.

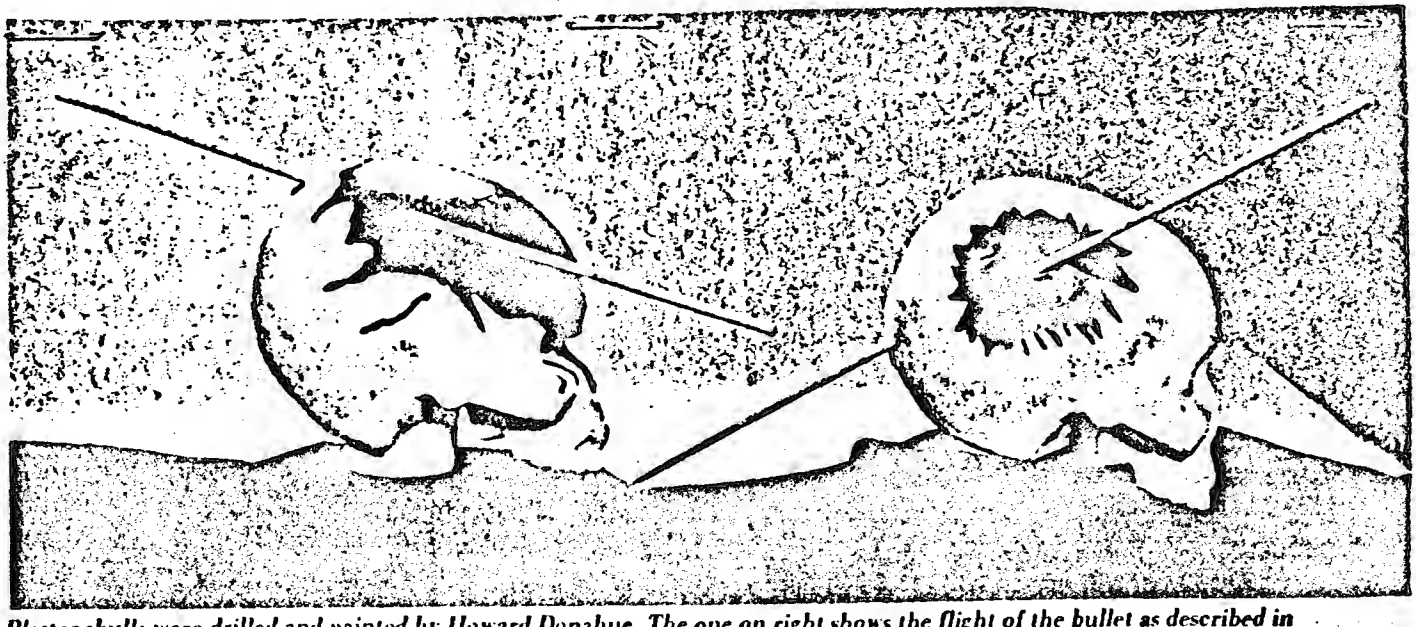
"The spectrographic tapes are guarded, hidden from public view, and even their whereabouts kept secret. As far as I have been able to learn, the man or men who made these spectographic tests were not asked to contribute their knowledge of them to the Warren Report. Certainly I can find no record of such testimony, in the Warren Report or elsewhere.

"If an investigator could view those tapes, he could determine in an instant an important part of the story which really unfolded at Dealy Plaza in Dallas in 1963.

"If all the bullet fragments recovered were analyzed, and if the spectrographic tapes of all match up perfectly, then the evidence becomes overwhelming that Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle was the only weapon involved in the assassination.

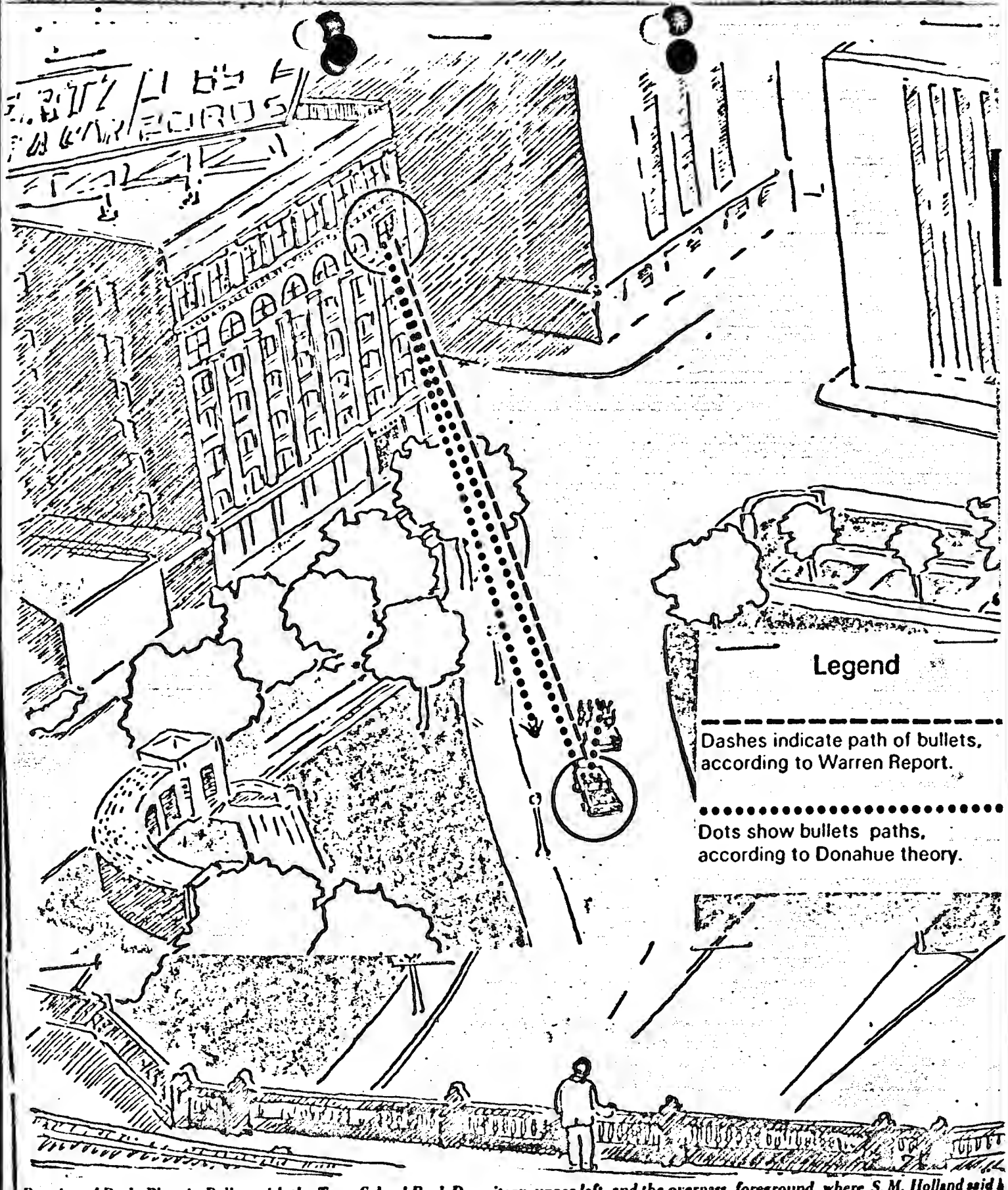
"But if any one of those tapes differs from the others, then a second type of bullet, fired by somebody else, from a different position and with a different type of firearm, was without a doubt one of the bullets which killed President Kennedy.

"I think the American people have a right to know whatever story the tapes have to tell." □



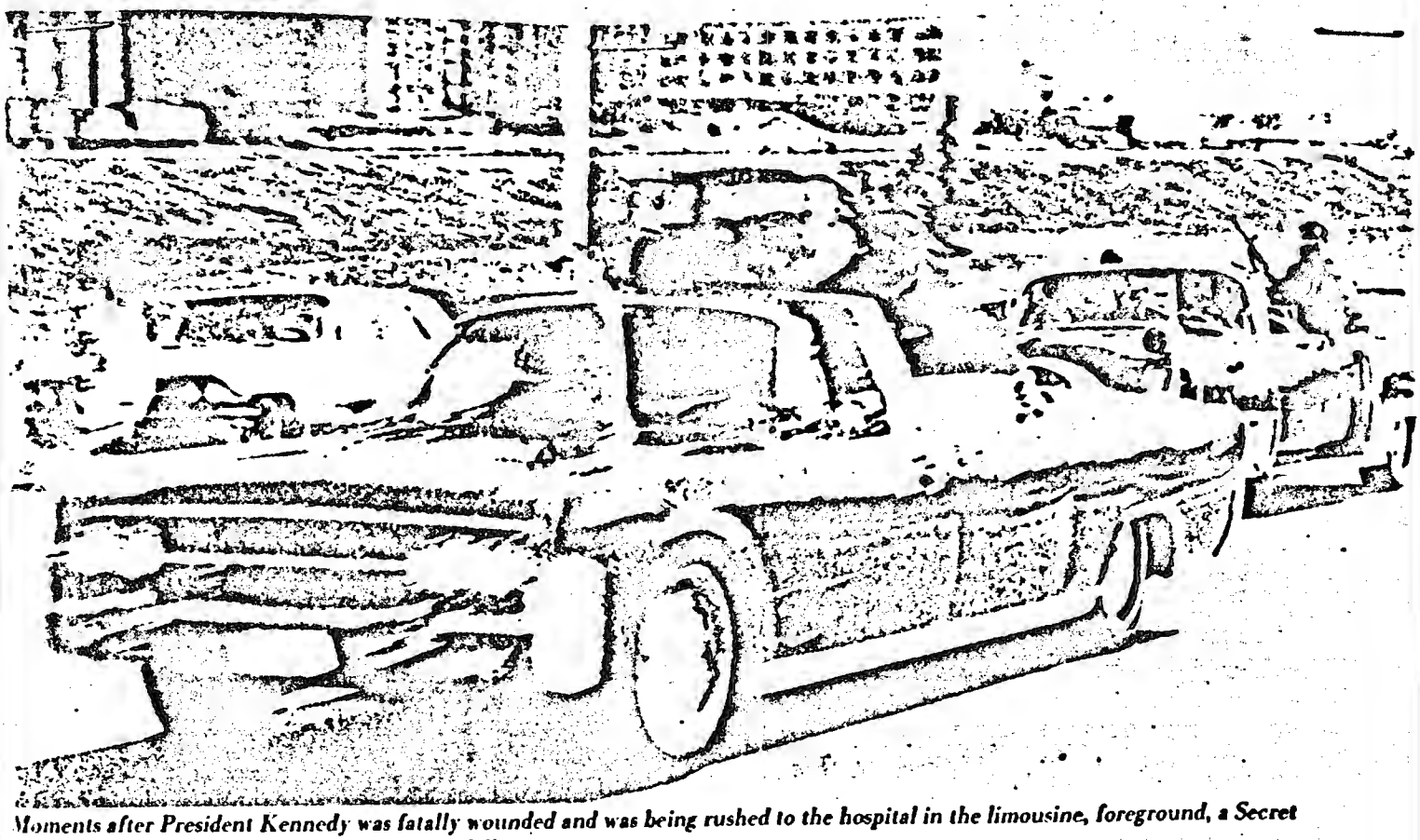
Plaster skulls were drilled and painted by Howard Donahue. The one on right shows the flight of the bullet as described in the original autopsy. Skull, left, is Mr. Donahue's interpretation of the path of the bullet as redefined by four investigating physicians. It indicates the bullet moved from the left rear to the right front, which Mr. Donahue feels would rule out a shot from the book depository.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION



Drawing of Dealy Plaza in Dallas, with the Texas School Book Depository, upper left, and the overpass, foreground, where S. M. Holland said h was standing.

FOUNDATION



Moments after President Kennedy was fatally wounded and was being rushed to the hospital in the limousine, foreground, a Secret Service man rides with raised machine gun in follow-up car.

THE YTE&RELL FOUNDATION



Howard Donahue works in his gun shop in Towson. "As a gunsmith," he says, "I had a natural curiosity about the different kinds of firearms and ammunition known to have been in and around Dealy Plaza on the day of the assassination."

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 4/29/77

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Adm. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgt. ____
S & T. Serv. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATTENTION: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Miami airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 4/15/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM captioned as above.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of the LHM inasmuch as they are office of origin.

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted] requested protection in information furnished to the FBI in that he fears for his personal safety if it becomes known that he is supplying the FBI with information concerning events related to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

DE-28 V-28 62-109060-7753
REC-113

The Bureau is requested to note the following information regarding [redacted] which was furnished previously by Miami airtel to the Bureau dated 8/25/76, under same caption:

ENCLOSURE

23 MAY 6 1977

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43) (Info)
3 - Miami (2 - 89-35)
(1 - 62-6603)
DJD:mes
(7)

1-Criminal Division
1-Congressional Inquiry Unit
0-70(F) 5/4/77
EEH/dlp

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

97 MAY 12 1977

On 8/19/76, [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Key West, Florida, was contacted and advised he has known [redacted] for 20 years or more and considers him a close friend. [redacted] advised, however, that several years ago, [redacted] sustained a broken neck and is currently suffering from high blood pressure and a bad heart. [redacted] stated he feels that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration, and although not intentionally, [redacted] has been known to fabricate stories and tell them because he believes in his own mind that they are true. [redacted] was asked specifically if any Cuban Transport planes could have come into Key West to pick up passengers in late summer of 1962 or 1963 and he stated that to his knowledge they did not as the United States had broken diplomatic relations by that time. [redacted] stated he would not accept any story put forth by [redacted] without hard evidence to substantiate it.

Also on 8/19/76, [redacted] Major, Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Key West, Florida, advised in his opinion he has never known [redacted] to tell an outright lie, however, he does feel that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration and making more of an incident than there is to it.

MAYFERR[illegible]
FOU[illegible]ATIO[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 89-35

Miami, Florida
April 29, 1977

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 12, 1977, [redacted] as previously reported, provided the following information:

[redacted] stated that a roll of .35 millimeter film which he had taken of a group known as "Fair Play for Cuba", in the summer of 1962, was given to a National Airlines pilot. This pilot was told to forward the film to FBI, Miami to be routed on to FBI Headquarters, Washington D. C.

[redacted] further advised that during a recent business trip he had occasion to pass through Atlanta, Georgia, and during a layover in Atlanta, Georgia, on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, he was approached by a National Airlines pilot whom he thought could possibly be the one to whom he gave the 35 millimeter film taken in 1962 of the "Fair Play for Cuba" group. [redacted] stated that this possibility came to mind after he had departed Atlanta, Georgia. The only information which [redacted] could provide which might help in locating the pilot was that he did fly for National and had only seven years remaining before retirement which would make him 53 years old. In addition on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, this pilot was assigned to standby duty for Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, on flights utilizing a DC-10 aircraft.

To substantiate the foregoing, on April 12, 1977, [redacted] Secretary in the Chief Pilot's Office, National Airlines, Miami International Airport, was requested to attempt to determine the identity of National Airlines pilot [redacted] said he had seen as described previously.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

RY FERRELL
OUNDATION

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 28, 1977, [redacted] Secretary in Chief Pilot's Office, National Airlines, Miami International Airport, advised that their efforts to identify the pilot [redacted] said he has seen at Atlanta, Georgia, were unsuccessful. [redacted] stated there were over 600 National Airlines pilots and it is not feasible based on the information supplied concerning the pilot to identify him.

However, she advised that she would continue their efforts to identify him and if his identity is determined, she will immediately advise the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
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- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 4/29/77

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgt.
Tech. Serv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Tampa airtel to the Bureau dated 4/4/77.

On 4/13/77 and 4/29/77, [redacted] Sears and Roebuck Automotive Service Center, Northside, 7900 N. W. 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida, was contacted regarding any details in that company's files concerning information furnished on 4/2/77, to the Tampa Division of the FBI by [redacted] Alcoholism Unit, Lakeland General Hospital, Lakeland, Florida, as follows:

[redacted] said he had information concerning an individual from Texas who purchased tires at the aforementioned store on the date of the President's assassination or one or two days after. This individual while at the store had made a violent verbal attack against the deceased President.

REC-113 7754

[redacted] advised that Sears and Roebuck, Northside Automotive Center, maintains records for only two years after a sale. He further stated that there were no other records available which would help to identify this individual, inasmuch as the purchase occurred almost 14 years ago.

23 MAY 6 1977

Airtel incorporated into an LHM sent to HHG, attn. Dir. by O-1.
DJD:jdw
5/5/77

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
1 - Tampa (62-455) (Info)
2 - Miami (1 - 89-35)
(1 - 62-6603)
DJD:mes
(6)

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) (Time) Per _____

97 MAY 1 01977

MM 89-35

In view of the foregoing, no further investigation is being conducted into this matter by the Miami Division.

M EPRELL
O DATION

0-70 (Rev. 3-28-72)
GPO 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN REG NO 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
CRIMINAL DIVISION

DATE: May 9, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the report of Special Agent~~ an LHM
dated 5/4/77 at Dallas, Texas.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. (1)

1 - CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION (enc. - 1)

FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 5/4/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, dated 4/8/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

One copy of LHM is being designated for the Jacksonville Office in the event future investigation be requested.

The background investigation set forth in the attached LHM was obtained from the following:

1. Dallas report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, dated 12/19/63, captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM (Deceased), CR, OO: DALLAS", Bureau File 44-24016, Dallas File 44-1639. Page 194 sets forth an interview with WANDA JOYCE KILLAM

ENCLOSURE

REC-30 62-109060-7756

ST-126

13 MAY 9 1977

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
UHS:bjw
(6)

1 - Criminal Division
1 - Civil Right Division
1 - Congressional Inquiry Unit
0-78 (G) 5/9/77
EHH/dkp

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 MAY 19 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-988

2. Dallas report of MANNING C. CLEMENTS, dated 1/31/64, captioned same as above. Page 80 of that report contains an investigative insert setting forth interview with HENRY THOMAS KILLAM.

3. Jacksonville airtel to the Bureau, dated 2/23/67, captioned, "HENRY THOMAS KILLAM, aka, Thomas Henry Killam, Red Killam, Hank Killam, INFORMATION CONCERNING," Jacksonville file 62-NEW, set forth information concerning KILLAM as it appeared in the "Pensacola Journal" on 2/22/67, as well as background information on KILLAM as provided by SMYTH R. GILL (NA), Investigator, County Solicitor's Office, Pensacola, Florida.

[redacted] Dallas indices are negative concerning [redacted] and GERTRUDE HENDRICKS, nee Hardy, aka, "Trudy".

Since the KILLAM allegation has come to the Bureau's attention in the past, no additional investigation is being requested or conducted by Dallas, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 4, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This investigation is predicated upon receipt at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. of the letter dated April 1, 1977, from [redacted] Dallas, Texas. The letter states as follows:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI; it is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-7156

"Dallas, Texas
April 1, 1977

"FBI,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir, I am [redacted]
Street, Dallas, Texas. I am writing you this letter concerning the late President Kennedy.

"I lived in Pensacola, Fla. at the time of his death. I had never been in Dallas, never heard of Jack Ruby or Candy Bar until this happened.

"I knew this man and his wife who later were divorced.

"The story as is this man was a real hoodlum, anything for a fast dollar.

"What I am going to tell you about this man is no prank. I am honest in what I am writing you. I don't drink or take drugs. I am a reliable citizen. And this has been on my mind ever since this happen. I think it should be known true or not. So I'm going to tell you just the way I got the story.

"This man's home was in Pensacola, Fla. his family lives there. His name was Henry Kellam known to his friends as Red Kellam. At the time of President Kennedy's death Henry Kellam was living in Dallas, Texas. A wk. or so later after this he arrives back in Pensacola. His family called his ex-wife to come to their home. Red Henry Kellam was there when she went to see what they wanted.

"This Henry was really messed up. He kept repeating over and over. They are after me they are going to kill me because I helped kill President Kennedy So his family kept him locked in the house for more than a wk. Then one night a wk. later he managed to get out. While everyone was sleeping He managed to get to the main street in downtown Pensacola. The bars closed at 2:30 am. I imagine he was trying to get to the bar where his ex-wife was So at 2:30 am. they found him dead on the corner of Intendencia and Palafax Street. There was a gift shop

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

there on that corner. They stuffed alligators in the window. So they said he had jumped through this plate glass window. But when the police found him he was hanging on a parking meter and died. Now this man was about 6 ft. 3 in., and weighed around 240 pounds. Don't you think If a man of his size jumped through a plate glass window he would have had cuts and scratches. But only his throat was cut and his diamond ring was missing which was never found. But really he had such bad background. Nobody cared enough to really find out what happened so they ruled it suicide and forgot all about it.

"He has one brother in Fla. His name is Jack Kellam. he was a car salesman. He lived with his mother but I am pretty sure she has passed on for she was so old and Sick when I moved to Dallas. This Henry Kellam's ex-wife was married again when I moved. She married Larry Woods. He played in the band at this night club on Palafax St. the name of the place was Trader Johns. And her mother's name was Myrtle Hendricks. She lived in Myrtle Grove there in Pensacola. I am sure they would probably deny any of this. But from my heart this is the true story I got from her his ex-wife. And now you can decide what you think But knowing this I am sure if there was a dollar in for him he was willing.

"All my friends ask me not to write you this letter but being a citizen it is my duty. And believe me what I have written you I believe every word of this was true.

"Now my conscience and my heart is clear this I wanted to write you this for so long.

"Thank you,

[redacted]
Dallas, Texas 75232."

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

On April 28, 1977, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, Telephone Number [redacted] furnished the following information to SA [redacted] FBI, Dallas, Texas. She advised that the information contained in her letter to the FBI, Washington, D. C., dated April 1, 1977, was obtained sometime in 1964, from Gertrude Hendricks, whose maiden name was Gertrude Hardy, also known as "Trudy", a former wife of Henry "Red" Killam. She stated that in her April 1, 1977, letter, she spelled the name as Kellam, but that the name should be spelled "Killam".

She described Gertrude Hendricks as [redacted] whom she has known for many years. Gertrude was at one time married to Henry Killam and he apparently visited her when he returned to Pensacola, Florida, from Dallas, Texas, in the latter part of 1963, or the early part of 1964. Gertrude Hendricks told [redacted] she obtained information from Henry Killam and Killam's family. [redacted] advised she moved to Dallas, Texas, approximately 10 years ago and that she has lost contact with Gertrude Hendricks and does not know her present location. Gertrude Hendricks has been married at least four times and after she was divorced from Killam, she married a Larry Woods.

[redacted] advised that when she lived in Pensacola, Florida, she worked at the Southsea Bar and the Anchor Bar, located on Palafax Street for 20 years. Gertrude worked at Trader John's Nightclub which was located in the same vicinity, and they became friends.

[redacted] advised that she did not know Wanda Killam.

[redacted] has been employed [redacted] at Phil's Delicatessen, North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas, for the past five years.

For the purpose of background information, the following previously conducted investigation is set forth concerning Henry Thomas Killam and Wanda Joyce Killam. Also attached hereto are three copies of newspaper articles which in part deal with the Killam allegations.

TP 44-187
JRB:cwp
1

On January 22, 1964, HENRY THOMAS KILLAN, 8114 Newport Avenue, Tampa, Florida, employed Wheels, Inc., Tampa, advised SA JOHN R. BRETT he had been in JACK RUBY's club in Dallas approximately three times and did not know RUBY well. He said he considered RUBY to be a violent man, basing this on two incidents, one being when his wife, an employee of RUBY, fed some pizza to RUBY's dog and RUBY became so enraged that Mrs. KILLAN was afraid he was going to attack her.

On another occasion KILLAN overheard a bartender telling RUBY about some customers heckling the emcee, and RUBY asked the bartender why he did not hit them in the head. KILLAN stated he had no information on RUBY's background or associates, that he did not know LEE OSWALD, and knew of no connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

12/14/63

WANDA JOYCE KILLAM, also known as Davis, 1351 Galloway Avenue, furnished the following information:

She has known JACK RUBY for about 15 years through her patronizing of the clubs in the Dallas area. In July, 1963, she went to work for RUBY at the Carousel Club as a waitress and/or cigarette girl. RUBY asked her to leave about one month ago, when her husband HANK KILLAM continued to come to the club while she was on duty and RUBY felt it was interfering with her work. She went back to work at the Carousel Club about one week ago, after her husband left town.

She likes JACK RUBY and feels he is a wonderful employer even if he is very tempermental. She last saw RUBY about one month ago. She does not know of any trips made by RUBY and has never seen RUBY with a gun.

She does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information regarding any connection between RUBY and OSWALD. However, JOHN CARTER, a close friend of her husband's, lives at the rooming house where OSWALD resided. CARTER has never been at the Carousel Club, to her knowledge, and is not acquainted with RUBY.

The only Dallas policemen she has ever seen at the Carousel, to her knowledge, were two uniformed patrolmen and one uniformed sergeant, all of whom appeared to be on business at the time.

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas DL File # 44-1639

by Special Agents JOHN E. DALLMAN and R. NEIL QUIGLEY :lp Date dictated 12/14/63

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(Clipping in Space Below)

TIED TO JFK SLAYING?

Fourth Is Found Mystery Death

By NEIL SANDERS

The name of David William Ferrie, New Orleans, now can be added to the list of those who have met mysterious deaths following, and possibly related to, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Ferrie died under suspicious circumstances, just as did nine other men and women thought to possess scraps of knowledge about the killings of Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit or Lee Harvey Oswald.

Murder, suicide or death of a puzzling nature was the fate of all 10.

PENN JONES, editor of a Texas weekly newspaper and writer for "Ramparts" magazine, is responsible for digging up the series of mysterious deaths. He lists them one by one in a recent Ramparts article entitled "The Kennedy Curse."

He does not, of course, include the death of Ferrie, whose nude body was found in bed at his apartment yesterday morning. The cause of death had not been definitely pinned down today.

The airplane pilot and private investigator was a central figure in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's revival of the Kennedy assassination probe. Garrison said he had planned to arrest him next week.

Before he died, Ferrie told a television reporter that he had repeatedly been "pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy."

He was, in fact, picked up and questioned shortly after the President's murder. But the district attorney released him after the killing was blamed on Oswald, a former New Orleanian.

A REPORTER who interviewed Ferrie a short time before his death said he seemed "in good spirits." The youth who found the body told a newsman he didn't know Ferrie and "just happened to wander in."

Penn Jones tells what happened to the other nine, along with the strange circumstances surrounding their deaths:

JIM KOETHE, young Dallas reporter, was found dead on the floor of his bachelor apartment Sept. 21, 1964. He died of asphyxiation from a broken bone at the base of the neck—apparently the result of a karate chop.

Koethe was one of five persons present at a meeting in Jack Ruby's apartment Nov. 24, 1963, several hours after Ruby shot and killed Oswald. He later started a book, with two other journalists, on the Kennedy assassination. The notes were taken by whoever killed him.

A suspect was arrested but the grand jury refused to indict him on allegedly secret instructions from Dist. Atty. Henry Wade.

BILL HUNTER, Long Beach, Calif., police reporter who covered the Kennedy assassination, was killed April 23, 1964, when two detectives burst into the press room of the Long Beach public safety building and one of them shot him in the heart.

The officer claimed he and his partner were playing cops and robbers when the pistol slipped from his hand and went off. The two were convicted of involuntary manslaughter, but sentence was suspended.

Hunter was one of the five present at the meeting in Ruby's apartment.

TOM HOWARD, 48-year-old Dallas defense attorney, died in a hospital here March 27, 1965. He had been taken to the hospital by an unidentified person and the doctor, without benefit of autopsy, said he suffered a heart attack.

Howard, a friend of Dist. Atty. Wade and a close acquaintance of the late Jack Ruby, served for several days after the Oswald murder as Ruby's chief attorney and public spokesman. He also attended the meeting in Ruby's apartment.

Friends observed that for three days before his death, the normally gregarious Howard seemed unusually preoccupied.

EARLENE ROBERTS, plump widow who managed the rooming house where Oswald was living under an assumed name, died Jan. 9, 1966, in a Dallas hospital. Police said she suffered a heart attack. No autopsy was performed.

Mrs. Roberts had told the Warren Commission that shortly after the President was shot, Oswald rushed to his room. While he was in there, she said, a police car pulled up in front of the house and the driver honked the horn twice. She said the car then moved on and Oswald left the house.

NANCY JANE MOONEY, a former stripper in Jack Ruby's Carousel Club, was found dead in her private cell at the Dallas City Jail. Police said she hanged herself with her toreador pants.

Miss Mooney had earlier provided the alibi that freed a young hood of an attempted murder charge in the shooting of Warren Reynolds, Dallas used car dealer.

Reynolds was the man who witnessed the flight of the killer (or one of the killers) of Patrolman Tippit. He was shot

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 23

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 2-23-67
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1/22/63
Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

two days after telling the FBI about the fleeing man.

HANK KILLAM, house painter whose wife used to sell cigarettes at Jack Ruby's club, was found dead St. Patrick's Day, 1964, on a Pensacola, Fla., sidewalk. He was lying in front of a broken plate glass window, his jugular vein slit. His wallet and diamond ring were missing.

Wanda Killam said "federal agents" visited her husband repeatedly after the assassination, causing him to lose one job after another. (If the FBI did interview Killam, there is no indication in the Warren Report.)

The Killams were good friends of another painter who lived at a rooming house at the same time Oswald was there. The painter worked several jobs with Killam and used to visit his home.

Revival of the assassination investigation has prompted the county solicitor at Pensacola to reopen the Killam case.

WILLIAM WHALEY, a cabbie who was one of the few given an opportunity to talk alone with Oswald between the assassination and the accused killer's arrest, was killed in a head-on collision on a river bridge.

He had been driving since 1936 and had a perfect accident record. The general manager of the cab company told Penn Jones, "If you're smart, you won't be coming around here asking questions."

EDWARD BENAVIDES, brother of a mechanic who witnessed the murder of officer Tippitt, was fatally shot in the back of the head in a Dallas beer joint about mid-February, 1964.

Benavides' brother, Domingo, testified he "really got a good view" of the slayer. But he was not asked to see the police lineup in which Oswald appeared. He said he was repeatedly threatened by Dallas police and told not to talk about what he saw.

The brothers resemble each other, and Domingo is convinced that Eddy's death was a case of mistaken identity and he was the intended victim.

LEE BOWERS, former railroad man who was one of 55 witnesses who thought shots were fired at the President from the area of the Grassy Knoll, died Aug. 5, 1966, of injuries received when his new car veered from the road and hit a bridge.

A farmer said the car was traveling 50 miles an hour, a slow speed for the road. There were no skid marks to indicate braking. There was no autopsy and doctors reported no evidence of a heart attack.

A doctor who rode in the ambulance with Bowers said, "He was in a strange state of shock, a different kind of shock than an accident victim experiences. I can't explain it. I've never seen anything like it."

Bowers told the Warren Commission he saw three unfamiliar cars slowly cruising the parking area near the Grassy Knoll 35 minutes before the shots rang out.

A third car, he said, paused "just above the assassination site" about eight minutes before the shooting. He said it had out-of-state plates and mud up to the windows.

He also recalled seeing two unfamiliar men standing on top of the knoll at the edge of the parking lot. When he heard shots, Bowers said he looked toward the mens' direction and saw "some commotion" at the spot. He said the commotion may have been "a flash of light or smoke."

Bowers testified he saw a motorcycle policeman leave the Kennedy motorcade and pull up to the men. The officer dismounted, he said, then after a moment climbed on his motorcycle and drove off.

V. EDDELL
UNDATION

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'64 Death of Man Quizzed in JFK Case

to Be Probed

Left Dallas Because of Hounding, Claim

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP) — Escambia County authorities Wednesday began investigating the 1964 death of a man whose brother said feared he was being pursued by "agents" connected with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Thomas Henry Killam died beside a broken shop window on a Pensacola street March 19, 1964 with a slashed throat. Authorities differed on the cause of death with police ruling it accidental and the coroner terming it suicide.

Earl Killiam, the dead man's brother, has asked County Solicitor Carl Harper to exhume his brother's body to determine the exact cause of death. He said his brother knew he would be killed.

Killam, a 36-year-old auto salesman, said his brother told him he fled Dallas in December, 1963, because he was being harassed by "agents." Killam said his brother didn't specify whether the agents were federal, state, or someone else.

QUESTIONING TOLD

When Thomas Killam left Dallas, his wife, Wanda remained behind. She had been employed for several years as a hostess in a Dallas night club owned by Jack Ruby, accused slayer of Lee Harvey Oswald, charged with the assassination of President Kennedy in November, 1963.

Contacted Wednesday in Dallas where she works as a cigarette girl in the theater lounge, Wanda Killam told the Pensacola News-Journal her husband had been questioned several times by federal agents about the assassination.

However, she said she didn't know whether her husband was referring to federal agents when he told his brother he was being pursued. She said he left Dallas in early December, 1963, after telling her he was going back to Florida to look for a job.

Earl Killam said one of the reasons he had asked for the investigation two years after his brother's death was because of the current assassination probe in New Orleans.

FAVORS PROBE

Mrs. Killam said she was in favor of an investigation into her husband's death.

She said she was certain her husband wouldn't have committed suicide. "No, Hank (her husband) wouldn't do that."

She said Killiam was employed for a short while in Dallas as a house painter with a man named Jack Carter. Carter once roomed in the same Dallas boarding house with Oswald, Earl Killam said.

Killiam said "agents and plotters" drove his brother out of Dallas and back to Florida where he came to Pensacola in December, 1963, and then spent the next four months working in Tampa. He returned to Pensacola March 15 to live with their mother, Killiam said, and was dead two days later.

The day he returned his brother said Thomas told him: "I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I'm going to run."

The News-Journal said on the morning of March 17, 1963, Thomas Killam received a phone call at his mother's home at 4 a. m. The newspaper quoted the mother as saying her son dressed and left the house. She heard a car drive off, the mother said, although Killam didn't own a car.

3-INCH LACERATION

About a half hour later, two street sweepers heard a crash on a city street. They turned their truck around and saw a man staggering in front of a broken display window, police said.

Killam died before he got to a hospital. The police report said based on the presence of blood four feet inside the show window "it is my opinion the expired jumped through the window and then crawled back to the sidewalk."

The coroner, A. H. Northrup, said Killam died of "a long, three-inch deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck. Apparently sustained deep laceration in throat when he fell through plate glass window."

Earl Killiam is skeptical. "Did you ever hear of a man committing suicide by jumping through a plate glass window?" he asked.

Meanwhile, Harper would not discuss his investigation except to say he was seeking concrete evidence "not suspicions." But he added he was very interested in the case.

Harper said he planned to talk with New Orleans District Atty. James Garrison who is conducting an assassination probe.

8

9

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date: 2-23-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1/22/63
Character: or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

24

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

1964 DEATH PROBED

Seek JFK Link In Fla. Mystery

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—Authorities are investigating the death of a Florida man two years ago at the request of his brother who said he wanted a fresh probe because of the current investigation in New Orleans of the Kennedy assassination.

The brother, Earl Killam, said the dead man, Thomas Henry Killam, told him he fled Dallas in December, 1963, because he was being harassed by "agents." Killam said his brother didn't specify whether the agents were federal, state or some other type.

"I'm a dead man," Killam quoted his brother as saying. "I've run as far as I'm going to run."

WANDA KILLAM, the dead man's wife, reached yesterday in Dallas by the Pensacola News-Journal, said her husband had been questioned several times about the assassination by federal agents.

Killam died beside a broken shop window on a Pensacola street March 19, 1964. His throat had been slashed.

Police said the death was an apparent suicide. The coroner called it accidental.

Earl Killam, 38, a car salesman, has asked Escambia County Solicitor Carl Harper to exhume his brother's body to determine the exact cause of death.

HARPER SAID he took a statement from Earl Killam yesterday morning and would investigate immediately. He would not discuss his investigation except to say he was seeking concrete evidence, "not suspicions."

Harper said he planned to talk to New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who is conducting an assassination probe.

Wanda Killam said her husband returned to Florida in early December, 1963, saying he was going to look for a job. She stayed in Dallas, where she had been employed foe several years as hostess in a night club owned by Jack Ruby.

RUBY, WHO died of cancer with the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of killing President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mrs. Killam said she, too, favored an investigation of her husband's death and said of the suicide ruling: "No, Hank wouldn't do that."

She said her husband was briefly employed in Dallas as a house painter by a man named Jack Carter. Earl Killam said Carter once roomed in the same Dallas boarding house as Oswald.

KILLAM SAID that after his brother returned to Florida he spent four months in Tampa and then returned to Pensacola March 15 to live with their mother.

Two days later, he was dead.

Killam said: "Did you ever hear of a man committing suicide by jumping through a plate glass window?"

Thomas Killam received a phone call at his mother's home at 4 a.m. March 17, 1963, according to his mother. She said he dressed and left the house. She heard a car pull away, although Killam did not own a car.

ABOUT A half hour later, two street sweepers heard a crash on a city street. Police said they turned their truck around and saw a man staggering in front of a broken display window.

Killam died before he could be hospitalized. The police report said that, based on the presence of blood four feet inside the show window, it was concluded "the expired jumped through the window and then crawled back to the sidewalk."

Coroner A. H. Northup said Killam died of a long, three-inch deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck. The coroner added: "Apparently sustained deep laceration in throat when he fell through plate glass window."

10

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 2-23-67
Edition: Red Comet
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1/22/63
Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

14-03-0711

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ...
SERIALIZED ... FILED ...
FEB 2 1967
FBI — DALLAS



—AP W REPHOTO.

A POSSIBLE MISSING LINK in the Kennedy assassination is the death of Thomas Henry Killam, who claimed "agents" were trying to get him for special knowledge of the Kennedy slaying. Killam's wife Wanda (in drawing) and his brother have asked for a reopening of an investigation into the death, which was termed variously a suicide and an accident. Escambia County (Fla.) Solicitor CARL HARPER said he will confer with New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison on the matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/28/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (89-6)(RUC)

SUBJ: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are four (4) copies each of two (2) interview report forms of which the original and one copy each are for passage to Dallas.

Re: Dallas airtel to the Bureau, 3/24/77.

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, Commissioner of Police, [redacted] advised on 4/15/77 that his Department does not have a Polygraph and to his knowledge, there are no Polygraph facilities in the entire country of [redacted] In addition, personnel at the U.S. Consulate, [redacted] were queried and they advised to their knowledge, there were no Polygraph facilities available in the country of Belize.

No leads are being set forth for Dallas, inasmuch as Legat, Mexico City is not aware of the extent of investigation in this matter.

It should be noted that during the interview of [redacted] he advised that he would be more than willing to take a Polygraph examination in order to

(5) - Bureau (Enc. 8)
(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
(2 - Dallas, 89-43)
1 - Mexico City
- SAP/esj
(6)

REC-53 62-109060-1757

13 MAY 5 1977

3 - SAC, DALLAS
3 - CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT
0-7 5/9/77
DJC/dtp
See file copy

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 MAY 18 1977

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971—413—138

show that he is not fabricating any of the information he has previously furnished to SA [redacted]

No further action is being taken and this case is being placed in an RUC status.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date April 25, 1977

On April 14, 1977, [redacted] Prisoner at the [redacted] Prison, [redacted] was interviewed by Assistant Legal Attache [redacted], in the presence of Vice Consul [redacted] United States Consulate, regarding pertinent details and for additional information he had previously furnished in the form of a signed statement on July 18, 1975, and again on October 21, 1976.

[redacted] stated that the information he had furnished on the two statements as indicated above, were completely factual to the best of his knowledge and that he would be more than willing to take a polygraph examination to attest to that fact. He stated that he had never mentioned the incidents; as related on his signed statements to anyone, to include his ex-wife [redacted] who during 1975, was employed by Sooner Ford Motor Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

[redacted] advised that J.E. EBB ROSE, [redacted], Houston, Texas, is acquainted with MOORE, and in fact, [redacted] worked in an office adjacent to ROSE's at the trucking company for two weeks, in the Houston Office. [redacted] stated that ROSE also played poker with [redacted] at the guest house at the Los Angeles Terminal of Rose Truck Lines, in which BOB REED, Terminal Manager, BOB WHITE and JAMES WILBURN, were in attendance. WHITE leased trucks to ROSE, and his whereabouts are unknown to MOORE. WILBURN is believed to be in Odessa, Texas,

On 4/14/77 at [redacted] File [redacted]

By [redacted], Assistant Legal Attache SAP/esj Date Dictated 4/25/77

This document is for the use of your agency only, neither it nor its contents should be further distributed without appropriate authorization.

[redacted]

(0-1[redacted]-9151

and also leased trucks to ROSE. In addition, his ex-wife [redacted], ROY HILLARD, Safety Officer for [redacted], and BENTON SINCLAIR, who leased trucks to ROSE, can all attest to the friendship that existed between ROSE and [redacted].

In 1962, ROSE went to California to purchase two racing cars, which he was going to utilize during the Indianapolis 500 Race, and at that time, [redacted] assisted in the loading of the two cars on vans in the presence of ROSE. The day after the loading, ROSE invited [redacted] to accompany him in his rented Thunderbird to Tijuana, Mexico for drinks [redacted]

The attorney who assisted in the labor disputes in California from Fort Worth, Texas, and whose name [redacted] believed to be SCOTT, is also known to BOB REED, Terminal Manager for [redacted] Los Angeles. [redacted] and REED met with the attorney at the Ramada Inn, believed to be located at Pico Rivera, California, or the next town north of Pico Rivera. SCOTT was a white male, about 5'9" tall, slender build, full brown hair, wore glasses and would be about 55-60 years old at the present time. [redacted] recalled that the Ramada Inn the attorney checked into, and where [redacted] and REED spoke to him, is located just north of the Sky Lane or Skyline Hotel. SCOTT had an office either on Commerce Street or very near it near two popular movie theaters in Fort Worth, Texas.

While employed at the C and H Transportation Company, [redacted] was a rate clerk and earned about $1.65 per hour. He supplemented his income by assisting two salesmen from C and H during heavy equipment auctions, by calculating the rate for hauling the heavy equipment. One of the salesmen for C and H was a (First Name Unknown) REYNOLDS, who had several trucks that hauled the heavy equipment. [redacted]

[redacted] recalled that after a period of time in the Los Angeles area, his wife [redacted] was disgusted with the school in which their children were attending and wanted to return to Texas. He [redacted] approached EBB ROSE and informed him of the trouble he and his wife were having with the school and their wish to return to Texas. ROSE informed [redacted] that he could not hire him in Texas, however, told [redacted] to fill out an application with C and H at Dallas, Texas. He believes that ROSE must have told someone at C and H because when he arrived in Dallas and filled out the application, they immediately hired him without checking any references. In this manner, MOORE is of the opinion that ROSE helped him obtain the job at C and H.

[redacted] described JAMES HOLLAND as being a white male, about 30-35 years of age in 1963, about 5'10" tall, heavy build, dark hair, and seemed to always wear dark glasses. He always wore a big silver belt buckle that had the initial "W" on it. [redacted] observed HOLLAND driving a 1961 or 1962 Chevrolet, white in color, with red interior. To his knowledge, this vehicle had Texas license tags.

[redacted] advised that he had never confided to anyone in the United States about his involvement with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that on one occasion, he did admit to someone that he had been involved in a killing, however, he never mentioned what it was. He stated that he was dating his ex-girlfriend, [redacted] and on one occasion was mad at her mother, Mrs. [redacted], who was manager of an apartment complex located on South Post Oak, Houston, Texas. He recalled the agrument with Mrs. [redacted] took place around 1973 and he had indicated to her that he had been involved in a killing, and nothing else was mentioned. [redacted] stated that possibly, his ex-wife could tell interviewing Agents how upset he was when he learned of the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and perhaps she might be able to shed some light on his past activities.

[redacted] advised that after he received the $3,000.00 for turning over to JAMES HOLLAND and LEE HARVEY OSWALD the $100,000.00, and after the KENNEDY assassination, he was so upset that he went out and "got drunk, went to parties and screwed" the money away. He does not recall where he spent the money, however, his ex-wife could perhaps corroborate the fact that he was upset and absent from their home.

With reference to the statement dated October 21, 1976 he had furnished to Reverend [redacted] regarding the numerous slayings he had participated in in the Fort Worth, Texas area, [redacted] advised that he had purposely given wrong names to Reverend [redacted] knowing that the statement would perhaps get into the "wrong hands". He stated that otherwise, the statement was true and correct to his best knowledge. When asked for additional details regarding his participation in the murders he had previously mentioned, he stated that he would provide all the details only after he had been assured in writing that he would not be prosecuted for the crimes. At this point, [redacted] stated that he did not wish to discuss the statement of October 21, 1976 any further.

Thereafter, [redacted] stated that the information he had provided in two signed statements regarding the payment of $100,000.00 to HOLLAND and OWSALD was true and correct to the best of his knowledge, and swore to it as God as his Witness. MOORE was asked to consider the details in this matter and that the interviewing Agent would speak to him on April 15, 1977.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date April 27, 1977

On April 15, 1977, [redacted] Prisoner at [redacted] Prison, [redacted] was recontacted by Assistant Legal Attache [redacted] and Vice Consul [redacted] United States Consulate, [redacted] at which time, he advised as follows:

He recalled that after he terminated his employment with C and H Transportation Company in Dallas, Texas, during 1964, he attempted to obtain trucks and trailers in order to start his own transport company. Inasmuch as he had a limited amount of cash, approximately $2,000.00, he was refused credit by all truck dealerships. He stated that he then telephonically contacted J.E. EBB ROSE of the [redacted] Houston, Texas, to ascertain if ROSE would give him some sort of assistance in attempting to obtain the trucks. ROSE told him to call after lunch, one day unrecalled by [redacted] and when [redacted] did contact ROSE, ROSE sent him to see the manager of "Trail Mobile Company" located on Navigation Canal, Houston, Texas. When he arrived at Trail Mobile Company, he spoke with the manager, MARTIN (Last Name Unknown) and MARTIN placed him in contact with a salesman by the name of JOE (Last Name Unknown). JOE advised [redacted] that Trail Mobile Company did not have any trucks for sale or for lease, at which point, JOE travelled with [redacted] to Dallas and placed him in contact with another truck dealer, whose name [redacted] could not recall. [redacted] believes in view of the above, EBB ROSE did help him obtain the necessary credit to lease trucks.

On 4/15/77 at [redacted] File [redacted]

By [redacted] Assistant Legal Attache SAP/esj Date Dictated 4/26/77

This document is for the use of your agency only, neither it nor its contents should be further distributed without appropriate authorization.

1/57

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] recalled that he was sent by ROSE to the Rose Truck Company in Los Angeles, California, to be Assistant Manager to ROBERT REED, although [redacted] title was listed as "Dispatcher". [redacted] advised that when he arrived in Los Angeles, the Rose Truck Company was having union troubles and he and BOB REED were the two individuals who could fire and hire employees. [redacted] advised that REED could attest to the fact that while [redacted] was in Los Angeles, [redacted] was associated with and personally knew EBB ROSE. In addition, a woman by the name of MARY (Last Name Unknown), has been employed with Rose Truck Company in Los Angeles for many years and could attest to the fact that ROSE and [redacted] were associated. In addition, [redacted] advised that another individual by the name of PETE (Last Name Unknown) has also been associated with Rose Truck Company in Los Angeles and would also know that ROSE and [redacted] had been associated while [redacted] was in Los Angeles.

[redacted] advised that the individual introduced to him as "Webby" in the offices of J.E. EBB ROSE in the presence of the attorney named SCOTT, just prior to [redacted] delivering a brief case full of money to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was described as a white male, approximately 50-55 years of age, at that time, heavy build. [redacted] could not estimate how tall this individual was inasmuch as "Webby" was seated in a chair and wore a hat. [redacted] advised that he only saw "Webby" on that one occasion and had the impression that "Webby" was "in charge". [redacted] did not know the name for the individual introduced to him as "Webby".

[redacted] recalled that some time after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and approximately during 1965, he was employed by the Bob Walter Funeral Home at Houston and attending mortician school at Commonwealth College of Houston, Texas. He advised that at one time when he was coming out of the funeral home and getting into his car, he was shot at, however, was not injured.

He stated that he reported this incident to the Houston, Texas Police Department and in addition, telephonically contacted EBB ROSE and informed him that if anyone shot at him again, "they'd better get me good". ROSE denied the incident to [redacted] advised that the Teamster's Union was during that time, trying to organize mortuary workers and it is possible that the Teamsters may have had something to do with the shooting incident.

Regarding the conversation of [redacted] dated October 21, 1976, wherein he advised that in the mid-1950s there were numerous gang-land type killings, [redacted] advised that he did not wish to discuss this matter, unless he could be given immunity from any prosecution. He stated that he would only make one comment regarding the gang-land type killings, by stating that he was "connected with CARLOS MARCELLO of New Orleans". He described MARCELLO as being close to 60 years old, with salt and pepper hair and involved in Mafia activities in the Southeast. When questioned for more specifics regarding the killings that had taken place in Texas during the 1950s, [redacted] reiterated that he would not comment upon these killings unless given immunity from any prosecution.

At this point in the interview, [redacted] advised he could provide no additional details to substantiate the signed statements he had previously furnished, however, stated that if in the future he recalled any additional details, he would alert Mr. [redacted] through the United States Consulate at [redacted] Again, [redacted] stated that everything he had told Mr. [redacted] and Mr. [redacted] on April 14, 1977 and on April 15, 1977 was true and correct to the best of his knowledge.

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 192

COPY 2

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 5-76)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

9, 1977
(Date)

TO: SAC

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ Oklahoma City	TO LEGAT:
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Omaha	☐ Bern
☐ Alexandria	☐ Jackson	☐ Philadelphia	☐ Bonn
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Brasilia
☐ Atlanta	☐ Kansas City	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Portland	☐ Caracas
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Richmond	☐ Hong Kong
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Sacramento	☐ London
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ St. Louis	☐ Madrid
☐ Butte	☐ Louisville	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Manila
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ San Antonio	☐ Mexico City
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Diego	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Francisco	☐ Paris
☐ Cleveland	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Juan	☐ Rome
☐ Columbia	☐ Mobile	☐ Savannah	☐ Tokyo
☒ Dallas	☐ Newark	☐ Seattle	
☐ Denver	☐ New Haven	☐ Springfield	
☐ Detroit	☐ New Orleans	☐ Tampa	
☐ El Paso	☐ New York City	☐ Washington Field	
☐ Honolulu	☐ Norfolk	☐ Quantico	

☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA) ☐ ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini")

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE: Mexico City airtel to Director, 4/28/77.

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks: Enclosed for Dallas are 2 copies of re airtel and original and 1 copy each of 2 interview reports of [redacted].

Dallas will furnish copies of all pertinent communications and documents to Los Angeles for its information and any action deemed appropriate.

Dallas will furnish LHM incorporating all investigation to date (with 1 copy to Houston.) For information of Dallas, no further investigation anticipated unless specifically requested by the Department of Justice.

Enc. 6
Bufile 62-109060
Urfile 89-43

FBI/DOJ

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7758

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 105

SECTION NO.

192

OSI

REFERRAL

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THE AAS

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7759

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 92

SECTION NO.

192

CIA

REFERRAL

0-70 (Rev. 3-28-72)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File Copy

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: May 5, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the report of Special Agent~~ an LHM
dated May 5, 1977 at Washington, D. C.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. (1)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 6 1977

97 MAY 10 1977

FBI/DOJ

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 5, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following information was developed by the Tampa Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On April 2, 1977, [redacted] Alcoholism Unit, Lakeland General Hospital, Lakeland, Florida, telephonically advised as follows:

In November, 1963, [redacted] was employed as [redacted], Sears Roebuck and Company, Northside Shopping Center, 79th Street and 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida. On the day of President Kennedy's assassination, or perhaps the day after, a gentleman purchased tires from him who stated that he was from Texas. This man, who spoke with a Texas drawl, shocked [redacted] and other employees at the store by his violent verbal attack gainst the deceased President. He stated that he was glad that it had happened and that there were plenty of people in Texas who felt the same way.

[redacted] has been following newspaper accounts concerning congressional hearings into the assassination of President Kennedy and the alleged involvement of Texas businessmen. It was this reference to Texas that triggered his memory and enabled him to recall this incident. [redacted] was sure that Sears Roebuck and Company would have retained their record of the sale and could search receipts for that date to identify an individual from Texas who purchased tires at that store on the date of the President's assassination or one or two days after that. He was positive that he had made the sale and the sales slip would have his sales number, 910, written on the ticket.

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The following investigation was conducted by the Miami Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On April 13, 1977, and April 29, 1977, [redacted] Sears and Roebuck Automotive Service Center, Northside, 7900 N. W. 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida, was contacted regarding any details in that company's files concerning information furnished on April 2, 1977, to the Tampa Division of the FBI by [redacted], Alcoholism Unit, Lakeland General Hospital, Lakeland, Florida, as follows:

[redacted] said he had information concerning an individual from Texas who purchased tires at the aforementioned store on the date of the President's assassination or one or two days after. This individual while at the store had made a violent verbal attack against the deceased President.

[redacted] advised that Sears and Roebuck, Northside Automotive Center, maintains records for only two years after a sale. He further stated that there were no other records available which would help to identify this individual inasmuch as the purchase occurred almost 14 years ago.

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel LL

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 5/6/77

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (80-30) (RUC)

SUBJECT : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
AFT

Re Baltimore teletype 2/23/77; Baltimore airtel 4/28/77.

Enclosed herewith is an advance copy of the second of a two-part series on the Kennedy assassination written by RALPH REPPERT of the Baltimore Sun based on his interview of one HOWARD DONAHUE. This article is scheduled to appear in "The Sun Magazine" on 5/8/77.

REC-108

62-109060-7760

1 ENCLOSURE

7 MAY 18 1977

(2) Bureau (Enc.)
1 - Baltimore
GTQ:cm
(3)

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

97 MAY 20 1977

FD-350 (Rev. 11-11-75)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Assassination: A Different View

After Test-Firing, Maryland Man Has Doubts about Oswald

By RALPH REPPERT

(First of a Two-Part Series.)

ON A MAY morning in 1967 the telephone rang in the Towson home of Howard Donahue. It was Bill Fitchett, a hunting buddy, with a strange request. Someone was conducting rifle tests, with hunters and target shooters of varied backgrounds, in an effort to prove something. Could he take the day off and help out? Mr. Donahue, suspecting results of the tests might be used later as evidence in a court case, agreed to participate.

Mr. Donahue is a gunsmith. He owns and operates Donahue's Gun Specialties on Dulaney Valley road in Towson. He has developed patentable additions and modifications for firearms, principally with Remington and Winchester. He has worked on guns for United States Olympic team members. He is called into court occasionally to testify as a certified firearms expert.

Half an hour later Bill Fitchett, with his brother, T. Somerset (Set) Fitchett, another hunting buddy, stopped by. The three drove to the Maryland Lava Company, near Bel Air. There they picked up John Dinning, the Fitchetts' brother-in-law, had lunch and headed for the H. P. White Ballistics Laboratory not far away.

— This installation has laboratories for incredibly fine testing, plus nearly a hundred acres of partially wooded land with firing ranges. It is the biggest independent ballistics research center in the country. It conducts performance tests with arms and ammunition for clients ranging from inventors and arms manufacturers to insurance companies and police departments.

Laboratory technicians took the four men to a basement range where the Fitchett brothers and Mr. Donahue fired three sets of three shots each from a 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. None had ever fired a Mannlicher, but Mr. Donahue recognized it as a cheaply produced weapon turned out for the Italian army in World War II. He also recognized it as the rifle make and model Lee Harvey Oswald is said to have fired at President Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Like that rifle, the weapon used was equipped with a four-power scope sight. Bit by bit, Mr. Donahue and his friends were filled in on the test. Many had criticized the Warren Report for its one-assassin theory, claiming it was impossible to fire the Mannlicher-Carcano three times in the 6.5 seconds the assassin is thought to have had to fire at the President. The Columbia Broadcasting System, in a televised testing program later to be narrated principally by Walter Cronkite, was trying either to prove or disprove the claim.

Like the Oswald rifle, the test weapon was equipped with a makeshift sling.

The three men were told to fire three series of three shots each at a target about 150 feet away, each series as close as possible to five seconds. Mr. Donahue noticed that the cartridges handed him, although of the same type Oswald had fired, were not new ammunition, but reloads.

He also noticed that some of the range's terminal lights weren't working, leaving the target less visible than he

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

____ SUN PAPER

____ THE SUN MAGAZIN PAGE 6

____ BALTIMORE, MD.

____

____

____

Date: 5/1/77
Edition: SUNDAY
Author: REPPERT
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: BA

☐ Being Investigated

62-109060-1145

FBI/DOJ

ENCLOSURE

would have liked. And the target itself was already well peppered with bullet holes, which would make it impossible to determine his accuracy.

No matter, the three marksmen were told; this phase of the test firing wasn't being made to prove accuracy, but merely to let them familiarize themselves with the Mannlicher-Carcano.

It required familiarization. It is a six-shot rifle which operates with a bolt action similar to that of the .30-caliber 1903 Springfield used by most American draftees in basic training in both World Wars. But its bolt action is much stiffer, even awkward. After a spent shell is ejected by the drawn back bolt, the bolt must be thrust forward with considerable force by the heel of the hand to insert a new shell into the breech.

The offhand approach to the test firing, Mr. Donahue learned, was deliberate. CBS had given none of its test marksmen any more advance notice than necessary, apparently feeling that if any of them had time to practice with the Mannlicher, the test scores would have been meaningless. The marksman also learned they were not to be paid for their time and trouble, regardless of what kind of scores they shot, another CBS measure in the interests of impartiality.

After firing, the men left the basement range and moved to a hilly, heavily wooded spot on the laboratory grounds. Here they found a partial reconstruction of the Dealy Plaza site in Dallas where President Kennedy had been shot. Workmen had constructed a 60-foot wooden tower. Running past, in a route which had been surveyed and staked out to duplicate Elm street in Dallas, was a miniature railroad track. On it was an electrically powered vehicle which could be made to travel at about 11 miles an hour, the speed of the presidential procession as it moved along Elm street on that fateful day. Mounted on the vehicle was a standard FBI rapid-fire training target, the lifesize silhouette of a man's head and shoulders.

"I could see a lot of planning had gone into the CBS test," Mr. Donahue recalls. "FBI and military marksmen had test-fired Oswald's rifle for the Warren Commission's fact finding on the rifle's capabilities. The questions at hand had dealt with how the rifle would perform against a moving target. But the FBI had done its test-firing at *stationary* targets. It did not explain why."

The FBI marksmen also had fired from an elevation of only about 30 feet, CBS was later to explain in its broadcasts—about half the height of the sixth floor of the school book depository from which Oswald allegedly fired.

At the base of the higher tower CBS had built, Mr. Donahue was handed another Mannlicher-Carcano.

"I was giving my full attention to the business at hand. It didn't hit me until later—like a dash of cold water—that I had noticed the serial number on that rifle. Because most military firearms have at least six- or seven-digit serial numbers, this one caught my attention. I remember it as C 2766.

"In all honesty, I must admit my imagination could play tricks on me as readily as with the next man, and it is possible that my subconscious mind is still working overtime on this incident. But in my heart I still feel 100 per cent sure I remember that number correctly. The serial number on the rifle Oswald used, I later ascertained by checking the Warren Report, was C 2766. That weapon is supposed to have been locked up, along with other assassination evidence, in the National Archives."

The day had turned windy and cloudy, and Mr. Donahue felt the tower shudder as wind hit it. At the top level were other members of the test group, three state policemen in uniform, two wearing pistol expert medals, the third with a sharpshooter rating.

"The three of us who comprised the civilian half of the six-man test team represented a varied background. Set Fitchett is an excellent all-around marksman, highly skilled with pistol, rifle and shotgun. As a varmint hunter, he is thoroughly familiar with the scope sight.

"His brother Bill [William Wells Fitchett] is an excellent shot with rifle or shotgun, not only a good target marksman but also one of the finest field shots I know.

"As for my own background, I have been a pretty decent marksman since I have been big enough to lift a rifle. Long ago I took the NRA target shooting course in Towson Armory and became an expert small bore rifleman. My principal sports targets for some years have been clay pigeons. My NRA rating with the scattergun is expert.

"However, toward the end of World War II I bought a .257 Roberts Bullgun, a target rifle made by Winchester. It is equipped with an eight-power scope, and fires a high-velocity shell similar in many respects to those fired in the type of rifle Oswald had. In long-range varmint hunting, I became proficient enough with the rifle and the special ammunition to kill crows and woodchucks, sometimes more than 300 yards away."

Atop the tower, Mr. Donahue found the small area crowded with seven other men, plus banks of CBS photographic and recording equipment. He was surprised to note the windowsill, built as a copy of that in the Texas School Book Depository, was only 14½ inches from the floor. A few packing cases were scattered around, as they had been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

Mr. Donahue had taken off the coat of his business suit and put on a light woolen hunting shirt which allowed freedom of movement. Along with the other marksmen, he was told he could fire in any position he chose, and could rig up any kind of a rifle rest he liked with the scattered cartons.

"The police officers fired first, from various positions. Some moved the boxes around to use as rifle rests. Everybody had a lot of trouble stabilizing the rifle. The bolt action was so clumsy that after a man squeezed off a shot, ejected the empty cartridge, and rammed in a new one with that stiff bolt mechanism, his rifle remained nowhere near on-target, and he had to find the target in his scope sight and aim all over again."

Firing was further complicated because time was such an important factor. As the silhouette target moved at 11 miles an hour it passed two stakes. The first represented the first instant and spot in which Oswald would have had a possible shot at the President. The second marked the position of the presidential car when the Zapruder films and other evidence had shown that the last shot was fired.

Test marksmen were not allowed to fire until the vehicle passed the first stake, and shots squeezed off after it passed the second stake were not recorded in the elaborate set up of cameras, timing devices and other measuring instruments.

As the test proceeded rain began to fall, the wind rose and the tower swayed with each gust.

"When it came my turn to fire, I decided on the position Oswald might have chosen," Mr. Donahue recalls, "because we were about the same size. Oswald was 5-9 and weighed 169 pounds. I am an inch shorter and, at the time of the test, 8 pounds heavier."

Mr. Donahue didn't consider firing

from a standing position. Oswald couldn't have, for only the lower part of the window from which he is said to have fired had been open. Mr. Donahue felt it would have been nearly impossible, anyhow, for any man in that position to operate a bolt properly for accurate and rapid firing.

The 14½-inch height of the windowsill ruled out firing from the prone or sitting position—Oswald wasn't tall enough—so Mr. Donahue chose his own variation of the kneeling position.

Actually, it was more of a squat, with his left leg bent under him, his right knee bent, his buttock resting on the heel of his right foot. It is a position he had earlier found comfortable and effective in field shooting.

He twined the rifle sling around his left arm in an arrangement known as the hasty sling.

Due to a stuck bolt, Mr. Donahue got off only one shot in his first series. ("It's hard for me to believe Oswald was a professional hit man, as many people say he was. I can't imagine a real pro trying to do a job with a weapon as cheap, shoddy and unreliable as that Mannlicher.") Mr. Donahue says he was still working the bolt imperfectly in his second series and he got off only two shots. Both, however, were hits. They were recorded by a motion picture camera mounted on the carriage of the moving target.

"In my third series of three, I fired the split-second the target passed the first stake. With my right hand I hit the bolt handle to eject. It was stuck again. Realizing how little time I had, I hit the bolt with all the force possible, ejecting the empty. I felt more than half my time had passed when I slammed the bolt forward to insert the second round, picked up the target in the cross hairs, and fired.

"Even while the rifle was in its slight recoil, I brought up my right hand, hit the bolt to eject, slammed it forward to load, picked up the target, and squeezed off my final shot.

"By the time I ejected the last shell, took off the sling and stood up, the target had been returned and was being examined. My three shots were hits, within a 3-inch circle in the central head area. I heard a technician at the base of the tower call out: 'We've got a good one! Four-point-eight seconds from first to last shot!' "

A second timing device clocked the three shots at 5.2 seconds. But at even the slower reading, Mr. Donahue had supported the Warren Report's indication that one assassin could have fired three shots from a Mannlicher-Carcano within 6.5 seconds. He was not informed until several days later that, out of scores of test firings which had been made in the three previous years by CBS, his performance with the Mannlicher-Carcano was the only one which equaled or excelled that attributed to Lee Harvey Oswald.

CBS televised its test findings the following month during a widely heralded news inquiry, "The Warren Report," which began with an hour of commentary from 10 to 11 P.M. on Sunday, June 25, and continued with additional hour-long segments on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Walter Cronkite, the principal commentator, stated as the opinion of CBS News that "the role of the FBI as well as the Secret Service, both in the assassination and its aftermath, has been less than glorious," and said performances of the two agencies had weakened the credibility of the Warren Report.

CBS had concluded, Mr. Cronkite said, that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy, but in the following sentence he pointed out: "... we drew the line between Oswald as *a* killer, and Oswald as *the* killer."

The commentator also noted that "although the Warren Commission had full power to conduct its own independent investigation, it permitted the FBI and CIA to investigate themselves—and so cast a permanent shadow on the answers."

It was his sense of having contributed a service that whetted Mr. Donahue's interest in the assassination. He bought and read a condensation of the Warren Report, and later began reading different books critical of the report.

He read "Whitewash," written by a former OSS intelligence analyst turned chicken farmer; "Rush to Judgment," by Mark Lane, an attorney and former New York state assemblyman; "Six Seconds in Dallas," by Josiah Thompson, a professor of philosophy; books by newspapermen, law enforcement agents and others.

He found nothing to change his opinion of the Warren Report, but he did conclude that most of the authors criticizing it had little knowledge of ballistics and capabilities of weapons.

Too many, Mr. Donahue felt, had accepted careless, broad and generalized descriptive terms, and based their arguments on them. He resented seeing the term "pin-point accuracy" mentioned in connection with Lee Harvey Oswald. "Out of the two or three or however many shots he is supposed to have gotten off [the Warren Report indicates there were three] one missed the presidential limousine.

"Another fallacy, widely accepted once it was reported, was that the Mannlicher-Carcano requires a minimum of 2.3 seconds for bolt action between shots. In my best series of three in the CBS test, I got off my last two shots in less than two seconds.

"Proper technique is the answer. Robert Frazier, of the FBI, had claimed the 2.3-second limitations of the Mannlicher-Carcano after firing the weapon Oswald had used.

"Later, in a magazine article, I saw a picture of Mr. Frazier presumably posing to show how he had fired the rifle, and he was being very wrong about it. He had a box for a rifle rest and was not using a sling. These two factors alone would rule him out as a competent rapid-fire *and* accurate marksman.

"But the most glaring error was the way Mr. Frazier was shown manipulating the bolt. As I mentioned, the Mannlicher-Carcano bolt is a stiff, awkward affair. Moving it back and forth to eject an empty shell and reload requires effort, so much so that with the palm of his hand the marksman must hit the bolt forcibly, in both the forward and backward strokes. There isn't enough time between shots for the most competent marksman to close his hand, so he leaves it open.

"I examined the picture with disbelief. Frazier was grasping the bolt with his thumb and fingers, as you would hold the handle of a teacup."

Later Mr. Donahue read in Thomas G. Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?":

"It is doubtful if a single man exists who could have fired this weapon with the skill required [in the time required]. But if the feat is possible, it is, in the opinion of the experts, a superlative performance which requires one of the world's best marksmen..."

Although he would have enjoyed being labeled "one of the world's best marksmen," Mr. Donahue wrote off that incorrect phase of Mr. Buchanan's explanation, and others like it, as bogwash. The irritation whetted his curiosity further, and he began accumulating more assassination records.

Another irritation was the widely circulated description of the 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge, which hit both

President Kennedy and Governor Connally, as a low-to-medium-powered military cartridge which could not possibly have penetrated two men.

"The fact is," Mr. Donahue says, "that the cartridge is extremely powerful. Its caliber is .264. Its long, heavy, 160-grain bullet leaves the rifle muzzle at 2,234 feet per second. It was designed for deep penetration. In fact, Koromojo Bell, an African big game hunter, has used a 6.5mm Mannlicher—with ammunition ballistics similar to that of Oswald's rifle—to kill scores of elephants with single head shots. And still there are so-called experts who claim the cartridge fired by Oswald hadn't the power to penetrate two living men."

In his nine-year study Mr. Donahue has sought not to discredit the Warren Report, but to support it. He still believes the report to have been put together honestly—on the basis of the information given to the commission. He believes, however, that its members did not have evidence which would have changed the report.

Mr. Donahue believes today that no premeditated murder was committed in Dealy Plaza in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

He believes that, but for a freakish, once-in-a-million turn of events, John F. Kennedy might be alive today, with Lee Harvey Oswald serving a prison sentence for his *attempted* murder.

And he believes he knows how President Kennedy was killed. □

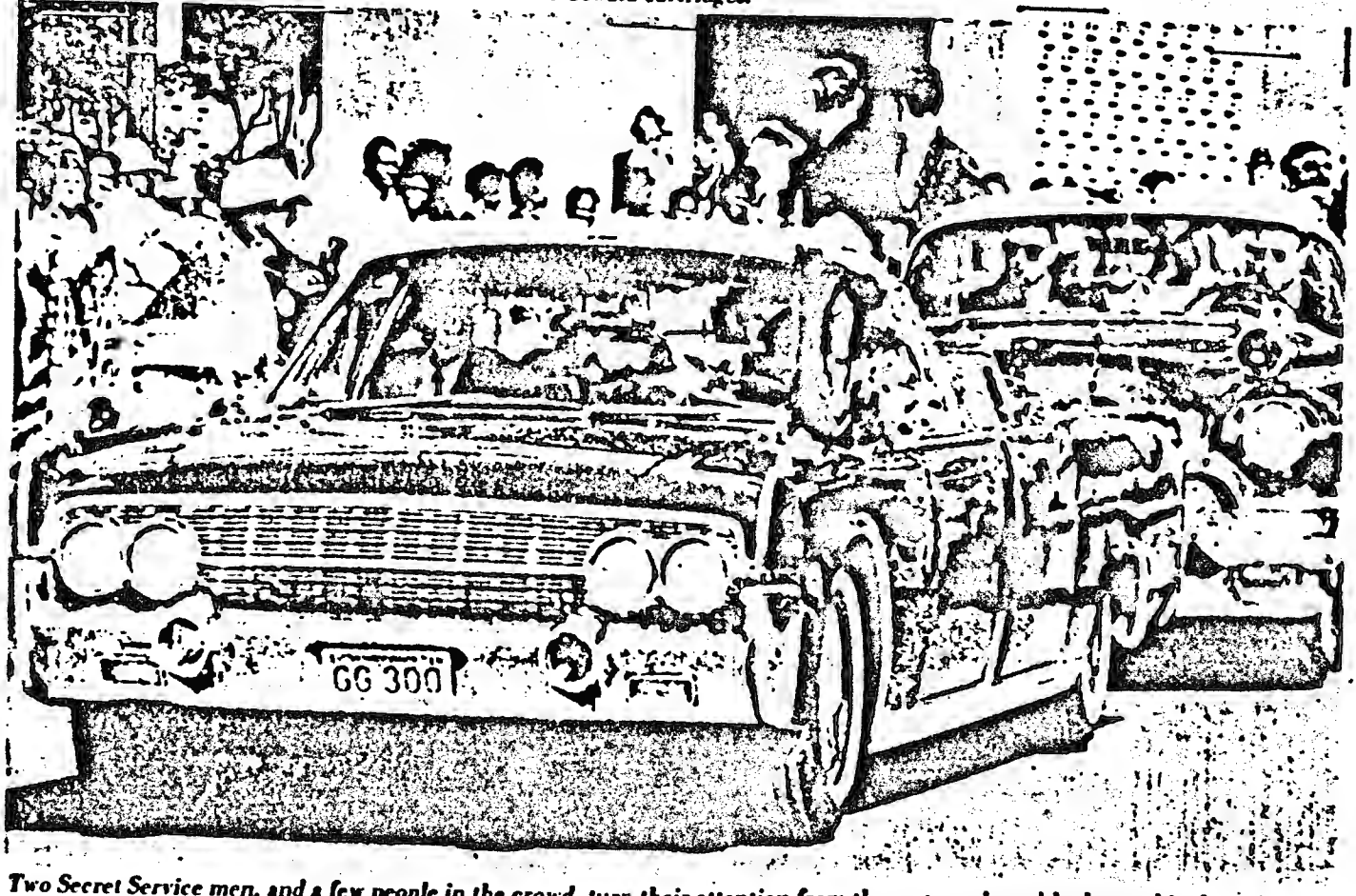
To be continued next week



Mr. Donahue, holding a Mannlicher-Carcano, demonstrates the position he used during a test-firing conducted in Maryland in an effort to prove or disprove the Warren Report contention that three shots could be fired from a weapon of this type in 6.5 seconds or less.

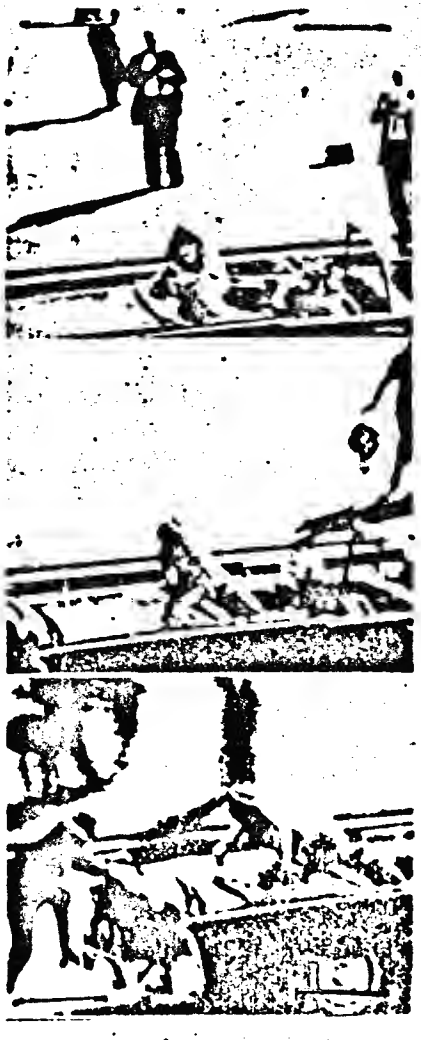


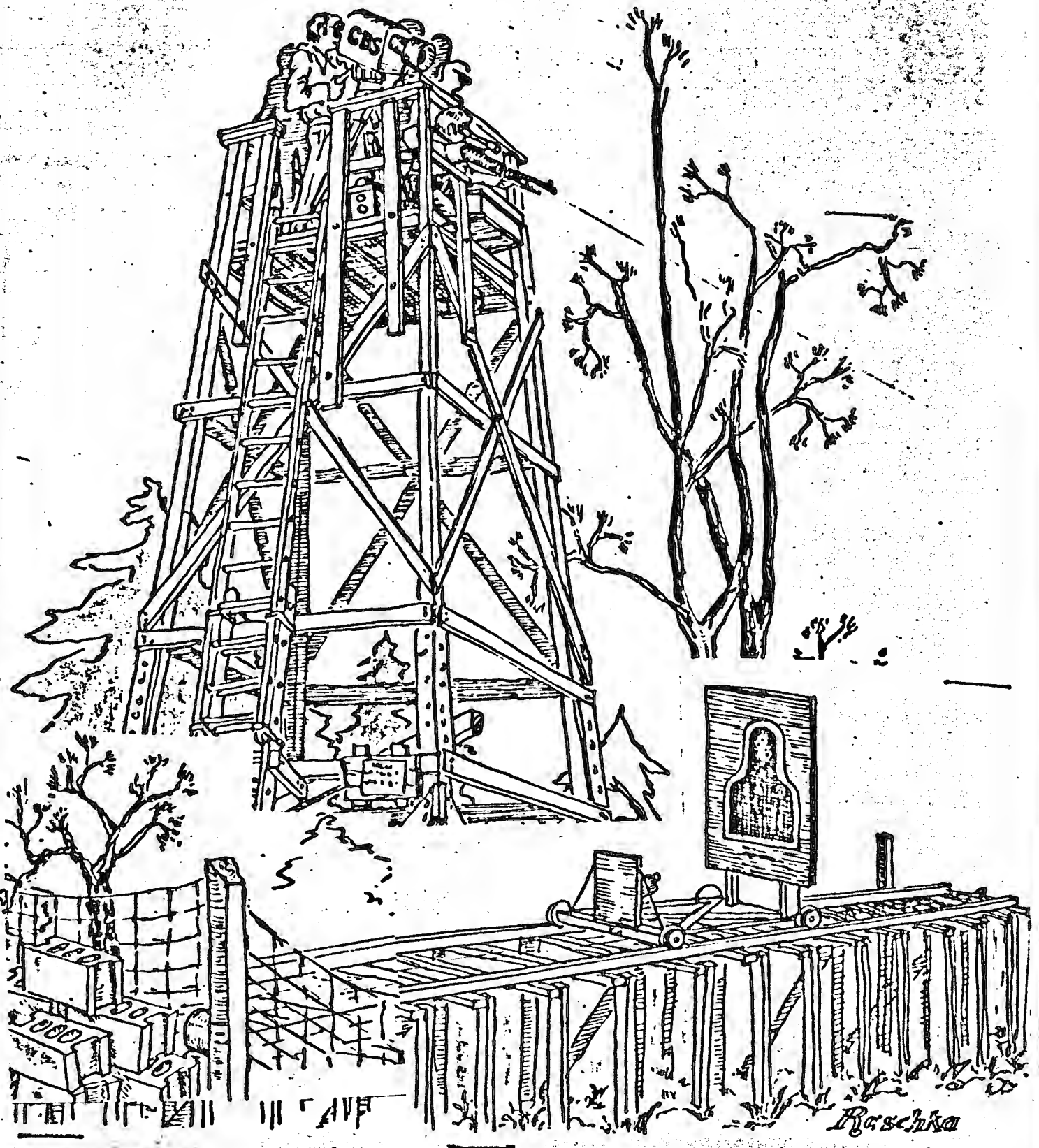
The force needed to push a cartridge into a Mannlicher-Carcano, the type gun Oswald is said to have used, sometimes dents the cartridge as it did this one (attached to a disengaged bolt) at point indicated by Howard Donahue's thumb. This cartridge came from the same lot as the Oswald cartridges.



Two Secret Service men, and a few people in the crowd, turn their attention from the motorcade and look searchingly an instant after one shot was fired during the assassination of President Kennedy, who was in the car in the foreground. Left, the assassination as recorded on motion picture film, with the President lurching forward in frame three.







p. 7*

ESTATE OF H. L. HUNT
1401 ELM STREET
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 1, 1977

Contact: James C. Oberwetter
Office: 741-3561
Residence: 328-3365
Spokesman for Estate of
H.L. Hunt

To the best of our knowledge, H.L. Hunt never met Mr. De Mohrenschildt nor had any business dealings with him whatsoever.

Any allegations by William Oltmans that H.L. Hunt was involved with De Mohrenschildt or Oswald in any way are figments of a strained and distorted imagination.

It is ludicrous to state that H.L. Hunt had anything to do with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mrs. H.L. Hunt (living) denies categorically that De Mohrenschildt was ever in the Hunt home for any reason whatsoever.

To claim that De Mohrenschildt was a friend of H.L. Hunt's is totally false. Records of the Hunt family bear evidence to this fact. The De Mohrenschildt name never appeared on any of these records.

It has been publicly reported that De Mohrenschildt had a history of mental problems. If, in fact, De Mohrenschildt ever claimed to have had any relationship with H.L. Hunt, those claims must be viewed accordingly.

It is easy to generate publicity over the grave of a dead man who is no longer able to defend himself. Mr. Oltmans seems expert at it. The family of H.L. Hunt refuses to be savaged by Oltmans who attempts to discredit the memory of H.L. Hunt by vicious innuendo and unsubstantiated charges.

-30-

Hunt Oil Company
2900 First National Bank Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 4, 1977

Contact: James C. Oberwetter
Office No. 741-3561
Residence 328-3365

A spokesman for Hunt Oil Company categorically denies that the late H.L. Hunt ever knew, ever communicated with or ever received communication from Lee Harvey Oswald.

A speculative news report in a local Dallas newspaper had indicated that Oswald allegedly sent a letter to an unidentified "Mr. Hunt" in early November, 1963. An inference was made in that story that the "Mr. Hunt" referred to in that letter may have been H.L. Hunt.

Now, on the basis of that speculative story, local broadcasts and at least one national news magazine have continued to report that H.L. Hunt may have received such a letter.

It is highly prejudicial to assume with absolutely no supportive evidence that the "Mr. Hunt" in the alleged letter refers to the late H.L. Hunt. Such unsubstantiated slurs against a man who is deceased and can no longer defend himself is shameful.

A public or private apology has been requested from the newspaper which printed the story initially.

-30-

RELEASE

ENCLOSURE

RAY L. HUNT
2900 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

April 25, 1977

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm.
Ext. Affairs
Fin.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

The Honorable Clarence Kelly
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Kelly:

In recent days, my father, the late H. L. Hunt, has been the subject of inaccurate charges made by individuals commenting upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This letter requests information from you so that we may accurately respond to those charges.

As you may be aware, on February 6, 1977, an article appeared in The Dallas Morning News stating that the FBI was investigating a letter, xeroxed many times, to a "Mr. Hunt" dated November 8, 1963 from Lee Harvey Oswald shortly before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The News reported that the text of the letter was:

"Dear Mr. Hunt,

I would like information concerning my position.

I am asking only for information. I am suggesting that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else.

Thank you,

Lee Harvey Oswald".

Subsequently, national magazines and many newspapers carried articles which stated that the FBI was investigating the letter and that the letter had been sent to my father, the late H. L. Hunt. FBI agents have recently interviewed at least one Hunt Oil Company employee concerning this matter.

Apr 27 1977
5/13/77

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 20 1977

19
MAY 20 1977

2 - FBI/DOJ

Letter to Ray L. Hunt
5/4/77.
DSC

2 - [illegible]

97 MAY 23 1977

On April 1, 1977, further allegations were made by the Dutch journalist, Willem Oltmans, against my father based upon data he says he received from George DeMohrenschildt. Once again, charges and reports were made that the FBI was investigating this matter and these charges and reports received much attention from the national media.

In both instances, we have denied and vigorously protested these allegations. Copies of our statments released to the press concerning both the purported letter from Lee Harvey Oswald (March 4, 1977) and the later charges by Mr. Oltmans (April 1, 1977) are attached.

One of the characteristics of our social system is that unsubstantiated charges can be hurled pell-mell by anyone and given great national attention by the press. The principle of "freedom of the press" is one which I completely respect and wholeheartedly endorse, but if media commentary is based upon statements and information which are known to be false or provided with reckless disregard for their truth, great harm can be done.

Great harm has been done to my father's memory in recent days, and in an effort to correct what I believe are flat misstatements of fact, I'm taking the liberty of writing you to ask for a reply to the questions below which, if received, will be in our possession and subject to release publicly as needed to refute charges implying that my father had ever engaged in the activities referenced below or was under investigation by the FBI because of these charges. Specifically, I would appreciate very much your answering the following questions:

1. Has the FBI investigation of the alleged letter from Oswald to a "Mr. Hunt" determined whether or not the letter was in fact an authentic letter from Oswald?

2. Was the alleged letter addressed to Mr. H. L. Hunt? Alternatively, does the agency have any reason to believe that the letter was meant to be delivered to H. L. Hunt?

3. Did the so-called Oswald letter bear credible evidence that it was addressed to a "Mr. Hunt" in Dallas, Texas? Alternatively, could it have been addressed to a "Mr. Hunt" in some other locale such as Florida, Mexico, Cuba, etc.?

4. Does the FBI have any credible evidence to support a belief that H. L. Hunt was in any way connected with the assassination of President Kennedy?

5. Have any previous investigations by the Bureau brought forth any credible evidence that H. L. Hunt ever knew or was ever associated with George DeMohrenschildt?

I am sure that you will understand why I hope to receive a response from you concerning these questions in the near future. If my father were alive today, he could and would readily defend himself against the malevolent allegations leveled by a person who I feel may very well have committed perjury before a Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

Your attention to this matter is greatly appreciated. I look forward to your response in the near future.

Sincerely,

Ray L. Hunt
Executor
Estate of H. L. Hunt

RLH:ss
Attachments

1 - Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl
May 6, 1977
1 - Mr. Mintz (Att: Offi
of Congressional Affai
1 - Mr. Decker (Att:
FOI
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr.

Mr. Ray L. Hunt
2900 First National Bank Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Your letter of April 25th, with enclosures, raises specific questions, some of which would require that the FBI express an opinion or draw a conclusion based on investigative results in matters relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

While I can certainly empathize with your primary concern for the protection of your father's reputation, I regret that I must refrain from providing the answers you seek. To do otherwise, would contravene a long-standing policy of this Bureau not to speculate or draw conclusions on current or concluded investigations. I regret this response is necessary, since I do appreciate your expressed ire at certain media efforts suggesting Mr. H. L. Hunt's involvement in President Kennedy's assassination. I trust you will understand the necessity for my position in this matter.

You undoubtedly are aware of the fact that the substantial results of FBI investigation were furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Warren Commission) and those documents are in the public domain.

While your review of that material might be an expedient means of obtaining some of the information you seek, you may also wish to consider the submission of a specific, formal request to the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act. It must be pointed out, however, that such a request could entail a certain delay owing to the backlog of requests already on file.

DJC/gjw (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

62-189060

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 20 1977

DUPLICATE YELLOW

97 MAY 23 1977

ORIGINAL FILED IN [redacted]

Mr. Ray L. Hunt

I trust this information will be of some assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division (Enclosures - 3)

1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures - 3)

(1) - 62-109060

NOTE: This is to acknowledge the 4/25/77, letter of Ray L. Hunt, son and executor for the estate of the late H. L. Hunt. Correspondent expressed anger at recent news stories suggesting H. L. Hunt's involvement in the John F. Kennedy assassination and specifies five questions pertaining thereto, especially to the recently located copy of a letter allegedly written by Oswald to a "Mr. Hunt." These five questions, if answered, would require that the Director express certain conclusions based on our investigation, which, of course, would contravene a long standing Bureau policy against such opining and public statement. Investigation to date has failed to produce evidence that the alleged letter was in fact written by Oswald, or was intended for, or delivered to any member of the H. L. Hunt family in Dallas, Texas. This also advises correspondent of the Bureau's policy in such matters and suggests he consider other alternatives to include the submission of a formal FOIA request.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7761

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

191

IRS

REFERRAL

DP JFK 67
62-109060
SECTION 193
COPY 2

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:	PRECEDENCE:	CLASSIFICATION:
☐ Teletype	☐ Immediate	☐ TOP SECRET
☐ Facsimile	☐ Priority	☐ SECRET
☒ Airtel	☐ Routine	☐ CONFIDENTIAL
		☐ EFTO
		☐ CLEAR

193

Date 4/27/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: ADIC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO:DL)

ReWFOairtel, 3/4/77 received with Bureau routing, 4/1/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two (2) copies of an FD-302 reflecting results of the interview of [redacted] on 4/19/77 and two (2) copies of a letter from H. L. HUNT to Senator HARRY BYRD, dated 7/11/63. In addition, the original and four (4) copies of the FD-302 as well as two (2) copies of this letter are being furnished for Dallas. One (1) copy each of the FD-302 and this letter is being furnished for the information of Richmond and Washington Field. NYO contemplates no further contact with [redacted]

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-75) (Encls. 7) (RM)
1 - Richmond (89-34) (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (89-75) (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York

JFC:msb
(8)

REC-126

17 APR 29 1977

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

97 MAY 3 1 1977

FD-302 (REV. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 4/26/77

[redacted] Bayside, Queens, New York (NY), a Professor at [redacted] College in NY, advised that while he was doing research at the University of Virginia on a book called "[redacted]", which has since been published by [redacted] Publishing, he and his wife, who was also assisting him, ran across a letter in the papers of Senator HARRY BYRD of Virginia addressed to BYRD from H. L. HUNT, 1704 Main Street, Dallas 1, Texas. This letter was dated July 11, 1963.

He said that in view of recent allegations in the newspapers, that H. L. HUNT may have been in some way involved in a plot to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, the content of this letter immediately came to his recollection, particularly the portion which was underlined in the letter and he contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to bring it to official attention. [redacted] furnished a copy of this letter with the portion underlined and it was noted that this underlined portion read "Dr. Edward Teller recently told me, and he is probably right, there is no chance to get the Kennedy's out unless they are defeated in 1964". [redacted] contended that everything that was written prior to this statement and subsequent to this statement was strictly in a political context and the entire letter bore on the removal of KENNEDY through the electoral process and he conceded that the entire letter was strictly political in content. He further stated that this letter could only be part of a circumstantial case to show motivation if, in fact, the original allegations against HUNT were correct. He did agree that the letter in and of itself was not solid evidence of any wrongdoing on the part of HUNT. He further advised that he found nothing prior to or subsequent to this letter in BYRD's papers pertaining to the specific plan outlined by HUNT to BYRD in this letter.

Interviewed on 4/19/77 at Bayside, New York File # NY 62-73

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] CFS/bb Date dictated 4/22/77

2

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

He said that he plans to use this letter in an article, which is to be published in the magazine "[redacted]" and this article will deal with a comparison of the first 100 days of the administration of President KENNEDY as opposed to that of President CARTER.

H. L. HUNT
1704 Main Street
Dallas 1, Texas

July 11, 1963

Senator Harry Byrd
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Byrd:

These are unusual times and I believe that party loyalty should be set aside in hopes of saving our freedom. The South can no longer depend on a coalition to safeguard against bad legislation. It is often said you cannot beat someone with no one and at present the polls indicate Kennedy will still be a formidable candidate.

The Republicans must nominate a candidate as strong or stronger than Goldwater. I think that Dirksen would be powerful and acceptable to the South. If it becomes apparent that the Republicans will nominate an acceptable candidate, there should be an agreement between constructive Democratic leaders in the Southern states and the Republican party machinery in each Southern state whereby they agree to support the same slate of Presidential electors.

The fact that there could be many non-Kennedy members of the Electoral College elected in the South might not at all result in the defeat of Kennedy, but if it became apparent that many Republican electors could win in Southern states, it would add great strength to the Republican ticket in certain Northern states which Republicans might not otherwise carry. If this situation develops, the Republicans would not have to carry nearly as many Southern States as would otherwise be required for Kennedy to be defeated. The chances for the Republicans to carry Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois will be vastly improved if they can safely depend on 70 or more electoral votes from the South.

The state is the entire future of the Nation. Dr. Edward Teller recently told me, and he is probably right, there is no chance to get the Kennedy's out unless they are defeated in 1964.

Democratic Governors and Members of Congress would be justified in picking a critical time and announcing a change of party, just as other elected officials have changed their party affiliation in the past. If only a few Southern statesmen would announce that they hereafter were Republicans it would start a landslide and elect a Republican President. The move would force such Republicans as Senator Case of New Jersey out of the Republican party and it would become the highly constructive party the nation needs.

I do not wish a reply to this letter. I am writing some other outstanding Democrats and would prefer that my name not be mentioned as you discuss the best moves to save the nation with other prominent Democrats of the South.

Constructively,

H. L. Hunt

HLH/je

Accession No. of Collection: 9700 (6 of D)
Box no: 270
Folder heading: 1961-65
Hunt, H.L. UV
Special copying instructions:

ENCLOSURE (1)

FBI

Date: 5/10/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, dated 3/4/77, and New York airtel to Bureau, dated 4/27/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

WFO indices disclosed a [redacted] on Page 3 of WFO report of SA [redacted] 2/18/64, entitled "ROBERT G. BAKER, CONFLICT OF INTEREST; FAG(OO:WFO)", Bufile 58-5520, WFO file 58-852, with no derogatory information.

Dallas indices are negative on HERBERT PARMET.

REC-126 62-109060-1176

3 MAY 24 1977

3-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
UHS:tjd
(5)

1- Criminal Division
2- Congressional Inquiry Unit
70 (6) 5/19/77
DJC/tdg

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

GPO: 1975 O

97 MAY 26 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 10, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 2, 1977, [redacted] author and historian, [redacted] Bayside, New York, telephonically contacted the Washington Field Office of the FBI, Washington, D.C. and stated that in the process of researching material for his book "[redacted]," he went over the Byrd papers of Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia. In those letters are several letters from H. L. Hunt. One of the letters from Hunt to Senator Byrd relates to the disposal of Kennedy "in 1964". [redacted] stated this letter and others may have some connection with the assassination.

[redacted] advised the letters of Senator Byrd are now at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. The library number of the letter in question is Box 270. The letter is quoted in [redacted] book, "[redacted]", on Page 217.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

62-109060-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIC

1

Date of transcription 4/26/77

[redacted] Bayside, Queens, New York (NY), a Professor at [redacted] College in NY, advised that while he was doing research at the University of Virginia on a book called "[redacted]", which has since been published by [redacted] Publishing, he and his wife, who was also assisting him, ran across a letter in the papers of Senator HARRY BYRD of Virginia addressed to BYRD from H. L. HUNT, 1701 Main Street, Dallas 1, Texas. This letter was dated July 11, 1963.

He said that in view of recent allegations in the newspapers, that H. L. HUNT may have been in some way involved in a plot to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, the content of this letter immediately came to his recollection, particularly the portion which was underlined in the letter and he contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to bring it to official attention. [redacted] furnished a copy of this letter with the portion underlined and it was noted that this underlined portion read "Dr. Edward Teller recently told me, and he is probably right, there is no chance to get the Kennedy's out unless they are defeated in 1964". [redacted] conceded that everything that was written prior to this statement and subsequent to this statement was strictly in a political contest and the entire letter bore on the removal of KENNEDY through the electoral process and he conceded that the entire letter was strictly political in content. He further stated that this letter could only be part of a circumstantial case to show motivation if, in fact, the original allegations against HUNT were correct. He did agree that the letter in and of itself was not solid evidence of any wrongdoing on the part of HUNT. He further advised that he found nothing prior to or subsequent to this letter in BYRD's papers pertaining to the specific plan outlined by HUNT to BYRD in this letter.

Interviewed on 4/19/77 at Bayside, New York File # NY 69-75

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] SFC/bs Date dictated 4/22/77

2

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He said that he plans to use this letter in an article, which is to be published in the magazine "The Nation" and this article will deal with a comparison of the first 100 days of the administration of President KENNEDY as opposed to that of President CARTER.

H. L. Hu
1704 Main Street
Dallas 1, Texas

July 11, 1963

Senator Harry Byrd
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Byrd:

These are unusual times and I believe that party loyalty should be set aside in hope of saving our freedom. The South can no longer depend on a coalition to safeguard against bad legislation. It is often said you cannot beat someone with no one and at present the polls indicate Kennedy will still be a formidable candidate.

The Republicans must nominate a candidate as strong or stronger than Goldwater. I think that Dirksen would be powerful and acceptable to the South. If it becomes apparent that the Republicans will nominate an acceptable candidate, there should be an agreement between constructive Democratic leaders in the Southern states and the Republican party machinery in each Southern state whereby they agree to support the same slate of Presidential electors.

The fact that there could be many non-Kennedy members of the Electoral College elected in the South might not at all result in the defeat of Kennedy, but if it became apparent that many Republican electors could win in Southern states, it would add great strength to the Republican ticket in certain Northern states which Republicans might not otherwise carry. If this situation develops, the Republicans would not have to carry nearly as many Southern States as would otherwise be required for Kennedy to be defeated. The chances for the Republicans to carry Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois will be vastly improved if they can safely depend on 78 or more electoral votes from the South.

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Democratic Governors and Members of Congress would be justified in picking a critical time and announcing a change of party. Just as other elected officials have changed their party affiliation in the past. If only a few Southern statesmen would announce that they hereafter were Republicans it would start a landslide and elect a Republican President. The move would force such Republicans as Senator Case of New Jersey out of the Republican party and it would become the highly constructive party the nation needs.

I do not wish a reply to this letter. I am writing some other outstanding Democrats and would prefer that my name not be mentioned as you discuss the best moves to save the nation with other prominent Democrats of the South.

Constructively,

H. L. Hunt

HLH/jo

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Folder heading: 1961-65
Hunt, H.L. (V)
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SERIAL NO. 7764

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 24

SECTION NO.

193

DEA, ATF, CIA

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FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7765

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

193

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7766

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 17

SECTION NO.

193

IRS

REFERRAL

5/16/77

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, dated 3/28/77.

Enclosed to the Bureau are five copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above.

Investigation at Fort Worth, Texas, as set out in enclosed LHM, was conducted by SA [redacted]

Indices of the Dallas Office fail to reflect receipt of any letters addressed to FBI, Dallas or Fort Worth, Texas, from individuals as [redacted]

On 4/14/77, Mrs. [redacted] Fort Worth, Texas, advised that she had previously written two letters concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY; however, the letters may have been sent to an agency other than the FBI. She advised that she has no arrest record, she does not suffer from any mental condition, she was never hospitalized for any mental condition, and she does not drink intoxicants to the excessive, nor does she use any form of narcotics.

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
JFL:tjd
(4)

DL 89-43

Indices of the Dallas Office are negative concerning names of [redacted]

Based on information furnished by [redacted] as set out in enclosed LHM, and an observation of her during interview, indicates that she likely suffers from an over-imagination of constantly being harassed. Dallas feels that no further investigation is warranted in this matter, and accordingly, Dallas is taking no further action, UACB.

FBI

Date: 5/11/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re New York airtels to the Bureau dated 3/22/77, and 3/30/77; and Bureau teletype to New York and Dallas dated 3/24/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

Dallas indices are negative on [redacted] and [redacted]

62-109060-7767

(1) REC-126

(3) Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
UHS:ls
(5)

D-10 to MAG, Criminal Div (1 Enclosure)

D-11 to Dallas (1 Enclosure)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

97 JUN 7 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 11, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] New York Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office, on March 18, 1977.

Mrs. [redacted], [redacted] Jackson Heights, New York furnished the following information.

Mrs. [redacted] advised that she has in her possession a New York Times article dated November 23, 1975, concerning the President John F. Kennedy assassination. Accompanying the article is one photograph of John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy, and Governor John Connally and Mrs. Connally taken in San Antonio, Texas, the day before the assassination. Mrs. [redacted] pointed out that in the photograph there is an individual whom she identifies as resembling her ex-husband, [redacted], and also an individual whom she described as resembling Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. [redacted] advised that she married [redacted] on March 29, 1969, at Henderson, Nevada, by the Justice of the Peace. She further advised that she divorced [redacted] approximately one year later, March 28, 1970.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

Mrs. [redacted] further stated that her ex-husband, [redacted] admitted to her as being in San Antonio, Texas, at the time of the assassination, but never made any mention of an acquaintance with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. Mrs. [redacted] then stated that her husband always spoke discouragingly against John F. Kennedy and many times stated, "JFK, he got what he deserved."

Mrs. [redacted] described her ex-husband as a pathological liar and an alcoholic, and an extremely unstable person, who is an extreme right winger, and who also spoke very highly of the KKK, but never openly admitted to being a member of the Klan.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that her ex-husband had no friends so to speak of and could not provide any names which might be helpful in this matter.

Mrs. [redacted] further stated that her ex-husband lived in Del Rio, Texas, at the time of the assassination, and was married to a [redacted]. She also stated that her ex-husband admitted to her of having intelligence background but would not say anything more about that. He also admitted to her making numerous hunting trips to a Mexican town about 100 miles southwest of Del Rio, Texas, but would not divulge any more information concerning it; but she implied that it is possible that they were connected with his intelligence background.

Mrs. [redacted] stated her last known contact was in April or May, 1970, and the purpose of this contact was to have him sign their tax returns for the previous years.

Mrs. [redacted] stated that her ex-husband's family still lives in Ohio, but doubts sincerely that they would

know his whereabouts because he openly admitted to her that he hated his family and has never spoken to them in recent years.

Mrs. [redacted] advised she was not out for any revenge because of her divorce with Mr. [redacted], but just wanted to clear her conscience concerning the photographs.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Name
Date of Birth
Place of Birth
Residence

Occupation

[redacted]

BACKGROUND DATA

Name
Date of Birth
Place of Birth

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, ET AL.

FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATION

Specimens Received:

Q1, an original photograph from which newspaper photograph was taken, obtained from the Morque-Picture Library, "New York Times", New York City, on March 29, 1977.

Q2, one four inch by five inch photograph bearing the notation "San Antonio, Texas, November 21, 1963."

K1, two photographs of [redacted]

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Due to a lack of specific identifiable characteristics, no conclusion could be reached whether the person in question in Q1 and Q2 is or is not [redacted], K1.

FBI

Date: 5/12

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

To: Director, FBI

ATTENTION:
- ☐ GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
- ☐ CRIMINAL SECTION
- ☒ INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

From: SAC, KNOXVILLE [redacted] (C)

Subject: [redacted] aka

ALLEGED THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT
AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

☐ CR ☐ EL ☐ DIH ☐ CRA-64 ☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF ☐ E

☐ DAMV ☐ DAMV-FR ☐ CAA ☐ AP ☐ IWFC ☐ CWAA ☐ FI

☐ EID ☐ Bomb Threats ☐ Extremist Matters ☐ White Hate ☐ Black

Summary of Complaint:

On 5/10/77 Mrs. [redacted] Route 1, Rockford, Tennessee, telephonically advised that on 5/5/77 captioned subject came into her place of employment in Alcoa, Tennessee, and during conversation with her made the statement "President Carter has 100 days to live" and also stated his "organization" was "going to get Mondale too." Subject implied that his "organization," who he identified as "the Masons," was responsible for the death of President KENNEDY also. Mrs. [redacted] advised that subject re-appeared at her place of employment on 5/7/77, however, did not make any threatening remarks. Subject stated his name was [redacted] but had changed his name to [redacted]

INDICES: ☐ Negative ☒ See Summary

22 [illegible] 77

ACTION: UACB:

2-Bureau (Encs. 3)
1-Knoxville
RES/krw
(3)

- ☒ No further action being taken and
- ☒ LHM enclosed
- ☒ FD-376 (Enc. to LHM)
- ☐ LHM being submitted
- ☐ Report being submitted
- ☐ Preliminary investigation instituted
- ☐ Limited investigation instituted
- ☐ Investigation continuing

☒ Copy to: ☒ USA, Knoxville ☒ Secret Service ☐ ATF

NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 20 1977

1-4555

5-16-77

1-62-107040 (5)

15 XEROX MAY 20 1977

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

57 MAY 26 1977

He further stated he was from Indianapolis, Indiana.

A review of Knoxville file 62-0 reflects that on 5/6/77 one [redacted] who gave home address as [redacted] Indianapolis, Indiana, telephonically contacted the Knoxville FBI Office alleging he had been harassed by two officers of the Maryville, Tennessee PD and was wanting to file a civil rights complaint against them. [redacted] stated that the officers harassed him and accused him of Speeding and Running a Red Light which he denied. [redacted] stated he was visiting one [redacted] Maryville, Tennessee.

U. S. Secret Service, Knoxville, Tennessee, is presently conducting investigation into this matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 5/16/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, dated 3/28/77.

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62-109060-7765

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
JEL:tjd
(4)

ENCLOSURE REC-126
1- Criminal Div.
1- Organized Crime Unit
MAY 19 1977
6-26 (6) 5/31/77
DJC/dlp

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

97 JUN 7 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-993

DL 89-43

Indices of the Dallas Office are negative concerning names of [redacted]

Based on information furnished by Mrs. [redacted], as set out in enclosed LHM, and an observation of her during interview, indicates that she likely suffers from an over-imagination of constantly being harassed. Dallas feels that no further investigation is warranted in this matter, and accordingly, Dallas is taking no further action, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 16, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D.C., received a handwritten letter, dated March 12, 1977, from [redacted], Fort Worth, Texas. This letter is set out below:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

60-10[illegible]-1776

[redacted], Texas
March 12, 1977

Dear friend;

Will again write you. Now I wrote you Feb. 6, 1979 and Feb. 19, 1977. I am the one who wrote you about the shooting death of pres. John F. Kennedy. or sent you the information in reguard to the shooting. Now I was looking through my carbon copy of the letter that I wrote you to make clearer a few things. For a run down of my last letter I wrote that Frank Venable was the trigger man who fired the three shots and Joseph Rhoades was a Ft. Worth policeman who was also with Frank Venable. Now Rhoades was with the Radar unit or department at one time was a policeman at the time of the shooting but for the last

year or two he has been seen more out of uniform then in. also in his own car and not a police car. So at the present time I am not sure if he is still with the police department I am sure you would be able to find this out. Now for more information. Frank Venable's father was also involved. He was a detective. He at one time worked with the Shepherd agency. (Am not sure if I spelled Shepherd the way they might have it listed but it is called Shepherd agency it was located on Grand ave. in Ft. Worth. This manager left this agency and went into a detective of his own. Horace Stanley Venable is one of the names that he has used but I have heard him being called by a lot of other names. A friend of mine owned or managed a cafe on

33rd Street and N. Main it was called the Cowtown Drive it is since then the drive it has been renamed. Now these people who managed this Cafe hired Frank Venables father as a detective to do some work for them in running down some people. This is how I knew that this man was badged. These Venables use to live about six houses or seven houses from my house at 3317 N.W. 28th St in Ft. Worth. However through other people I didn't run around with any of them just knew them and spoke to them. Now I'll gave you a list of car tag numbers & I will repeat again

CHA-560 JJB-173 NNO-346
CST-295 JM-8569
HQT-206 KYS-178 BS-6679
DDC-391 CTO-327 CKW-491
BTY-870 CTQ-328 CA-7904

police issue. It was [illegible]

CUS-387 CMZ-634
CWM-81. Now the reason
that U sent these tag numbers
to their car is that these
people go by so many different
names. There are other people
with these people who also
was involved their names
are or they use different
names one person knows them
then by one name then another
person knows these same
people by still a different
name. Now my ex step mother
use to run around with
these people but still they
gave her another name.
My ex step mothers name
is [redacted] she
and my father has been
divorced since 1952 but she
left El Paso, Texas before
the divorce papers could be
served on her. She left
El Paso, Texas with some of the
people.

I also lived in El Paso a few months but I left El Paso a few years before my father. My family and I came from the State of Maine But I came to live in Ft. Worth my first time in 1951 and through my ex step mother is how these people found me. I have had a few to come to see me. This is also how I found out about the shooting also have seen pictures of the shooting. Now to make you understand something I do not like these people. My ex step mother told them that I was her daughter instead of step daughter. These people have acted some thing awful aroun me and I do not like it. Any way they though that they had to get tuff. You see Mary Ruth told them that my father had owned a large

track of land in the State of Maine they have been after me for this track of land. On the first place my father's uncle was the one who had the land, we also live this until me came down here. Now to get back to the shooting about two days before the shooting these people went over to Dallas and went through a run through of the shootin This was done so every one would knew what their parts of action was and where and what to do. These people also took pictures of this likwise. Some of these people four were women they went right into the Parkland Hospital to see that the job was done. They were to call some of the members who were left at home to let them know that the Pres. John

F. Kennedy was dead. I
also told you in my last
letter that these people
were of the Satanic order.
This its also one of the reason
that Kennedy was shot.
Now I have been trying to
get the information through
since 1975. Every time I
repost anything or went
to any legal office one of these
people would take and
get Mr. Venable or use his
badge and go to the same
places and tell them that
they will handle it what ever the
matter was. This was done
to keep for being pick up them
sell's. I my self do not take
dope nor have I been in
trouble this you may look
into if you care to. Now as I
also told you in my last
letter these people have
moved to 2800 N. W. 19th and
2802 N. W. 19th St in Ft. Worth

On my last letter I also told you about a hook up that these people had or has. Also these people has had one good laugh after an other on how they got away all of these years and have never been picked up for what they have done. Every time Lee Harvey Oswalds name or the James Ray names hits the paper these people throw them selfs a party and get drunked up boy. Frank Venable doesn't live with these people one of his daughters does or did. He has been seen visiting this address that I gave you. He meaning Frank Venable. None of these people are any way related to me only the Mary Ruth Crocker that was one time married to my father Raymond A. Crocker. The Mary Ruth Crocker also doesn't live with these people she can be found

through Social Security. She would be getting her checks as she is about 6 for 6 8 yrs old. I haven't seen her in some time now. She lived with these people at one time. She also had a son by the name of Jame Roy Dill who also lived with these people. John Connelly (Connelly) as well as Sen. Edward Kennedy have been watched by these people with their Rock ups. These people might be reading every line I write but anyway it is my duty to inform you I have been shot at three times by these people so far. Now to save time I'm going to mail this letter to your office in Washington, The last two letters were mailed the U. S. Court house in Ft. Worth, Texas to the Federal Bureau of Investigation If for further information contact them. Now on the back side if you

like to do a run down on me
I'll give you the information
as far as I can do so. I also
live at Lake Worth Mobile Home
Park. Trailer #30. Now.

maiden name is [redacted]
lived last in Pittston, Maine from
1932 to Aug. 1948 - From 1948 to
May of 1949 Arlington Texas
From May 1949 to 1950
Mount St. Michaels school
in Dallas, Texas - 1500 West Davis.
From May 1950 to Feb. 1951
El Paso, Texas. From there to Ft. Worth
married name [redacted]
Dorothy A. Anthony live at present
in Ft. Worth from 1951 to present
time. Two years ago divorced
and remarried now.

[redacted]

Yours Truly,
[redacted]

RRELL

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On April 14, 1977, [redacted], Fort Worth, Texas, advised as follows:

[redacted] a white female, born on December 4, 1932, in Alna, Maine, has been employed by Tandy Communications, 701 North Hampton, Fort Worth, in assembly line work since March 9, 1976. Her husband, [redacted], is employed by American Manufacturing Company, Fort Worth, and her daughter, [redacted] Anthony, sixteen years of age, lives at [redacted] Fort Worth, with her father, [redacted]

On the day of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, she watched, in shock, scenes of the assassination being replayed over television. She recalled that an announcer stated, "There are two men up there on the railroad trestle that did the shooting". She observed that one of these men was wearing glasses and the other man, who was short and dark complected, wore black pants and shirt. Three shots were fired from a left front direction at the approaching presidential automobile, after it had gone by the railroad trestle. The president was not shot near the Texas Book Depository Building. She did not get a good look at the two men on the railroad trestle, therefore she could not identify the men.

In 1965, she, the [redacted] lived in a one-family private residence at [redacted] in Fort Worth. Two white male individuals, later identified as Frank Venable and James Brown, who then resided down the street from her at [redacted], were observed by her to climb a telephone pole in back of her house each night at separate times, usually from 11:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., and from 4:30 a.m. to 5:00 a.m. This went on nightly, then weekly, and finally monthly. They were not telephone repairmen and they had no tools, but they had flashlights. They seemed to jiggle and push a round "jigger" back and forth. She called the telephone company; however they reported nothing was wrong with the telephone pole or her telephone. She nevertheless hired [redacted] Investigations and Security, [redacted] Building, Fort Worth, to check her house for telephone taps. Baily located no taps on her telephone, but reported that there must be an "AM

frequency" running through her house, but she knew she had no AM or FM radio.

[redacted] advised that, without a doubt, a wire going from a "power jack table" to the telephone power box, allowed "them", at 3406 Northwest 28th Street, to tune into her house by just dialing her telephone number. "They" called her house several times and told her personal and private information concerning her, like the exact amount of money she had in her bank account, and persons she had talked to during the course of the day. From their "power jack table", they hot-wired a line to their radar sending unit and transmitted, by "radar and somascope", beams that "burn the fool out of you". She said that the "somascope", according to a medical book, uses a thin stream of ultra-high sound waves which probe and picture on a TV screen, the internal soft organs of the human body. "They" have transmitted these beams against her for years and are continuing to this day, to transmit these burning beams against her.

[redacted] advised that these individuals are "Satanics", in that they are against the Christian religion. They are attempting to get land and money to colonize their own kind into a commune where they can practice their sadistic ways and use narcotics. They are always "drunk and doped up". They must believe that she, [redacted]s, has some property in Maine, her native state; however, she has no property or anything of a monetary value in Maine. She advised that her father, [redacted], married [redacted] on November 27, 1947, in Maine; however, they were divorced in 1952, and her father now resides in a small house behind a larger house at [redacted] Fort Worth. Mary Ruth, now about 69 years of age, got acquainted with these people and she falsely told "them" that she, Mrs. Cisneros, owned a large tract of land in Maine. "They" shot at her three times, in 1968, 1974, and 1975, hoping to scare her, hoping she would "renounce her Lord", and hoping to get her land in Maine, which she does not have. She advised, "The Satanics beam their 'radar and somascope' rays against your private areas."

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"They" also had an air compressor generator in their house which they used to shoot out gushes of hot burning air, through her home air conditioning system. She still gets these hot burning air gushes through her air conditioning unit, that they send to her. She sealed the windows of her current home, a house trailer, with aluminum foil and she stuffed the cracks with rags, however she still gets the burning rays and the bombarding rays beamed on her metal trailer which sound like the tapping sounds of constant rain. She believes the laser beams are directed to her television antennae and metal house trailer. These beams have caused her sudden and severe illness, pulsating pains all over her body, and short periods of complete blindness.

[redacted] advised that, from her former residence, [redacted]t, she was able to observe, through her highpowered field glasses, inside the house at 3406 Northwest 28th Street, where "they" lived or visited. She was able to observe "all this stuff" in their house which they used to transmit the "radar and somascope"rays and beams on her. Two years ago, she attempted to tape some of their telephone calls to her house, but their beams burned out the batteries to her recorder. Her walkie talkie that she had tuned in to their house, was also burned out by their beams, their beams acting like a geiger counter. At times, when she placed her walkie talkie on the floor by her bed and placed her shoes over her walkie talkie, "they" could not see her walkie talkie, and therefore their beams did not burn out her batteries and she could hear what was going on inside their house. She believes she heard some of their conversation in their house from her house over her walkie talkie, through a combination of laser beams and radar coming from their house. She was unable to explain how this, technically, could be accomplished. Nevertheless, in the Spring of 1975, she heard "them" talking over her walkie talkie, exclusively, not through any personal contacts with them or through any secondhand information, about their "dry run" before the assassination of President Kennedy. Her walkie talkie had picked up their conversation, over a block away, in their house from her house. She heard "them" talk about what their plans had been, that after the shooting of Kennedy, one picked up the rifle, another covered the rifle and took it from the scene,

RY FERRELL
JNDA N

and another remained with the running get-away automobile, and drove them from the scene. She also heard some voices which sounded like female voices, which she believed said something like they went to Parkland Hospital in Dallas, where Jackie Kennedy was after the shooting, to see if Kennedy was dead. She believed that these women were "readers or psychics" by the way they talked.

Further, over her walkie talkie, from her house to "their" house, it sounded like, from their conversations, that Frank Venable, wearing Khakis and a white dress shirt, while lying on the ground, fired the shots at the Kennedy automobile. Joseph Rhoade, a former radar officer with the Fort Worth Police Department, with black hair slicked back, wearing black pants and a white dress shirt, was lying alongside Venable when Venable fired the shots. Venable used Rhoade's rifle, a "Rhoade" rifle, and Rhoade did not fire any shots. Rhoade was Venable's backup man if Venable had "chickened out". Horrace Stanley Venable, father of Frank Venable, wearing Khaki pants, white dress shirt, a brown fedora hat and wire rimmed glasses, was standing behind Frank Venable and Rhoade. She did not see the Venables or Rhoade on the day of the assassination, and she could not say how they were dressed on that day.

[redacted] described Frank Venable as a white male, born December 6, 1934, 6'2", medium build, dark brown hair, hazel eyes, dark-rimmed glasses, wide spaced front teeth, divorced, father of three daughters, a truckdriver, employed in 1965 by Four Stop Auto Supply in River Oaks, Texas. Reportedly, Frank Venable is incarcerated in some prison on a narcotics charge.

[redacted] described James Brown as a white male, age in late twenties, 5'11", medium build, brown eyes and straight brown hair. Frank Venable has a brother, Donald Venable, age in twenties, 6', curly hair and a truckdriver.

The Venables, or some of "them", now reside in two houses at 2800 and 2802 Northwest 19th Street, Fort Worth.

MARY
FOUN

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

They have a lot of automobiles around their houses, and during the past year, she had driven by these houses, and copied license numbers of automobiles parked in the area of these addresses. These license numbers were set out in her letter of March 12, 1977.

[redacted] advised that she had expended a sizeable amount of money in hiring other detective agencies to investigate "them", however they had not given her any satisfaction. She advised that several weeks ago, she telephonically called Washington, D.C., to speak to someone on the Congressional Committee Investigating Assassinations. She spoke with some unidentified female and she told her about what she had observed over television about Kennedy's assassination, and about the "Venable bunch". The lady advised that she would refer the information to the committee. On Wednesday, before Easter, 1977, she received a call from an individual, who stated that he was an attorney in Dallas, Texas. He said that he had received a call from Washington, requesting that he call her concerning some information she had previously furnished. She gave the attorney a complete run-down on all the information she had concerning the Kennedy assassination and the "Venable bunch". The attorney told her that she should be interviewed; however, she had not been further contacted concerning this matter. She advised that, due to the lapse of time since the attorney called her, she doubted that she would be personally contacted concerning her information.

Mr. Fehl

5/16/77

J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. Bailey

REQUEST TO MAINTAIN PERTINENT KENNEDY - KING FILES IN ROOM 6988, JEH, CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT

PURPOSE: To request continuing authority to maintain those files relating to the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and President John F. Kennedy to respond to requests from the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA).

CURRENT BUREAU POLICY: Manual for Bureau Supervisors, Page 16, Item 26, dated 12/23/76, sets out, in part, that the continued necessity and authority for maintenance of files in space other than that controlled by Records Management Division must be reviewed semiannually and approved by the Deputy Associate Director (Administration).

RECOMMENDATION: That continuing authority be granted to maintain pertinent Kennedy - King files in Room 6988, JEH.

DETAILS: By J. S. Peelman to Mr. Gallagher memorandum dated 11/29/76, captioned as above, authority was granted to maintain the following files in space occupied by the Congressional Inquiry Unit:

JCL:saa
(11)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - 44-38861
1 - 62-109060
1 - 62-109090
1 - 192-82555

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 1 1977

97 JUN 2 1977

Memorandum to Mr. Fehl
Re: Request to Maintain Pertinent Kennedy - King files in Room 8986

62-38861 "TURKIN"

62-109060 "Assassination of JFK"

62-109090 "Liaison with Warren Commission"

105-82555 "Lee Harvey Oswald"

The retention of these files continues to be necessary in order to respond expeditiously to the continuing request from the HSCA for access to information contained in these files.

ARCHIVE
©THEAAFC

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7769

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

193

IRS

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 5/25/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

_____ _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel and LHM, 5/16/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies each of amended pages 12, 13, 14, and 15 of referenced LHM.

Bureau requested to include amended pages into LHM and remove previous pages.

Dallas copies corrected.

(2)-Bureau (Enc. 20) ENCLOSURE
2-Dallas
GLG:tjd
(4)

1-airtel to Gill

All enclosures inserted to referenced LHM 5/31/77 per Lt. Drew J. Clark at 3:05 p.m. by Org. Crime Intel. Inquiry Unit. (Note: Unmarked pages 12-15 were destroyed except for one set which is maintained with original LHM.)

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
17 MAY 27 1977

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

07 JUN 7 1977

CONSOLIDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC. AFTER 7769

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

193

CIA

REFERRAL

Associate Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

MAY 24 12 49 PM '77

HCI022 1441637 OMQ023 1441637

RECEIVED
FBI
INVESTIGATION
SECTION

PP HQ LA WF

DE OM

P 241633Z MAY 77

FM OMAHA (9-1796) (P)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (PRIORITY)

LOS ANGELES (9-6236) (13) (PRIORITY)

WFO (PRIORITY)

BT

CLEAR

UNSUB, AKA [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted]; EXTORTION; OO: WFO.

RE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE TO BUREAU.

ON MAY 24, 1977, SGT. [redacted] EXECUTIVE SECURITY, IOWA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL, ASSIGNED TO IOWA GOVERNOR ROBERT RAY'S STAFF, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

ON MAY 19, 1977, AT APPROXIMATELY 11:10 A.M., [redacted], RECEPTIONIST, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, RECEIVED A CALL FROM AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS [redacted], BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA. THE CALLER STATED, "I KILLED JOHN KENNEDY. I KILLED

62-103360 - 7776
REC 101
20 JUN 1 1977

0-03 0665
GUfound
6/1/77

XEROX 6/1/77

JUN 1 1977

97 JUN 9 1977

AIRMAGE TWO CM 9-1736 CLEAR

BOB KENNEDY - SOMETHING'S GOING TO HAPPEN TO GOVERNOR RAY AND WIFE AND CHILDREN IF THEY DO NOT FOLLOW MY INSTRUCTIONS." THE CALLER THEN TERMINATED THE CALL WITHOUT GIVING ANY INSTRUCTIONS.

[redacted] ADVISED CALLER SOUNDED LIKE A WHITE MALE, AGE 55 OR OLDER, CALM, WITH NO NOTICEABLE ACCENT. STEARNS STATED SHE ASSUMED CALL WAS LONG DISTANCE DUE TO NOISY CONNECTION. [redacted] UNABLE TO DISCERN ANY IDENTIFIABLE BACKGROUND NOISE.

FOR INFO OF LOS ANGELES, GOVERNOR RAY AND FAMILY CURRENTLY ON OFFICIAL STATE DEPARTMENT TOUR OF JAPAN WITH SEVEN OTHER GOVERNORS. GOVERNOR RAY AND FAMILY SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE LOS ANGELES VIA UNITED AIR LINES (UAL) FLIGHT 190, 6:15 A.M., MAY 30, 1977. GOVERNOR RAY WILL DEPART LOS ANGELES VIA UAL FLIGHT 384 AT 9:15 A.M., MAY 30, 1977. MRS. RAY AND DAUGHTER WILL STAY IN LOS ANGELES AREA WITH RELATIVES FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO DAYS.

SGT. [redacted] REQUESTED ANY PERTINENT ADDITIONAL INFO RE IDENTITY OF CALLER BE FURNISHED HIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

BUREAU, LOS ANGELES AND MPD FURNISH OMAHA ANY FURTHER PERTINENT INFO AVAILABLE RE IDENTITY AND BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT FOR DISSEMINATION TO IOWA STATE HIGHWAY PATROL.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

FOUNDATION

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI LABORATORY

1 - Mr. Avignone

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

June 3, 1977

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. D-770412005 MG

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 4/7/77

Examination requested: Photographic

Remarks:

MAILED 18
JUN 3 1977
FBI

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE(S) INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

ASC-103

62-109060-7771

JUN 3 1977

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

MM:asc*
(4)

TK/cjm

195

56 JUN 9 1977

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

7-1b

REPORT of the FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43) June 3, 1977

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. D-770412005 MG

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received

This report confirms and supplements FBI Laboratory report, dated 4/29/77, and completes the examinations requested in that report. For a complete listing of the submitted evidence, please refer to that report.

Due to a lack of specific identifiable characteristics, no conclusion could be reached whether or not LEE HARVEY OSWALD is depicted in the Q1 and Q2 photographs.

The submitted evidence was returned to Dallas under cover of report dated 4/29/77.

JWA:asc*
(4)

FBI/D

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7702

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

193

DOJ

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. [redacted]

May 27, 1977

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Hintz (Attn: Office of Congressional Affairs)
1 - Mr. Kelleher (Attn: Mr. [redacted])

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. J. W. Burke, Jr.
Apartment 2
903 W. Grace Street
Richmond, Virginia 23220

Dear Mr. Burke:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 12th, with enclosure, to Assistant Director Moore seeking information about a bullet reportedly found two years ago near the assassination site of President John F. Kennedy.

I am unable to furnish any details with regard to laboratory examinations or the reported location of the metal fragment as this is a pending investigative matter. You can undoubtedly appreciate the necessity for this position and may be sure that all results will be furnished to the United States Department of Justice when available.

I appreciate your interest and am returning the enclosure to your letter as requested.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick C. Fehl
Assistant Director
Special Investigative Division

ST-115 REC-57 62-109060-7774

MAILED 14
MAY 27 1977
FBI

Enclosure

1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures - 2)

62-109060

RJC:sas (11)

MAY 30 1977

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

56 JUN 17 1977

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7224

PAGE NO. 2

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

193

DOJ

REFERRAL

903 W. Grace St. Apt. 2
Richmond, Va. 23220
May 12, 1977

Mr. Donald Moore
Assistant Director of External Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Mr. Moore:

As a long-time student of the events surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, I am writing to you regarding the Associated Press news story of which I have enclosed a copy.

Have the appropriate microscopic comparison tests on the discovered bullet been completed? If so, are you able to advise me as to the results of the comparison tests?

I would also be interested to know where this bullet was found in relation to some of the more familiar fixed reference points in and around Dealey Plaza, if you have this information. The AP story only states that the bullet was found "near the site of President John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963".

I would greatly appreciate any information you can give me regarding this possible new and important piece of evidence.

Sincerely,

J.W. Burke, Jr.

SI-115

REC-57

P.S. I would also appreciate it if you could return the copy of the AP story, as it is the only copy I have. Thanks.



National

News Briefs

FBI to Examine Dallas Bullet

DALLAS (AP) — A bullet discovered two years ago near the site of President John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963 will be compared with slugs fired from the gun the Warren Commission said was used to kill Kennedy, the FBI says.

R.H. "Dick" Lester, 59, a semiretired Dallas night watchman, said he discovered the bullet with a metal detector about two years ago, but didn't turn it over to the FBI until Nov. 30.

Donald Moore, the FBI's assistant director of external affairs, said in Washington Tuesday the FBI has asked the National Archives to provide the slugs recovered when Kennedy was killed Nov. 22, 1963, while riding in a motorcade through Dallas.

"It is not possible to determine whether this bullet has any bearing on President Kennedy's assassination until appropriate microscopic comparisons have been made," Moore said.

Pallottines Report Increased Aid

BALTIMORE (UPI) — The Pallottine Fathers have drastically increased contributions to the overseas missions they raise money for but still have large real estate and business holdings, according to a report to the state attorney general.

In a periodic report, the Roman Catholic order said it sent $2 million to foreign missions in 1976, more than its entire contribution to overseas relief from 1970 to 1975.

Between 1970 and 1975, the Pallottines collected $62 million in charitable donations but spent much of it on business and real estate ventures, including purchase of several Florida resort motels.

Following news accounts about the order Atty. Gen. Francis B. Burch began a criminal investigation of the Pallottine's investment activities. In a unique agreement with Burch, the order promised to sell its real estate interests and recall $2.6 million in loans by August 1978. The Baltimore order also agreed to make periodic reports to Burch on the progress of the divestiture.

Hoffmann Rejects Cadets' Bid

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cadets ousted in West Point's biggest cheating scandal lost their battle to rejoin the class of 1977 Wednesday when Army Secretary Martin R. Hoffman ruled they could not return before early summer.

Hoffman said it would be "unwise" to readmit the 151 cadets caught in the honor code scandal before they had completed a year's suspension.

The order means that most of the cadets will return in July, with a few returning in late June. They had hoped to return at the start of the second semester on Jan. 21 in order to graduate in June, which they could do by undergoing extra training and enrolling in extra courses.

The secretary also said at a news conference that he was adopting nearly all the recommendations made Dec. 15 by a panel headed by former astronaut Frank Borman.

Inspection of 13 Dams Asked

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Concerned by the collapse of the Teton Dam in Idaho, outside experts will be asked to inspect 13 Western "problem dams" that government engineers say need major repairs, the Interior Department said Wednesday.

[illegible] with the Bureau of Reclamation said the proposal

Goldwater to Cut Help for GOP

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said Wednesday he will never again help raise funds for the Republican party because he was left out of a White House meeting to discuss the choice of a new party chairman.

Goldwater, the unsuccessful GOP presidential candidate in 1964, said it was an "insult" to him that he was not invited to join President Ford, Vice President Nelson Rockefeller and former Govs. Ronald Reagan of California and John Connally of Texas.

"They can go be unfaithful to somebody else for awhile," he said, quoting one of Arizona's earliest senators, Democrat Henry Fountain Ashworth.

Goldwater apparently was particularly stung by Connally's presence at the meeting and noted that although the former Democratic governor is now a Republican he had never run for office as one.

"Reagan, well, maybe it was Reagan who objected to my being there," Goldwater said. "I dont blame him if he did. After all, I came out for Ford."

"From now on I'm just going to run my own show," Goldwater said. "I'm not going to quit the Republican party because I'm a Republican. But I'm not going to go out and raise any more money."

A White House source indicated that Ford decided he wants Texas lawyer James A. Baker III to be the new GOP chairman.

The source said Ford made his preference known in a telephone conversation with outgoing chairman, Mary Louise Smith. Ford talked with Mrs. Smith after a luncheon with other senior party leaders at the White House failed to come up with a consensus candidate.

The source said that Ford emphasized it is "the Republican National Committee's responsibility to pick a new chairman and that he will support whoever the RNC picks."

However, the source said Ford told Mrs. Smith that Baker, Ford's campaign manager, was his choice.

Mrs. Smith was in Philadelphia for a speaking engagement and could not be reached for comment.

But unlike a similar meeting last month, the White House meeting Wednesday broke up without any formal announcement or briefing from the participants. Only Reagan made a few remarks to reporters who caught him at a White House gate.

Reagan said the four decided to leave the selection of a new party chairman up to the Republican National Committee and did not try to come up with a consensus candidate.

"We made no attempt to," said Reagan when asked if the four GOP senior statesmen had made any decision on a future party leader.

Housing Tax Rule Proposed, Killed

Continued From First Page

treated like corporations for tax purposes.

The proposal was ordered rescinded by Simon. A notice to that effect will be printed in the Federal Register in a day or two.

Under existing regulations, most real estate developers can gain special tax-loss advantages by forming limited partnerships. The organization [illegible] losses against real income attracts much investment money to real estate.

The housing interests say the proposed new rule would change this by tightening the definition of what constitutes a taxable "association."

The rule is complicated, but basically it says that when the members of a real estate partnership have no personal liability, the organization [illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 6/7/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 5/11/77 and FBI Laboratory Report dated 6/3/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

REC-57 62-109060-7775

JUN 13 1977

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas
UHS/gcs
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 JUN 21 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 7, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

This memorandum supplements Dallas FBI memorandum dated May 11, 1977, captioned as above.

As set forth in the above referenced memorandum, Mrs. [redacted], [redacted], Jackson Heights, New York, advised on March 18, 1977 that she has in her possession a New York Times article dated November 23, 1975 concerning the President John F. Kennedy assassination. Accompanying the article is one photograph of John F. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy and Governor John Connally and Mrs. Connally, taken in San Antonio, the day before the assassination. Mrs. [redacted] pointed out that in the photograph there is an individual whom she identifies as resembling her ex-husband, [redacted], and also an individual whom she described as resembling Lee Harvey Oswald.

In FBI Laboratory Report dated June 3, 1977, the FBI Laboratory set forth the results of examinations conducted:

"Specimens received:

"Q1 - An original photograph from which newspaper photograph was taken, obtained from morgue picture library, "New York Times," New York City, March 29, 1977.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

[illegible] 62-109060-7177

"Q2 - One 4'x5' photograph bearing the notation "San Antonio, Texas, November 21, 1963.

"Results of examination:

"Due to a lack of specific identifiable characteristics, no conclusion could be reached whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald is depicted in the Q1 and Q2 photographs."

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 6/1/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Legat, Mexico City airtel to Bureau dated 4/28/77, and Bureau routing slip to Dallas dated 5/9/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, one copy of which should be designated to Legat, Mexico City.

One copy of the LHM is being designated for Houston and Los Angeles in the event future investigation should be requested.

Also enclosed for Los Angeles is one copy each of the following:

1. Mobile airtel to Bureau, 12/23/76.

2. Mobile LHM dated 12/23/76.

2 ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Enc. 6)
(1-Legat, Mexico City (89-6) (Enc. 1)
1-Houston (62-2115) (Enc. 1)
1-Los Angeles (Enc. 6)
2-Dallas
UHS:1s
(8)

REC-57 62-109060-777

17 JUN 9 1977

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

JUN 21 1978

3. Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/24/77.

4. Dallas LHM dated 3/24/77.

5. Legat, Mexico City airtel to Bureau dated 4/28/77.

The enclosed LHM as well as the above described enclosures are furnished to Los Angeles for information purposes in the event future investigation should be requested. It should be noted that [redacted] states that he resided in Los Angeles in the early 1960's and was employed at the [redacted] in Los Angeles. Los Angeles is requested to review indices concerning [redacted] and to take any other action deemed appropriate upon review of the enclosures as the information contained therein might pertain to [redacted] activities in LOS ANGELES.

It should be noted that the Bureau advised that no further investigation is anticipated on the [redacted] allegations unless specifically requested of the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 1, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZ GERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Investigation set forth in this memorandum was predicated on previous Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memoranda dated August 15, 1975; September 2, 1975; September 19, 1975; December 23, 1976; and March 24, 1977, captioned as above. The investigations reported in the above referenced memoranda were conducted as a result of the written and oral statements made by [redacted] a prisoner in the penitentiary at [redacted]

Attached hereto are two interview reports of interview with [redacted] on April 14, 1977 and April 15, 1977 at [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions ofhthe FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

ENCLOSURE

EMBASSY OF THE [redacted]
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date April 25, 1977

On April 14, 1977, [redacted] Prisoner at the [redacted] Prison, [redacted] was interviewed by Assistant Legal Attache [redacted], in the presence of Vice Consul [redacted], United States Consulate, regarding pertinent details and for additional information he had previously furnished in the form of a signed statement on July 18, 1975, and again on October 21, 1976.

[redacted] stated that the information he had furnished on the two statements as indicated above, were completely factual to the best of his knowledge and that he would be more than willing to take a polygraph examination to attest to that fact. He stated that he had never mentioned the incidents, as related on his signed statements to anyone, to include his ex-wife [redacted], who during 1975, was employed by [redacted] Motor Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

[redacted] advised that J.E. EBB ROSE, President of [redacted] Houston, Texas, is acquainted with [redacted] and in fact, [redacted] worked in an office adjacent to ROSE's at the trucking company for two weeks, in the Houston Office. [redacted] stated that ROSE also played poker with [redacted] at the guest house at the Los Angeles Terminal of Rose Truck Lines, in which BOB REED, Terminal Manager, BOB WHITE and JAMES WILBURN, were in attendance: WHITE leased trucks to ROSE, and his whereabouts are unknown to MOORE. WILBURN is believed to be in Odessa, Texas.

On 4/14/77 at [redacted] File [redacted]

By [redacted] Assistant Legal Attache [SAP/es] Date Dictated 4/25/77

This document is for the use of your agency only, neither it nor its contents should be further distributed without appropriate authorization.

and also leased trucks to ROSE. In addition, his ex-wife [redacted] ROY HILLARD, Safety Officer for [redacted], and BENTON SINCLAIR, who leased trucks to ROSE, can all attest to the friendship that existed between ROSE and [redacted]

In 1962, ROSE went to California to purchase two racing cars, which he was going to utilize during the Indianapolis 500 Race, and at that time, [redacted] assisted in the loading of the two cars on vans in the presence of ROSE. The day after the loading, ROSE invited [redacted] to accompany him in his rented Thunderbird to Tijuana, Mexico for [redacted]

The attorney who assisted in the labor disputes in California from Fort Worth, Texas, and whose name [redacted] believed to be SCOTT, is also known to BOB REED, Terminal Manager for [redacted] Los Angeles. [redacted] and REED met with the attorney at the Ramada Inn, believed to be located at Pico Rivera, California, or the next town north of Pico Rivera. SCOTT was a white male, about 5'9" tall, slender build, full brown hair, wore glasses and would be about 55-60 years old at the present time. [redacted] recalled that the Ramada Inn the attorney checked into, and where [redacted] and REED spoke to him, is located just north of the Sky Lane or Skyline Hotel. SCOTT had an office either on Commerce Street or very near it near two popular movie theaters in Fort Worth, Texas.

While employed at the C and H Transportation Company, [redacted] was a rate clerk and earned about $1.65 per hour. He supplemented his income by assisting two salesmen from C and H during heavy equipment auctions, by calculating the rate for hauling the heavy equipment. One of the salesmen for C and H was a (First Name Unknown) REYNOLDS, who had several trucks that hauled the heavy equipment. In addition, [redacted] and they would pay him for this.

[redacted] recalled that after a period of time in the Los Angeles area, his wife [redacted] was disgusted with the school in which their children were attending and wanted to return to Texas. He [redacted] approached EBB ROSE and informed him of the trouble he and his wife were having with the school and their wish to return to Texas. ROSE informed [redacted] that he could not hire him in Texas, however, told [redacted] to fill out an application with C and H at Dallas, Texas. He believes that ROSE must have told someone at C and H because when he arrived in Dallas and filled out the application, they immediately hired him without checking any references. In this manner, [redacted] is of the opinion that ROSE helped him obtain the job at C and H.

[redacted] described JAMES HOLLAND as being a white male, about 30-35 years of age in 1963, about 5'10" tall, heavy build, dark hair, and seemed to always wear dark glasses. He always wore a big silver belt buckle that had the initial "W" on it. [redacted] observed HOLLAND driving a 1961 or 1962 Chevrolet, white in color, with red interior. To his knowledge, this vehicle had Texas license tags.

[redacted] advised that he had never confided to anyone in the United States about his involvement with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that on one occasion, he did admit to someone that he had been involved in a killing, however, he never mentioned what it was. He stated that he was dating his ex-girlfriend, [redacted] and on one occasion was mad at her mother, Mrs. [redacted], who was manager of an apartment complex located on [redacted] Houston, Texas. He recalled the agrument with Mrs. [redacted] took place around 1973 and he had indicated to her that he had been involved in a killing, and nothing else was mentioned. [redacted] stated that possibly, his ex-wife could tell interviewing Agents how upset he was when he learned of the Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and perhaps she might be able to shed some light on his past activities.

[redacted] advised that after he received the $3,000.00 for turning over to JAMES HOLLAND and LEE HARVEY OSWALD the $100,000.00, and after the KENNEDY assassination, he was so upset that he went out and "got drunk, went to parties and screwed" the money away. He does not recall where he spent the money, however, his ex-wife could perhaps corroborate the fact that he was upset and absent from their home.

With reference to the statement dated October 21 1976 he had furnished to Reverend [redacted] regarding the numerous slayings he had participated in in the Fort Worth, Texas area, [redacted] advised that he had purposely given wrong names to Reverend [redacted] knowing that the statement would perhaps get into the "wrong hands". He stated that otherwise, the statement was true and correct to his best knowledge. When asked for additional details regarding his participation in the murders he had previously mentioned, he stated that he would provide all the details only after he had been assured in writing that he would not be prosecuted for the crimes. At this point, [redacted] stated that he did not wish to discuss the statement of October 21, 1976 any further.

Thereafter, [redacted] stated that the information he had provided in two signed statements regarding the payment of $100,000.00 to HOLLAND and OWSALD was true and correct to the best of his knowledge, and swore to it as God as his Witness. [redacted] was asked to consider the details in this matter and that the interviewing Agent would speak to him on April 15, 1977.

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Date April 27, 1977

On April 15, 1977, [redacted] Prisoner at [redacted] Prison, [redacted] was recontacted by Assistant Legal Attache [redacted] and Vice Consul [redacted] United States Consulate, Belize City, Belize, at which time, he advised as follows:

He recalled that after he terminated his employment with C and H Transportation Company in Dallas, Texas, during 1964, he attempted to obtain trucks and trailers in order to start his own transport company. Inasmuch as he had a limited amount of cash, approximately $2,000.00, he was refused credit by all truck dealerships. He stated that he then telephonically contacted J.E. EBB ROSE of the [redacted] Houston, Texas, to ascertain if ROSE would give him some sort of assistance in attempting to obtain the trucks. ROSE told him to call after lunch, one day unrecalled by [redacted] and when [redacted] did contact ROSE, ROSE sent him to see the manager of "Trail Mobile Company" located on Navigation Canal, Houston, Texas. When he arrived at Trail Mobile Company, he spoke with the manager, MARTIN (Last Name Unknown) and MARTIN placed him in contact with a salesman by the name of JOE (Last Name Unknown). JOE advised MOORE that Trail Mobile Company did not have any trucks for sale or for lease, at which point, JOE travelled with [redacted] to Dallas and placed him in contact with another truck dealer, whose name MOORE could not recall. [redacted] believes in view of the above, EBB ROSE did help him obtain the necessary credit to lease trucks.

On 4/15/77 at Belize City, Belize File MEX 89-6

By [redacted] Assistant Legal Attache SAP/esj Date Dictated 4/26/77

This document is for the use of your agency only, neither it nor its contents should be further distributed without appropriate authorization.

[redacted] recalled that he was sent by ROSE to the Rose Truck Company in Los Angeles, California, to be Assistant Manager to ROBERT REED, although [redacted] title was listed as "Dispatcher". [redacted] advised that when he arrived in Los Angeles, the Rose Truck Company was having union troubles and he and BOB REED were the two individuals who could fire and hire employees. [redacted] advised that REED could attest to the fact that while [redacted] was in Los Angeles, [redacted] was associated with and personally knew EBB ROSE. In addition, a woman by the name of MARY (Last Name Unknown), has been employed with Rose Truck Company in Los Angeles for many years and could attest to the fact that ROSE and MOORE were associated. In addition, [redacted] advised that another individual by the name of PETE (Last Name Unknown) has also been associated with Rose Truck Company in Los Angeles and would also know that ROSE and [redacted] had been associated while [redacted] was in Los Angeles.

[redacted] advised that the individual introduced to him as "Webby" in the offices of J.E. EBB ROSE in the presence of the attorney named SCOTT, just prior to [redacted] delivering a brief case full of money to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was described as a white male, approximately 50-55 years of age, at that time, heavy build. [redacted] could not estimate how tall this individual was inasmuch as "Webby" was seated in a chair and wore a hat. [redacted] advised that he only saw "Webby" on that one occasion and had the impression that "Webby" was "in charge". [redacted] did not know the name for the individual introduced to him as "Webby".

[redacted] recalled that some time after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and approximately during 1965, he was employed by the Bob Walter Funeral Home at Houston and attending mortician school at Commonwealth College of Houston, Texas. He advised that at one time when he was coming out of the funeral home and getting into his car, he was shot at, however, was not injured.

He stated that he reported this incident to the Houston, Texas Police Department and in addition, telephonically contacted EBB ROSE and informed him that if anyone shot at him again, "they'd better get me good". ROSE denied the incident to [redacted] advised that the Teamster's Union was during that time, trying to organize mortuary workers and it is possible that the Teamsters may have had something to do with the shooting incident.

Regarding the conversation of [redacted] dated October 21, 1976, wherein he advised that in the mid-1950s there were numerous gang-land type killings, [redacted] advised that he did not wish to discuss this matter, unless he could be given immunity from any prosecution. He stated that he would only make one comment regarding the gang-land type killings, by stating that he was "connected with CARLOS MARCELLO of New Orleans". He described MARCELLO as being close to 60 years old, with salt and pepper hair and involved in Mafia activities in the Southeast. When questioned for more specifics regarding the killings that had taken place in Texas during the 1950s, [redacted] reiterated that he would not comment upon these killings unless given immunity from any prosecution.

At this point in the interview, [redacted] advised he could provide no additional details to substantiate the signed statements he had previously furnished, however, stated that if in the future he recalled any additional details, he would alert Mr. [redacted] through the United States Consulate at Belize City, Belize. Again, [redacted] stated that everything he had told Mr. [redacted] and Mr. [redacted] on April 14, 1977 and on April 15, 1977 was true and correct to the best of his knowledge.

FBI

Date: 6/9/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

SUBJ: ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Oklahoma City airtel to Dallas dated 5/16/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

One copy of the LHM is being furnished to El Paso and Oklahoma City for information purposes.

Dallas indices and file review did not reflect any identifiable information concerning [redacted] or (FNU) GONZALES.

ENCLOSURE

REC 162-109060-7777

11 JUN 13 1977

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - El Paso (Encl. 1)(Info)
1 - Oklahoma City (89-41)(Enc. 1)(Info)
2 - Dallas
UHS:blm
(7)

1-AAG; CD
2-Congressional Inquiry Unit
0-70(G) 6/16/77
DJC/2000
SEE FILE COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

97 JUN 23 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 9, 1977

ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

This memorandum reflects the result of an interview with [redacted] Coweta, Oklahoma, on May 9, 1977.

The records of the Dallas, Texas, Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation do not reflect any identifiable information concerning Fred Coleman, Fred Burns, or (First Name Unknown) Gonzales.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-7777

FD-302 (REV. 11-27-70)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

5/16/77

Date of transcription

[redacted] Coweta, Oklahoma, telephone [redacted] voluntarily contacted SA [redacted] at Kip's Big Boy Restaurant located at 37th Street and Memorial, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and provided the following information:

[redacted] advised that he lived in El Paso, Texas, from 1956 until 1967 and had a partnership in a Cadillac-Chevrolet Agency in El Paso with an individual named [redacted]. [redacted] also advised that he had 51-percent stock in the Crystal Ray Airport located in El Paso, Texas, during this period of time that he lived there. Other jobs held by [redacted] were flight instructor for Southwest Aviation Rangers, pilot, and employee of telephone company.

[redacted] also owned the [redacted] Enco Service Center in El Paso for a period of time.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] introduced him to (first name unknown) GONZALES, a Mexican male, 5'11"-6', medium build, who wore a pencil-thin mustache, weight approximately 175 pounds, and wore very expensive clothing on occasion and at other times casual clothing such as a sports coat. He stated that GONZALES made arrangements for him [redacted] to fly individuals across the border from El Paso close to Juarez, Mexico, where these individuals would meet with other persons and then he would fly them back to El Paso. All of this was done without filing a flight plan and [redacted] was paid off with cash, which was approximately $250 to $350 per trip. [redacted] made many such trips and one of these trips ended up in his plane being crashed in Mexico, somewhere close to Big Bend National Park. On this occasion, he and his two passengers managed to make their way into Texas where they were arrested by United States Border Patrol and he advised this incident was written up in the newspaper with the names of the other two individuals and he still had a clipping and could produce this clipping if necessary from the newspaper. He was not prosecuted for this incident inasmuch as he was merely transporting these persons and apparently the government felt it was too costly

Interviewed on 5/9/77 at Tulsa, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41

by SA MARK C. YOUNG:ca Date dictated 5/13/77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

to prosecute him for this minor offense. [redacted] advised that he made one of his trips from El Paso to near Juarez, Mexico, on the same night that FBI Agents captured an airline hijacker at El Paso airport.

[redacted] advised that he purchased a B51 airplane for GONZALES sometime in 1962 and flew this airplane off the coast of Florida on a small island for GONZALES. He was supposed to have taken plane to Yucatan, Mexico, however, he refused to do this and was told to go to the alternate site in Florida. He advised that GONZALES stated this plane was to be used for the efforts to overthrow FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba and that he was offered a job as a pilot by GONZALES and refused.

[redacted] advised that approximately one month before JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated, he flew an individual on two occasions from El Paso to Mexico to meet with individuals there. This individual that he flew from El Paso was named JACK (last name unknown). [redacted] advised that he did not know at the time but after the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY when pictures were displayed in various newspapers he realized that this person that he flew to Juarez, Mexico, was JACK RUBY. He stated that on this second occasion that he flew RUBY to Mexico to meet with an individual he met with a person who looked very much like the photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. [redacted] stated this is the only times that he has met either of these individuals and although he made several flights of this nature after the assassination of KENNEDY, he never saw these individuals again. He stated that approximately one month after this assassination, two FBI Agents located him in El Paso and asked him if he was involved in smuggling activities between the United States and Mexico via airplane at which point he lied to the FBI Agents and told them that he had not been involved in any flights where no flight plan was filed. He advised he did this inasmuch as he felt that he would be prosecuted for illegal activities.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

[redacted] stated that the reason he was coming to the FBI with this information at the present time is that he felt the statute of limitations on any of his illegal activities had passed and he would not embarrass himself or his family by coming forth with information now. He stated that he would speak only to SA [redacted] regarding this matter or another FBI Agent accompanied by SA [redacted] He advised that he did not know if this information would be of value to the government but he had been holding it for numerous years and wished to advise someone in a position to use the information.

COLEMAN is described through observation and interview as follows:

Name	[redacted]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of birth	[redacted]
Place of birth	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Height	5'10½"
Weight	160
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Blue
Social Security No.	[redacted]
Residence	[redacted] Coweta, Oklahoma

[redacted] was advised that furnishing his Social Security Number was voluntary and would be used to identify him in the event of any future criminal activity.

[redacted] reiterated that he had saved scrapbookss with certain newspaper clippings that would enable him to furnish more exact dates regarding any activities that he had around the KENNEDY assassination and could aid in identifying individuals with whom he was in contact during the period of time that he flew these illegal flights between the United States and Mexico.

0-10 (Rev. 3-28-72)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: June 16, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX an LHM
dated June 9, 1977 at Dallas, Texas.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc.

NOTE: [redacted] is not identifiable in FBIHQ and FBI, Dallas, Texas, files based upon information received concerning him.

DJC:sas

FBI/DOJ

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7778

PAGE NO.

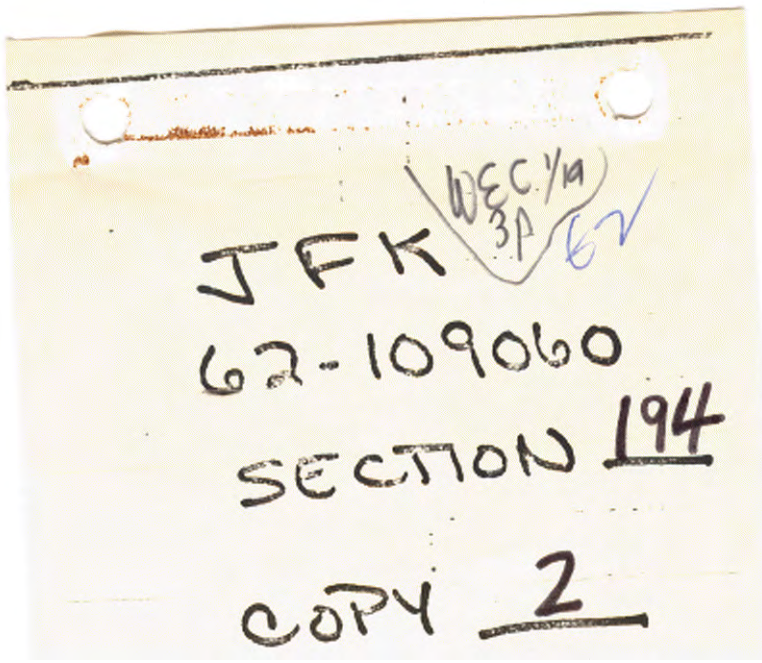
NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

193

DOJ

REFERRAL


JFK
WEC 1/19
3A
62-109060
SECTION 194
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 6/15/77

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re DL airtel to Bureau, 6/9/77, (with LHM containing information from [redacted]); SD airtel to Bureau, 5/12/77, (enclosing LHM regarding information from [redacted]).

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, concerning inquiries made in El Paso, Texas, regarding FRED COLEMAN.

For the information of the Bureau, during a review of the LHMs referenced above, a slight similarity was noted in that [redacted] mentioned a Mexican male named [redacted] in the Juarez, Mexico area, and [redacted] mentioned a Mexican Federal General named [redacted] It is not felt that there is any connection between the two, however, since El Paso is not in possession of Oklahoma City airtel to Dallas dated 5/16/77, (contained as a reference on Dallas airtel to the Bureau, dated 6/9/77), evaluation of the similarity in names is being left to the Bureau.

7779

The enclosed LHM contains the results of several inquiries made by the El Paso Division regarding [redacted]

1+(3) - Bureau (Encs.5) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - El Paso
WAC:pmg
(6)

11 JUN 17 1977

1-AAG, Criminal Division
1-Congressional Inquiry Unit
0-70(G) 6/21/77
EEH/dhp

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

97 JUN 24 1977 ION

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

EP 89-52

Since El Paso is not fully aware of the circumstances surrounding interview of [redacted] and is not in receipt of all correspondence concerning [redacted] no further investigation of [redacted] is being undertaken by the El Paso Division, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

El Paso, Texas
June 15, 1977

Assassination of
President John F. Kennedy
November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

This memorandum reflects the results of inquiries made in the area of El Paso, Texas, concerning [redacted]. Reference is made to a letterhead memorandum captioned as above from the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas, Texas, dated June 9, 1977.

The records of the El Paso, Texas, Office of the FBI do not reflect any identifiable information concerning [redacted], [redacted], or (first name unknown) Gonzales.

A review of the 1962, 1963, and 1964 editions of the El Paso City Directory, reflect that one [redacted] resided in El Paso, Texas, and was employed as [redacted] Enco Service.

A review of the 1961 El Paso City Directory reflected that a [redacted] resided in El Paso, Texas, and was a representative of the telephone company.

On June 14, 1977, Mr. [redacted], Chief, Federal Aviation Administration, El Paso International Airport, El Paso, Texas, advised that until approximately five years ago, the Sunland Park airport in Sunland Park, New Mexico, (adjacent to the El Paso city limits), was known as the Cristo Rey Airport. He further advised that there was a Cristo Rey Air Taxi Service in the El Paso area, but operated out of the Cristo Rey, (now Sunland Park), airport. This air taxi service was owned and operated by a Mr. [redacted] who was arrested in Las Cruces, New Mexico, for hauling marijuana. As a result of this, the Federal Aviation Administration closed the Cristo Rey Air Taxi Service.

Mr. [redacted] supra, advised that he never heard of a Crystal Ray airport, and he surmised that this was merely a misspelling of Cristo Rey. Mr. [redacted] stated that he

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

never heard of [redacted]

On June 14, 1977, Mr. [redacted] owner, Southwest Air Rangers, El Paso International Airport, advised that he never had any employee by the name of [redacted] nor did he know any pilots by that name.

Mr. [redacted] pointed out that there is another aviation company known as Southwest Aviation, that operates out of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

On June 14, 1977, Mr. [redacted], Intelligence Division, U. S. Border Patrol, El Paso, Texas, caused a search to be made of Border Patrol records and advised that he could locate no record for [redacted]

On June 14, 1977, Mr. [redacted], El Paso Intelligence Center, U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration, El Paso, Texas, caused a check to be made of DEA records and the DEA computer, with negative results, regarding Fred Coleman.

FOUNDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7281

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

194

DOJ

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7782

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 93

SECTION NO.

194

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. Ulsec. after 7782

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

194

DOJ

REFERRAL

INDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7783

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

194

7783

REFERRAL

FOUNDATION
THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FBI Copy

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: June 20, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____ (your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent _____ dated _____ at _____.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. [X] This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

NOT RECORDED

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. (1)

DISCLOSURE

ARY FI

97 JUN 22 1977 N

FBI/DOJ

Clarence Kelley.

Kennedy Assasination

My name is [redacted]
I believe I have deferiate information into the Kennedy Assasination.

I believe I have run into the Assisins. The assasins would be a run away Cuban missle Crisis Spanish Priest whom I believe is the janitor of the building I live in [redacted]

The other member had business dealings with the Kennedy family he owns the building I live in. The known as many alias names in foreign countries his real name is [redacted]
His address is [redacted]
The address of the building I live in is [redacted]
The address of [redacted] is [redacted] lives in my building but around the Corner

The instrument used was a large instrument which can be connected to old switch boards to make fequencies.

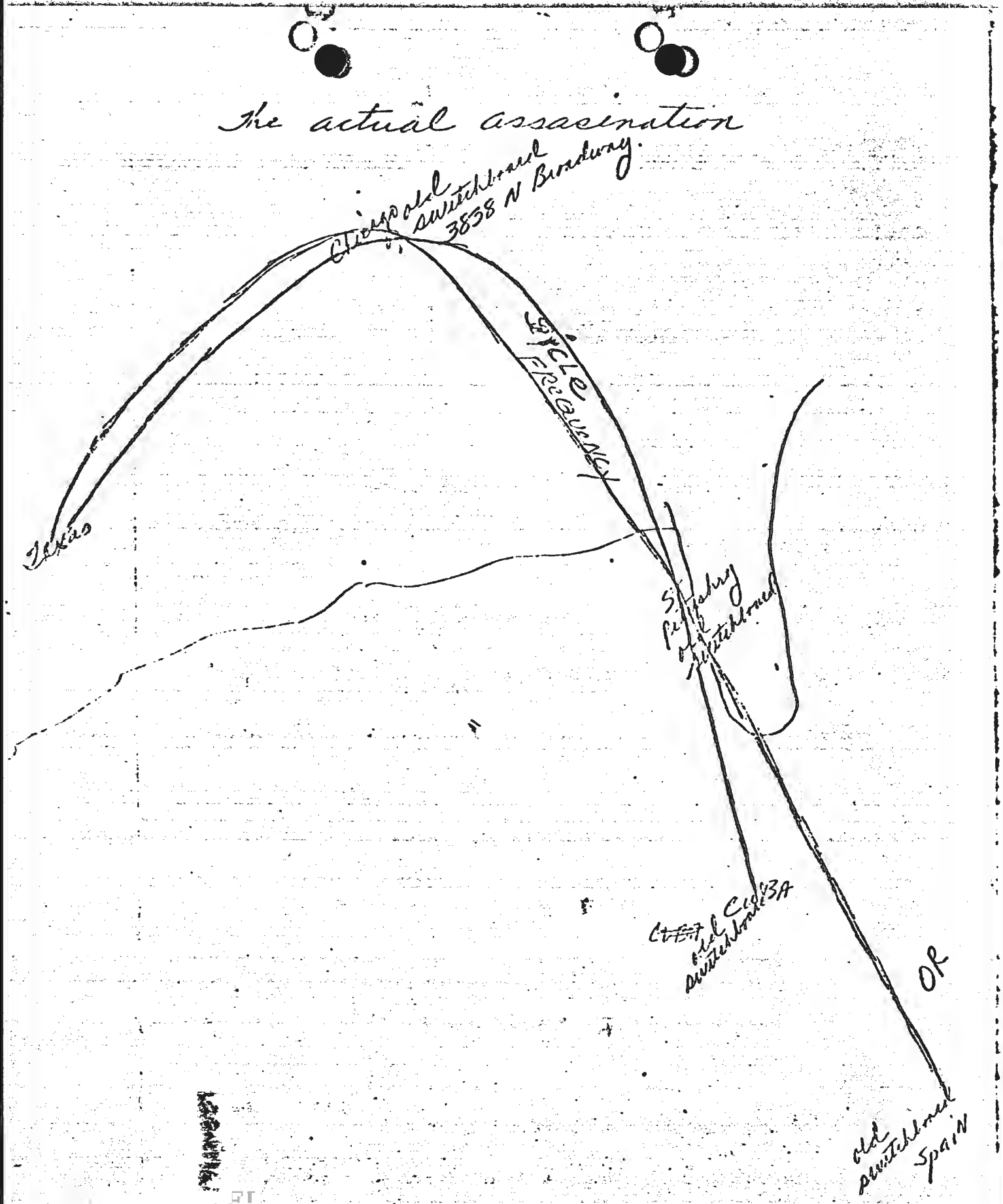
They may have intended to kill me and not the President of the United States back then.

I am a Spy project which was thrown in the garbage can in 1948

I was arested by that switch board in 1948 through sustaining a broken neck.

In the switchboard I am talking about I wound up in the position of the Auxiliary (Jake. or jack) which is also reality. reality of everything going on in the city.

The switchboard is located at 3838 N. Broadway in the Chateau. Hotel. It has another name. The Daley Machine. It is used in many vile operations, such as getting people elected to Office


The actual assassination
Texas
Cross old switchboard 3838 N Broadway
Cycle Freeway
Old Cuba switchboard
OR
old switchboard Spain

The side frequency is one of tradgedy as you ~~as~~ may or may not have noticed in the Canary Islands plane crash. The plane made or flew in a side formation.

The knowledge of how to make the side frequency belongs to the Catholic Church. It is also used by police groups. Such as the California Police Dept.

[redacted]
Chicago 60618 Ill.

Clarence Kelly
Director Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Constitution Ave & 10th St. NW.
Washington 20530 D.C.

19

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7784

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

194

IRS

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
OTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7785

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 14

SECTION NO.

194

IRS

REFERRAL

[redacted]

Glen Dickson
[redacted]

5/11/77

CRIMINAL DIVISION

The President of the United States
The Honorable James E. Carter
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Carter

I am enclosing letters Jack Lake
that I have collected, as they may be
interesting to you.

Crossing the Money Board I saw
two trailers of packages. Pulled what
looked like a small Chevy Pickup with
a camper, he drove back the
same way he came. [redacted]

DE-53
[redacted] 7786
REC-124

[redacted]

JUL 1 1977

[redacted]

CORRESPONDENCE

[redacted]

97 JUL 2 1977

His friends considered his interest obsessive—"They had a problem getting me to shut up about it," Roffman says—but his parents were solidly behind him. "They decided what I was doing was worthwhile and productive," he says, "and they thought there was no need to force me to go out and find summer jobs. Instead, I would get up early and go to work in my bedroom office." This fall their patience was



rewarded with the publication of *Presumed Guilty*, a slimmed-down version of their son's original doorstop first draft.

Although Roffman believes there was probably more than one gunman, he says little evidence exists which might help identify the killers. Most disturbing to him, he says, was his conclusion that the falseness of the Warren Report was too extensive to be accidental. "I'm a strong believer in the principle of government accountability," says Roffman, now 22 and a University of Pennsylvania graduate studying law at the University of Florida. "I can't think of anything more threatening than when the government lies about the murder of its leader." □

A senator prods a 'house of cards'

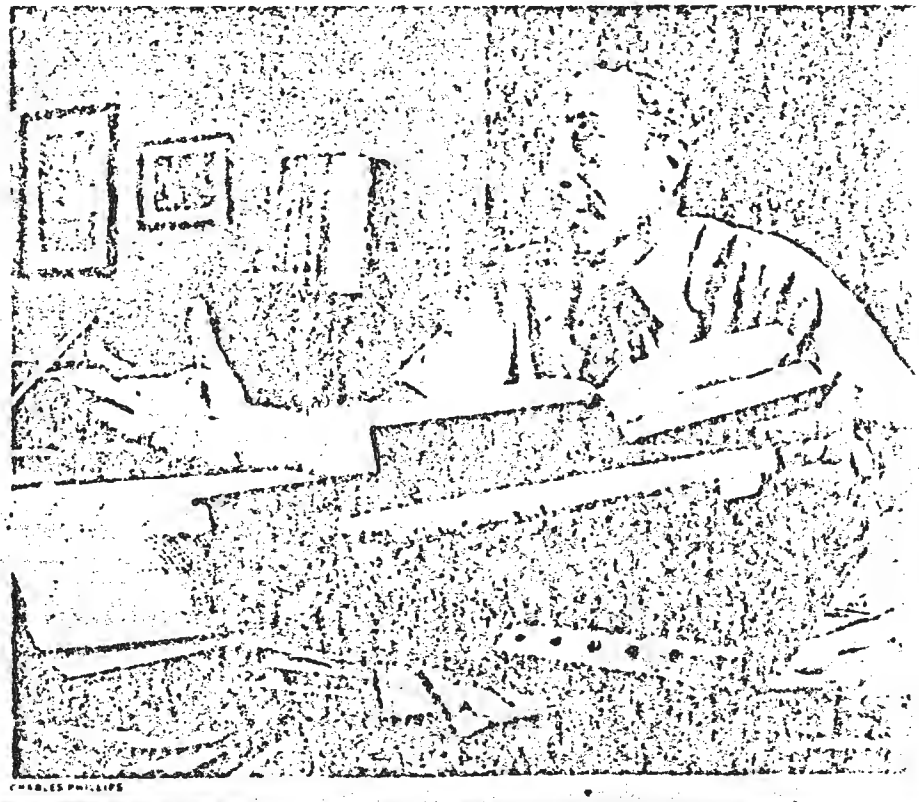
Unlike other skeptics, U.S. Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania has the power to dig out answers to some of his questions about the assassination. Recently appointed (with Colorado Democrat Gary Hart) to serve on a subcommittee investigating the role of the FBI and CIA in preparing the original Warren Report, Schweiker can subpoena both witnesses and classified documents. Already he has reached some conclusions.

Characterizing the Warren Report as a "house of cards," the 49-year-old Republican maintains that "recent disclosures have devastated its credibility. We now have evidence that the FBI destroyed and suppressed evidence. And we have evidence that the FBI may have influenced witnesses to mislead the commission."

A liberal and onetime dove on Vietnam, Schweiker served four terms in the House of Representatives before his election to the Senate in 1968. With his wife, a former "Miss Claire" of television's *Romper Room*, and his three daughters and two sons, Schweiker barnstormed his state in an old school bus last year. He survived Watergate and won reelection. Now when he goes back home he wants to discuss the economy, "but all my constituents want to talk about is this investigation."

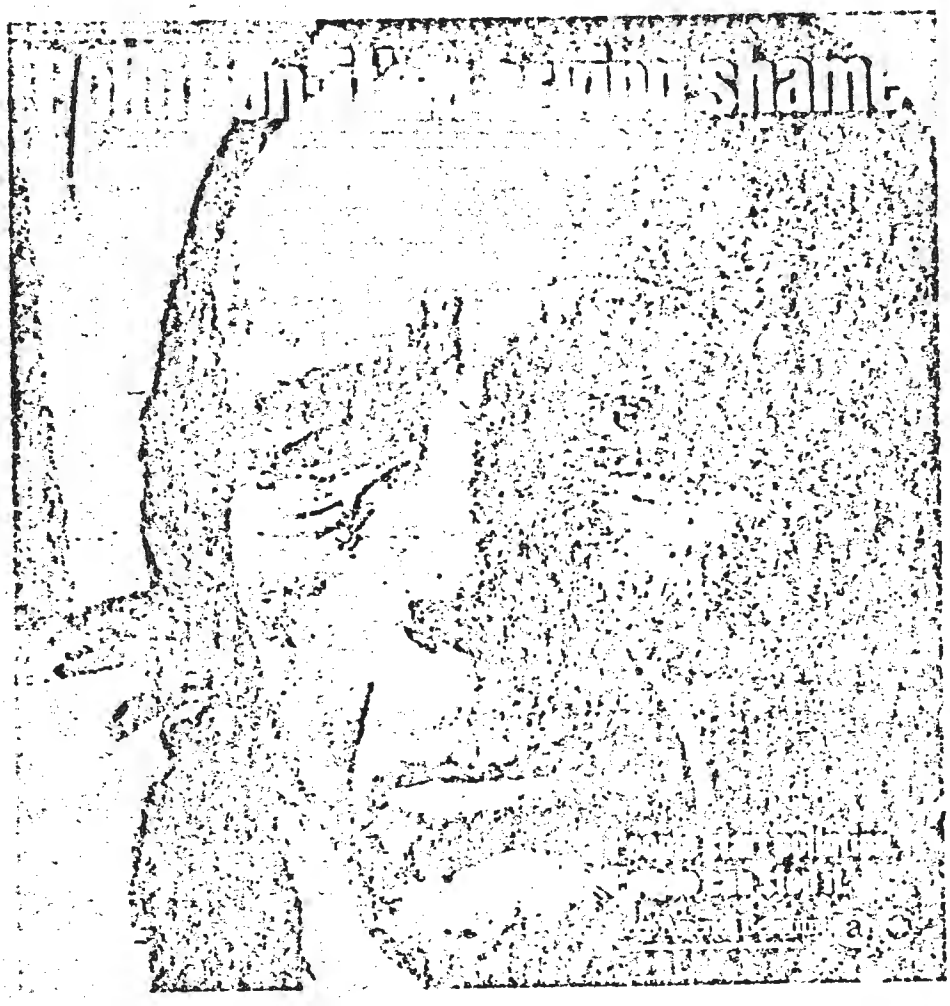
Schweiker, a member of Sen. Frank Church's Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, had his interest kindled in the Kennedy assassination only six months ago. "When I sat there and heard the CIA admit they had made a deal with the Mafia to shoot Castro it put everything into a new frame of reference," Schweiker says. He does not espouse any of the current assassination theories. "I don't want to fall into that trap," he explains. "There may be elements of truth in all of them." But he is intrigued by Lee Oswald's ill-defined link with the government. "I don't know if it's conspiracy or not," he says, "but there was something going on between Oswald and the U.S. intelligence community. When he was thrown in jail in New Orleans [while picketing], he was allowed one phone call. Did he call his wife? No. He called the FBI."

Why was Kennedy killed? "It might have been a Communist plot originating in Cuba or the USSR," says Schweiker. "Maybe it was a right-wing conspiracy here in the U.S. Or perhaps it was anti-Castro Cubans. I don't know the answers." Schweiker shrugs. "It just gets stranger and stranger."

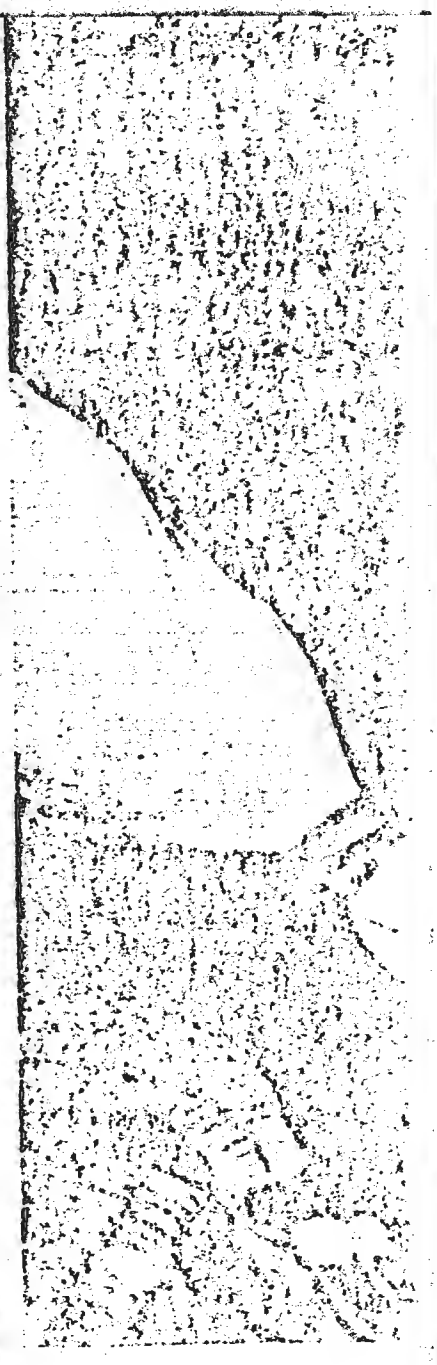


CHARLES PHILLIPS

AMERICA'S CONSCIENCE WHEN IT COMES TO POLLUTION IS IRON EYES CODY



Since 1971 Iron Eyes Cody has appeared on television shedding a tear over the spoiling of the American scene.



Iron Eyes and wife Bertha (below) examine a clay pot, part of the private Indian "museum" they keep in their basement.



In one version of the *Keep Americ Beautiful* television spot, a lone Ind paddles his canoe through a stream choked with rubbish, pulls it to sho and walks to a nearby highway just in time to have a bag full of garbag tossed from a passing car land at his moccasined feet. In another, he rides on horseback to a bluff strew with litter. But the ending is always same: the camera zooms in on a si gle tear welling from the Indian's ey while the voiceover decries pollutio "a crying shame."

For Iron Eyes Cody, the 62-year-o Cherokee actor who plays the hear broken Indian, not only is the cause close to his heart but the spot has meant the kind of celebrity status t

Photographs by Bill Eppridge



sination could have been the work of maverick CIA operatives, or the CIA's friends in the Mafia. "I'm taking it on faith that the CIA itself did *not* do it," he says. "But we know that agency employees have gotten out of hand in the past and disobeyed not only the CIA director but the President." As for the mob, Anson observes: "We know that John and Robert Kennedy did real damage to organized crime. The Mafia had the motive, means and opportunity for murder."

Anson, 30, lives in Brooklyn Heights with his law student wife, Maggie, and two children by a previous marriage. While covering the war in Cambodia for TIME, he was captured and spent 21 days as a POW. He wrote a McGovern biography in 1972 and is now an executive producer for a New York public TV station. Characterizing himself as "apolitical," Anson expresses disappointment that "liberals of the press" haven't undertaken their own investigation of the JFK murder. "The people you'd expect to be the best on this issue have been the worst," he says. "To them, Earl Warren was a credible guy. The assassination is a complicated story, and they don't like the smell of it." □

A professor thinks three gunmen fired

Josiah Thompson has never got over the shooting of President Kennedy. Nor, he believes, has the country. "The assassination was our loss of innocence, a turning point in our history," explains Thompson, 40, author of *Six Seconds in Dallas*. "From that time on, things started going wrong."

Thompson's first involvement in the Kennedy case came as a Yale graduate student, when he wandered into the New Haven, Conn. FBI office to point out discrepancies in the published accounts of the shooting. "I thought if I could see the contradictions, so could the FBI," he recalls. "They were very attentive and polite, and I guess they threw my report in the wastebasket."

Later, Thompson began digging on his own. "I was still at Yale," he says, "and the library had the Warren Commission's 26 volumes of evidence. When I got tired of working on my thesis, I would go upstairs and read about the assassination." Eventually, Thompson decided there were three essential questions: What happened? Who did it? And why?

He made a painstaking study of the Zapruder film and other photographs of the assassination scene and spoke with witnesses. His conclusion: there were three gunmen who fired four shots—the first hit Kennedy in the back, the second hit Texas Gov. John Connally, the third and fourth hit Kennedy's head. Thompson does not claim to know who participated in the killing but suspects its origins lie in New Orleans, perhaps in an alliance between the Mafia, CIA and anti-Castro exiles.

Now an assistant professor of philosophy at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, Thompson lives amid a comfortable clutter of books and antiques with his wife, Nancy, (Sarah Lawrence '58, and a recent graduate of a bartenders' school), two children, Lisa, 11, and Everson, 9, and Metaphysics, a huge calico cat. He looks forward to a Congressional investigation of the assassination. "It is terribly important to know our real history and to solve the Kennedy mystery," he maintains. "It is the way to get our government out in the open again." □



CONTINUED



^An SRO show on 'Who Killed JFK?'

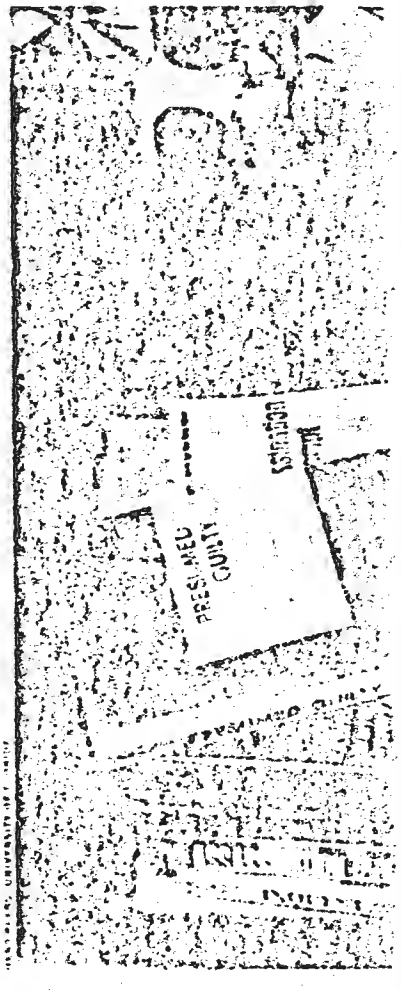
A professional radical with the presidency of SDS in his past, Carl Oglesby regards Kennedy's murder less as a mystery to be solved than as a lever to break the grip of the powerful. "I'm a veteran of the teach-ins," he explains, "and for my money, Kennedy was killed because he offended the military and the mobsters. The crucial issues were Vietnam and Cuba."

To reach the public with his ominous message, Oglesby became one of the prime movers in 1973 behind the Assassination Information Bureau in Cambridge, Mass. At first, the AIB, which presented the Zapruder film, a touring slide show and lecture, was a shaky operation. But, as interest in the assassination revived, the bureau's "Who Killed JFK?" put on by a five-man team, became an SRO road show. (Among other things, it appears to absolve Oswald.) "People were hanging from the rafters," says Oglesby. Though the AIB now commands $850 per lecture, it still operates out of a noisy one-room office not far from Oglesby's own modest Cambridge apartment. "We're all living right on the edge of nothing," snaps Oglesby, bristling over reports that the AIB has been turning big profits. "Some people feel if you are sincere, you shouldn't want any money at all."

A sometime playwright, Oglesby was living the straight life in 1962. He edited publications for an aerospace company (with security clearance) and lived in Ann Arbor, Mich. with his wife and three children. Radicalized in the turbulent '60s, he became one of the leaders of Students for a Democratic Society. He broke with SDS in 1969, rejecting the violence of the Weathermen faction. He taught briefly at Antioch College and lived in a Vermont commune. He is now separated from his wife. Oglesby, 40, is leery of trusting Congress to reopen the Kennedy case. "We are carrying out an investigation by educating the public," he says. "If those cookies in Congress want to come along for the ride, it's alright, but the demand first has to come from the people." □

vIt all began in a junior high class

For Harold Roffman, it all began in with a junior high school English as ment. Instructed to read three bo on the same subject, the 14-year-o drapery salesman's son chose Ri Popkin's *The Second Oswald*, Ed J. Epstein's *Inquest*, and *Whitewa* Harold Weisberg. All are sledgeha



mer attacks on the Warren Report

His appetite whetted, Roffman b gan to scour up everything he cou on the subject. He bought the 26 volumes of the Warren Report ($7 studied evidence at the National A chives (after presenting a letter of certification from the principal of h Philadelphia high school) and mad several trips to talk to Weisberg, a Maryland journalist. By 11th grade, old had decided to write his own bo His proposed thesis: that the case against Lee Oswald was hopelessl flimsy, but that the Warren Commis had stuck with it because politicall was the most acceptable.

Spurred by his suspicions, Roffm began plugging away at his manus

Ghosts Terrorize an English Stately Home

...Landowner Sees Shadowy Figures of His Ancestors Vanish Into Burial Vault Wall

By ARTHUR GOLDEN

Ghosts haunting a country mansion have terrified three titled Britons, one of whom claims to have seen shadowy figures of his ancestors disappear into the stone walls of a burial vault.

"Before my home became the focal point of a haunting, I had never taken the idea of ghosts seriously," declared Sir Walter Bromley-Davenport, a former member of Parliament.

"Now I know better. To my horror, I know ghosts exist."

And, said a clergyman who exorcised the specters: "I have absolutely no doubt that this was a genuine haunting on a major scale."

The chilling episodes unfolded at the huge Capesthorne Hall mansion at Macclesfield in northwest England. Sir Walter's family has owned the home for more than 250 years.



FORMER MP Sir Walter Bromley-Davenport in family pew above where ghosts vanished into wall.

Sir Walter, 72, said the incidents first came to his attention in 1951 when his son William, then a teenager, reported seeing a disembodied arm rattling a third-floor bedroom window from the outside.

In fact, Sir Walter said, he later learned that the arm had been seen 30 years earlier by the children of an employe from that same bedroom.

In 1970, Sir Walter continued, he was approaching his wife and a houseguest "when suddenly a woman wearing a long coarse gray dress walked around a corner, walked between them and entered a room to their left.

"When I reached my wife and guest, I asked: 'Who was that?' But they had seen no one. I realized then that I had seen a ghost."

The guest was Sir Charles Taylor, also an ex-member of Parliament. One night during his visit, Sir Charles said, he was climbing the main staircase "when I heard the rustling of what sounded like a long silk dress. I looked over the balcony and saw a woman walking in a long gown.

"I called to her but she kept on walking. She rounded a corner ahead of me and then just disappeared into thin air.

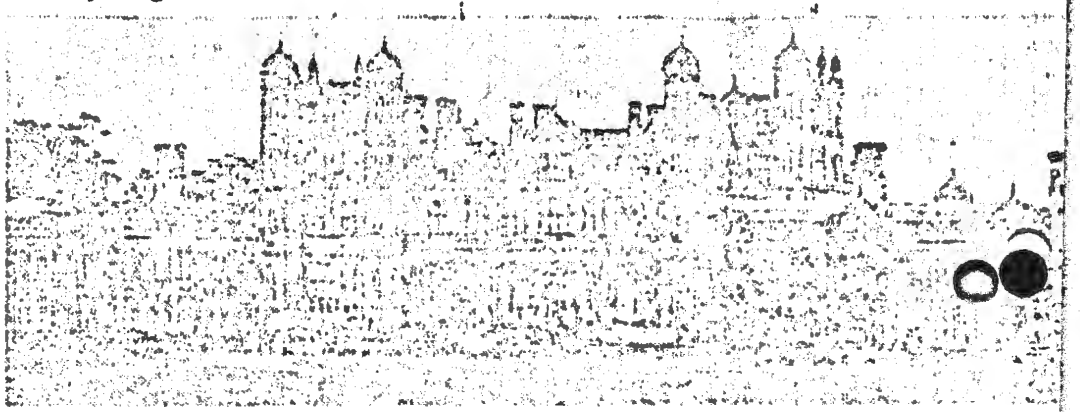
"I told Sir Charles the following day. My description tallied exactly with that of the figure he had seen walk between his wife and me."

Another former member of Parliament, Sir Guy Lloyd, told of staying in a ground-floor bedroom in 1971 "when suddenly a heavy oak door swung open. There was no breeze and nobody in the corridor."

He got out of bed and shut the door. "But no sooner was I back in bed than the door burst open again. Then I jammed it shut with leaflets. It would have taken a turn of the handle and a really heavy shove to have opened it. But about 10 minutes later it did open, just like before."

According to Sir Walter, the most frightening scene occurred on a Saturday night in 1973. He had entered a small church on the mansion grounds to check on preparations for the next day's services.

"Suddenly I saw what seemed to be the shadow of a man rush from the vestry toward a wall under the family pew and just melt into the stonework. I was petrified. One after the other, more shadows walked from the vestry to the wall and disappeared into the stone. There were about 16 of th Then it stopped. The fa vault was on the other si the stone wall. I'm no overly imaginative man, what else can I think? T must have been the ghos my ancestors."



MANSION owned by Sir Walter Bromley-Davenport's family for over 250 years.

The Rev. Sholto Dou rector of nearby Monks C Church, said the ghosts laid to rest only after he another clergyman ed the rooms church on five occasions the years.

Summers Are Hotter in Odd-Numbered Years, 60-Year Study Sho

By some quirk of nature, summers tend to be hotter than average in odd-numbered years and cooler than average in even-numbered years, according to an intensive scientific study of July temperatures conducted over a 60-year period.

After comparing July weather from the years 1911 through 1970, two British geophysicists report:

"The results show a highly significant 2-year pulse is occurring in the July temperature. The main characteristic of the pulse during the past 60 years is the occurrence of warm Julys in odd years and cool Julys in even years."

University of Reading scientists A.H. Gordon and Wells also looked at tem tures dating back to 1721 although they couldn't up with a reason, they that the hot-odd, cool pattern has held good fo past 250 years, though long-term differences wer as striking as they have in this century.

DID ONE MAN WITH ONE GUN KILL JOHN F. KENNEDY? EIGHT SKEPTICS WHO SAY NO



Magazine: People" Nov 10, 75

>Dick Gregory sees conspiracy everywhere

"At first, it never dawned on me that the assassination was a conspiracy," admits comedian-cum-social critic Dick Gregory. "Then I got to thinking." What troubled him especially was his memory of a White House reception during which he had reached out to touch President Kennedy. "One minute everybody's talkin' and havin' fun," he says. "The next minute they're cops. Cocktail glasses fell out of their hands and they grabbed me. If they can give the President this much protection at home, they ought to be able to protect him in the streets."

Starting from such trifling conclusions, Gregory, now 43 and one of the stellar attractions on the lucrative college lecture circuit, has tailored conspiracy theories of monstrous proportions. He believes the U.S. is threatened by a cabal which may be responsible not only for the murders of President Kennedy and his brotner Robert, but for the shootings of George Wallace, Malcolm X and the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Gregory even suspects that President Ford's recent encounters with would-be assassins Moore and Fromme in California—and, as farfetched as it sounds, his auto accident in Hartford, Conn. ("It can't be that easy to hit a President's car")—are part of the same sinister sequence. "I believe we're in the midst of a clandestine overthrow," he says. "I think it's by a select group of rich, rich aristocrats on the East Coast, and everything the CIA is doing is under their orders." As for the Kennedy family's distaste for reopening the assassination investigation, Gregory says, "I think they're being held under blackmail."



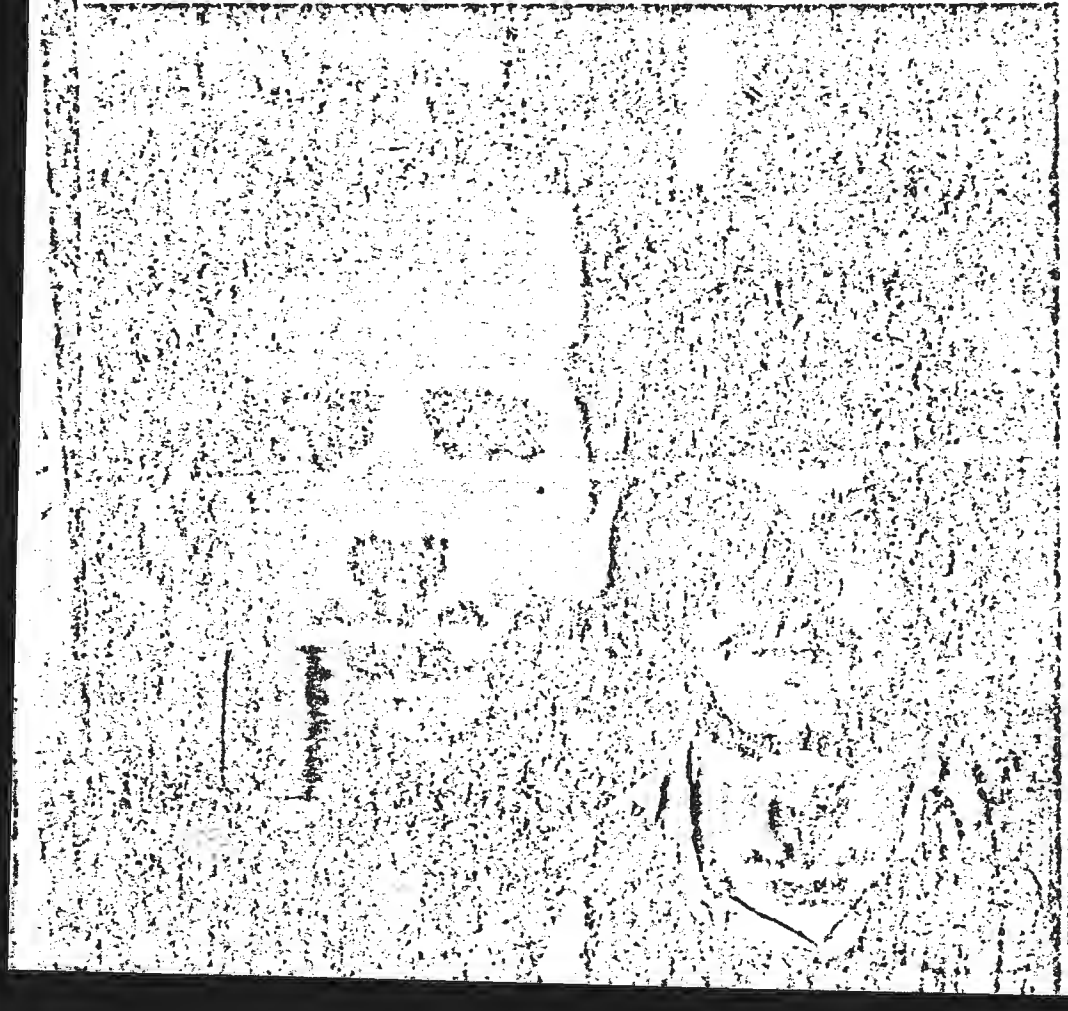
A tireless traveler, Gregory delivers his message to some 300 college campuses a year, charging from $1,000 to $1,500 a lecture. "I could get $5,000," he says, "but if you keep the price where everybody can get you, you can work lots more schools." Gregory is obviously well off. He moved from Chicago in 1972, and now lives with his wife, Lillian, and their 10 children —aged 2 to 16—on the family's 400-acre estate in Plymouth, Mass. Yet he shows no sign of slowing down. A vegetarian, Gregory recently began a fast that will end, he says, only when the Senate votes to look into the assassination. "If they reopen it," he says, "they will get the documents that have been hidden. Then it's a whole new ball game." □

"Zapruder Films"

vAn expert dissects the Zapruder film

Once Robert Groden was just another quirky collector of records, home movies and comic books. Then in 1965 someone—he won't say who—brought the young specialist in optical effects a copy of the most devastating home movie of all: a bootlegged print of the shocking Zapruder footage of President Kennedy's assassination. Groden looked at it once, then put it in a bank vault. "My reaction to the film was shock and horror," he explains. "I was afraid to look at it again."

Three years later Groden's fascination won out, and he retrieved the film to watch it again. After that, as it has for so many students of Dallas 1963, JFK's murder became his obsession.

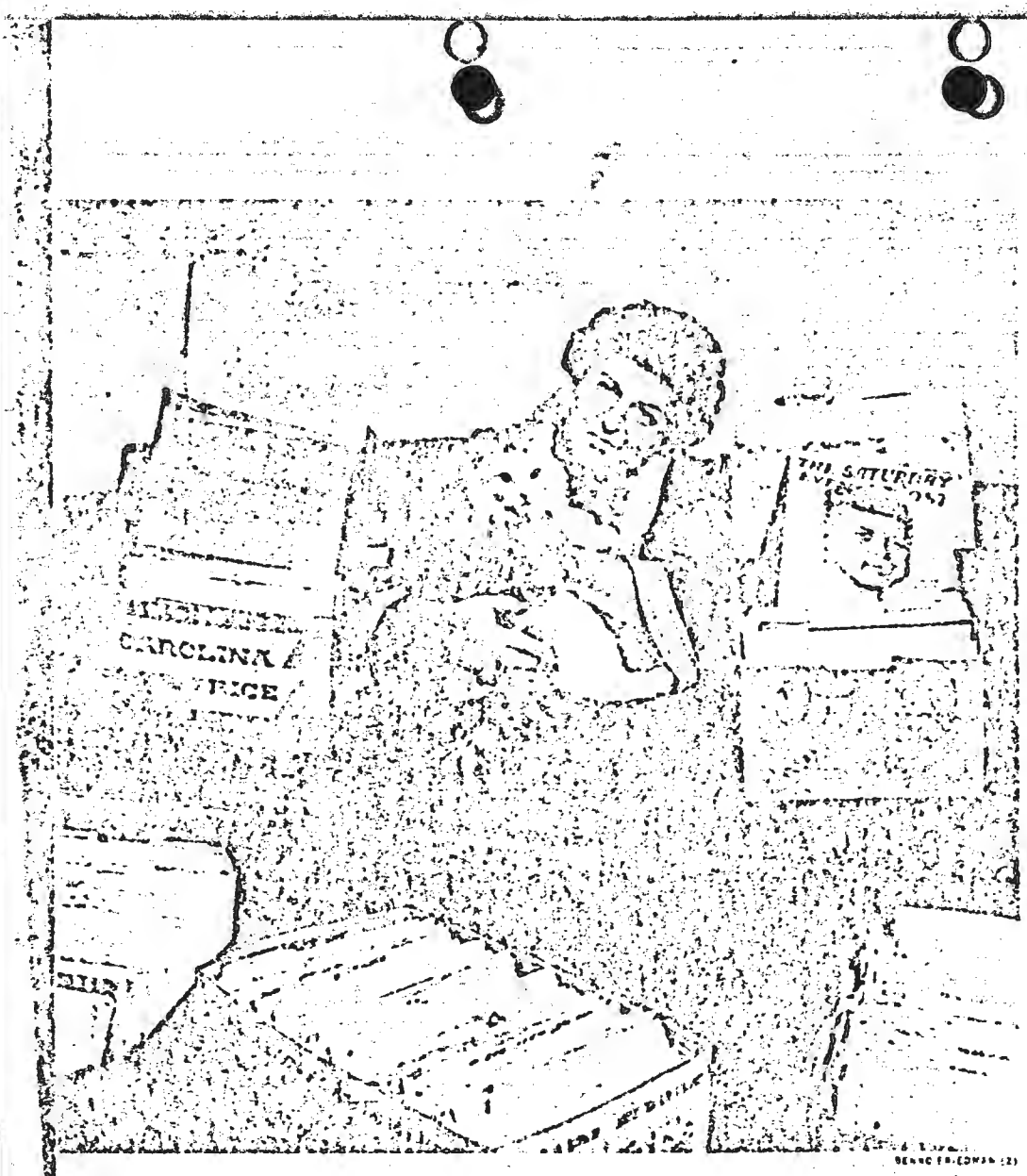


HENRO FRIEDMAN

Poring over the film with an expert eye, Groden, now 29, sank much of his earnings into costly enlargements and slides and a personal collection of some 2,000 photographs of the events surrounding the assassination. (He is seen at left with a projected blow-up of Lee Harvey Oswald.) Last March in an effort to rekindle interest in the Kennedy killing, he allowed his technically improved version of the film to be shown on national TV. He also distributed 24 copies of the film at no charge to Warren Commission critics. A disbeliever in the Warren Report ("It has more holes than Carter's got pills") he deduces that Kennedy was fired on by at least four gunmen—none of them Lee Oswald.

Now living in a modest home (two cemeteries are on his block) in Hopelawn, N.J. with his wife, Christine, and their 2-year-old son, Groden quit his job as a photographer last March to devote full time to his work on the assassination. But if the case is not officially reopened within a year, he will abandon his efforts. "Almost all major Warren Commission critics wind up in the poorhouse sooner or later," he observes. "The bank is empty, and we have another baby on the way."

CONTINUED



A woman who indexed all the evidence

Some Warren Commission critics came late to their skepticism; Sylvia Meagher was there at the beginning. An omniverous reader of assassination literature from the day President Kennedy was shot, the plump 54-year-old divorcée greeted the commission's report with disdain. "I was shocked by the discrepancies and omissions that could only be considered deliberate," she says. "I had to do something."

So she did. Converting the liquor closet of her Greenwich Village apartment into a library of assassination minutiae, Meagher spent five years working nights, weekends and vacations, puzzling over a mystery she still has not solved. "I became obsessive," she admits. "Between 1965 and 1970 any kind of normal living became impossible. I even gave up Scrabble!" In the process, she published *Accessories After the Fact*, a biting analysis of the Warren Commission Report, and a comprehensive index to the report and the evidence. Other assassinologists use them both as basic references.

A deputy director of the New York office of the World Health Organization, Meagher lives alone with her calico cat, Mimi, and seems oblivious to either money or fame. She didn't even vote for Kennedy in 1960. ("I thought he was a glamour boy.") Meagher says, "I see myself as a student. I'm just an ordinary middle-class person who reads politics and detective stories and goes to the ballet." She is convinced that Lee Oswald was a scapegoat for the actual murderers. "He was a pawn, a patsy," she fumes. "Who is to say this couldn't happen to any individual without friends or money?" ❑



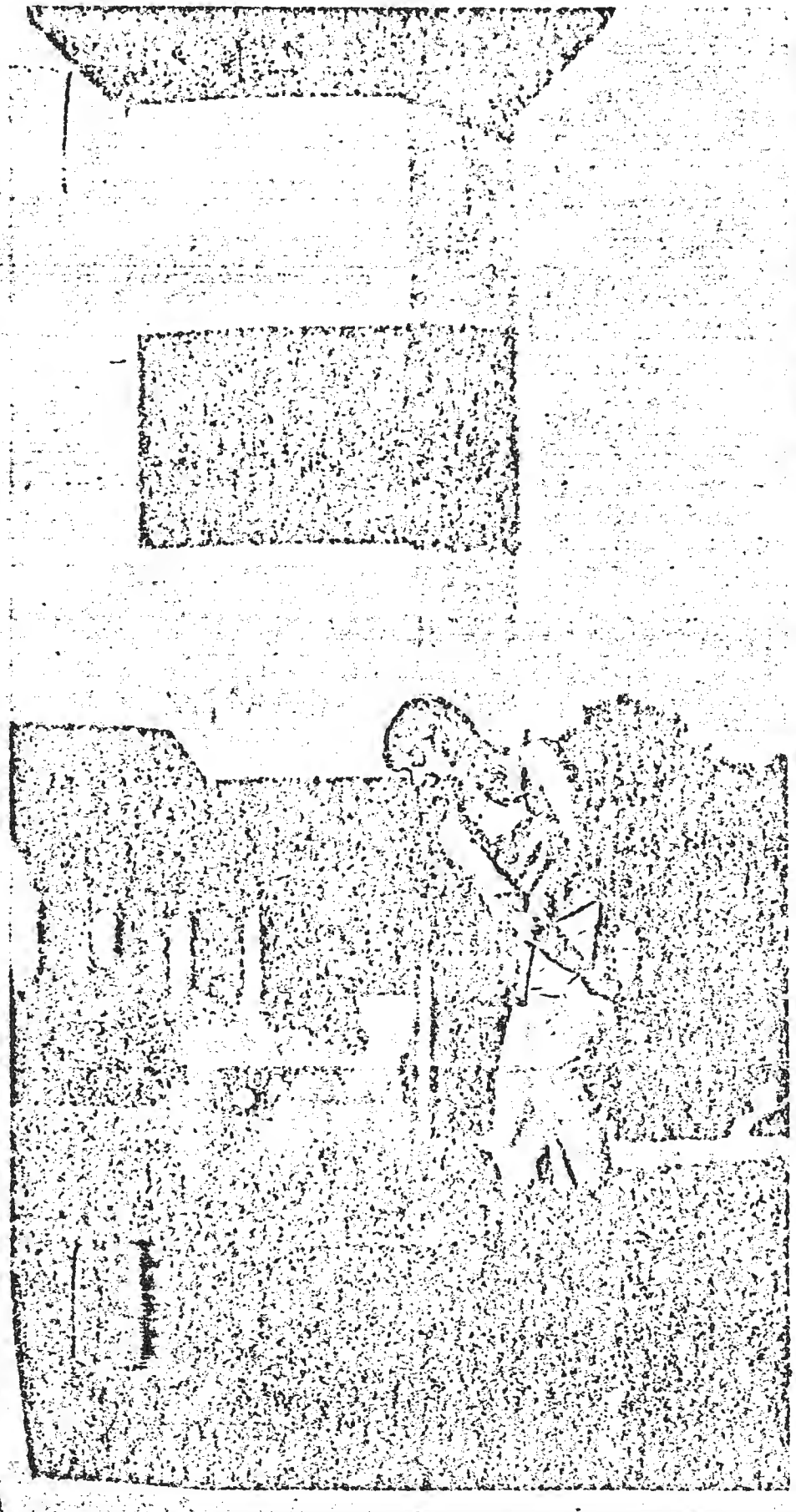
A reporter skewers the liberal press

Robert Sam Anson was only 18, a freshman at Notre Dame, when President Kennedy was killed. Two days later, he and friends cheered when they saw Kennedy's presumed assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, shot down on TV. It wasn't until last March, however, as Anson was watching a rerun of the famous Zapruder assassination film, that he began entertaining serious doubts about the Warren Commission Report.

Crucial to his reasoning, he says, is the film's evidence that the President was hit by gunfire as much as a full second before Texas Gov. John Connally. (Connally was sitting on a jump seat in the back of the presidential limousine.) This, Anson believes, discredits the commission's view that both men were struck by a single round. "There had to be at least two people shooting," he maintains.

Anson, who got a $25,000 advance for a Bantam paperback, *They've Killed the President!*, due in bookstores this month, says he tries "not to see conspiracies behind every bush." He speculates, however, that the assas-

TENNIS STARS GET IN THEIR LICKS YET ANOTHER WORLD CLASSIC'





Bjorn Borg directs his sexy smorgasbord lo at a female, but since Mom and Dad were st ing at his treehouse villa, he was otherwise o best behavior at Hilton Head. He got an A i partment and sixth in the tournament.



Rod Laver and his wife, Mary, chug a 25-cu can of Australian beer, Foster's, which is sup posed to be replacing Coors as the new cele brew. Next morning Mary's voice was gone a Rod went on to win the tourney.

Chris Evert took her first golf lesson and en ed up in a sand trap. She clenched a wedge her patented two-fisted grip and, four str er, proved that Jane Blalock et al. are in jeopardy. Behind Chris is a lighthouse

LYNDA BIRD AND CHUCK ROBB WARM THEIR MANSE WITH GUESTS WHO PAY TO PLAY



Actress Tammy Grimes (left) chins with Rep. Barbara Jordan, a Lyndon Johnson political ally from Texas, while Chuck Robb hovers close by.

From left, the political royalty included: Sen. Ted Kennedy, wife Joan, Lynda Bird, Mayor Harvey Sloane and Chuck Robb.

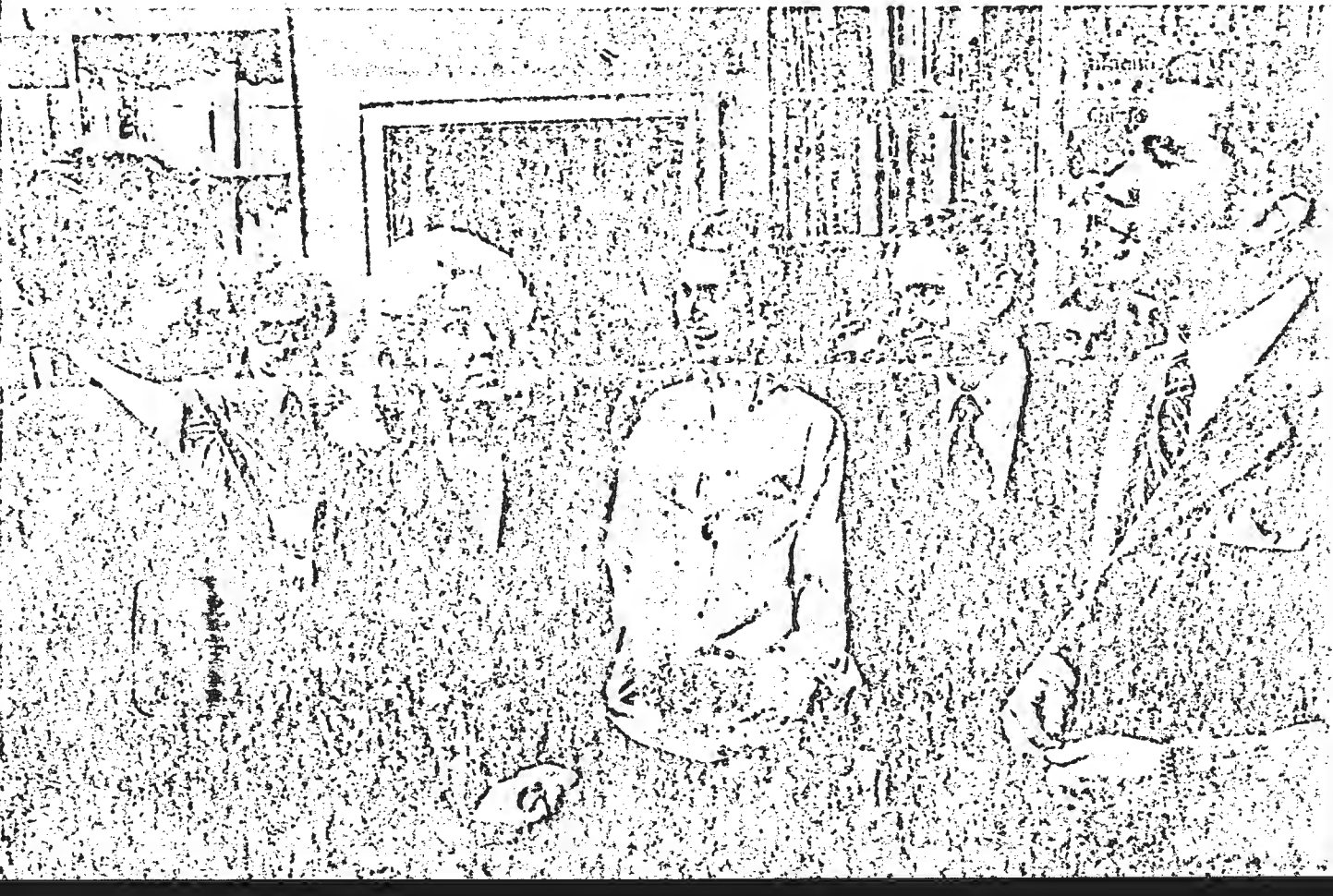
It was just a neighborly housewarming for the new couple down the block in McLean, Va. In marched 400 paying guests ($25 apiece), led by Sen. Ted Kennedy, his wife, Joan, actress Tammy Grimes, Rep. Barbara Jordan (D.-Tex.) and Harvey Sloane, the mayor of Louisville.

It's easy to draw this kind of crowd when the new arrivals are Lynda Bird Johnson Robb, 31-year-old daughter of the late President, and her husband, Chuck. Their four acres overlook the picturesque, polluted Potomac, and the house comes equipped with huge porches, a tennis court, and two children, Lucinda, 7, and Catherine, 5. The estimated value of Chez Robb is $500,000.

The Robbs seem to be putting down roots on the south side of the Potomac —known as the Gold Coast—so that Chuck, 36, who works for Edward Bennett Williams' law factory, can make a name for himself in Virginia politics. The reason for dunning the guests was to help pay for a big meeting late month in Louisville of the Democ Forum, at which some 2,000 par ful will ruminate on such national as How to Get That Man Out of th White House.

The guests did what guests alv do at a housewarming: they drop cigarette ashes on the white and carpets, gawked and found fault. "Looks like a model beach condo ium," muttered one. Lynda Bird, can be pretty snippy herself, clain not to know how many rooms the had. (Guests estimated 20.) "The the bedroom," she remarked, "a that's the most important room in house."

Chuck withstood the ordeal we "This got us settled in the house e er than we would have," he said. Among other features the mansio boasts a permanent apartment fo Lady Bird Johnson. That may mea lot of mother-in-law, but think of t built-in babysitter. □





REYNOLDS' arrival was the surprise of the night. He popped in for 15 minutes.

ENQUIRER GOES TO A PARTY

one side, it pictured the superstar with the message, "Liza's back!" scrawled — where else? — on her back.

At the appointed hour on July 26, some 120 well-wishers poured into Chasen's restaurant in Beverly Hills. And The ENQUIRER was there to capture all the fun and excitement.

A radiant Liza showed up in a hot-red gown, complete with turban and a flowing scarf, which she twirled merrily around her hand. But the superstar really stood out for what she neglected to wear — shoes. "I always wanted to go to Chasen's barefoot," she quipped, "and when it's your party, you wear what you want!"

Glad to be home, a happy Liza pranced gaily around the room, stopping once to kiss actor David Janssen and frequently to chat with guests. When she knelt to speak with Altovise Davis, wife of Sammy Jr., and Shirley MacLaine, her dirty bare



DAVID JANSSEN came alone to the gala bash and got a welcoming kiss from Liza.

feet stood out in sharp contrast to the ultra-posh decor.

The surprise hit of the evening was the appearance of beefcake superstar Burt Reynolds, with his pretty date — Liza's half-sister, Lorna Luft.

Lovely Liza — who had just completed filming "Lucky Lady" in Guaymas, Mexico — enchanted the guests when she sang a Judy Garland number while perched atop a piano. Then she dissolved into blushes and giggles and ran to the waiting arms of husband Jack Haley Jr. The merrymakers — who included Frank Sinatra, Gene Hackman, Ryan O'Neal, his little daughter Tatum and Raquel Welch — celebrated far into the night.

Major Survey Reveals . . .
Why — And How Often — People Visit Doctors

By BUD GORDON

The average American patient spends 12 minutes with the doctor during an office visit, according to a recent U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare study.

The first major survey to study why and how often people go to doctors was conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. And it revealed that the average general practitioner — who sees 18 patients a week — spends about 10 minutes with each patient. The average specialist, however, sees 9 patients a week and devotes about 15 minutes to each patient, according to the study. And pediatricians are the busiest doctors of all — they see an average of 139 children per week.

James DeLozier, who compiled the study, said it covered 1,103 doctors registered with the American Medical Assn. or the American Orthopedic Assn., who answered questions on 30,000 patient visits.

"From the information gathered," he said, "we estimate that there were 644.9 million visits to office-based physicians in the U.S. from May 1973 to April 1974," he said. The study revealed that:

- Females accounted for 3 out of every 5 visits.
- The average patient made 3.1 visits to the doctor during the year.
- Children under 15 accounted for 19.4 percent of all visits, people from 15 to 24 accounted for 15.4 percent, people from 25 to 44 for 24.7 percent, people from 45 to 64 for 24.9 percent and people over 65 for 15.6 percent.
- Among patients who presented symptoms, rather than just coming in for a checkup, almost 10 percent complained of problems (pain, sprain, swelling, fractures, etc.) of the upper and lower extremities and back.
- Colds, sore throats and coughs accounted for more than 8 percent of all visits.
- Lab tests were given to 1 in 5 patients and almost 1 in 5 patients were given injections.
- Drugs were prescribed for almost half the patients.
- About half the patients who visited doctors were not seriously ill, 30 percent were moderately serious and 20 percent were seriously ill. About 2 percent were admitted to hospitals.
- More than 50 percent of the visits were by patients who had been previously treated for the same problem by the same physician.

Enquirer Readers Tell Tales

...d for each little known story printed. Send your entry to ... NATIONAL ENQUIRER, Lantana, Fla. 33462.

Shortly after my car failed to start, my 4-year-old son came into the house and proudly told me that he had fixed it. He had put the water hose in the gas tank — and turned the water on until the gas tank was full.

— Maxine Vonderheide, Liberty, Ill.

Look-a-Like

Liza's Back In Town!

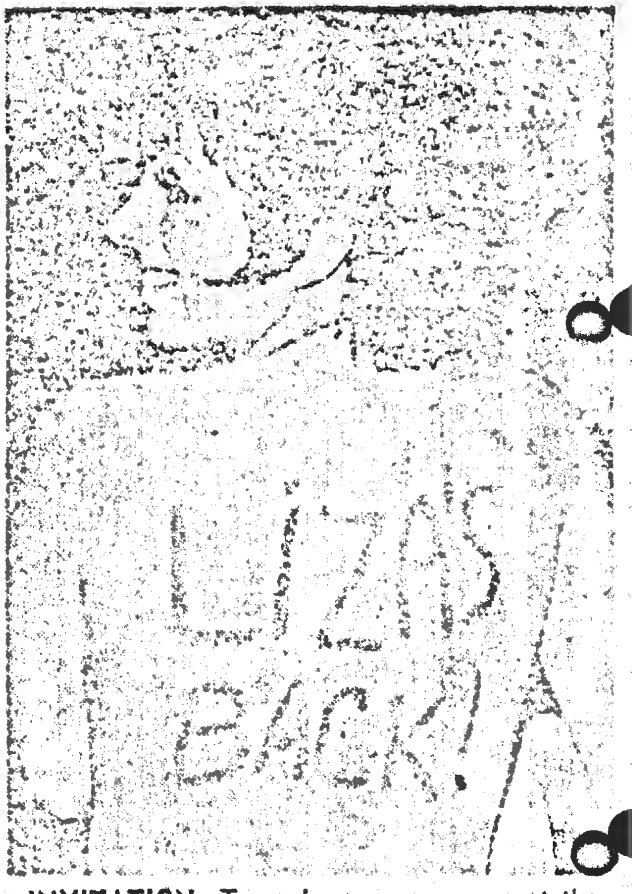
...And Anything Goes As the Stars Whoop It Up



BAREFOOT Liza shows one very dirty foot as she kneels to talk with two party guests, Altovise, wife of Sammy Davis Jr., and Shirley



LIZA snuggles up to husband Jack Haley Jr., who threw the party for her to celebrate her return from months of filming in Mexico. They kept the party going until the small hours.



INVITATION: To make sure everyone at the party got the point of the affair — to celebrate her return to Hollywood — this is how Liza Minnelli appeared on the party invitations.



Liza's back! And what a grand return. When a bubbly Liza Minnelli came back from months of location filming in Mexico, her delighted hus-

"MORE EQUAL" RUSSIANS

[continued from preceding page]

beryoska as do airline stewardesses, Intourist guides and others in contact with foreigners.

More favors—. Russians in the elite class also get first priority on such diverse things as theater tickets, resort accommodations, hotel and transportation reservations, housing and medical attention.

A special division of the Ministry of Health, for example, runs a chain of clinics, hospitals and dispensaries for the Communist Party and Government elite—where treatment, medicines and general facilities are far better than is available to ordinary people, and where there is no standing in line.

There are special service and repair shops for the same elite, though most are identified only by a small sign on the door and some—including shops that stock imported delicacies not available even in the *beryoska*—have no sign at all on the outside.

"But somehow," says a Western diplomat in Moscow, "people who are authorized know where to go and everybody else knows enough not to try."

Moscow theater and ballet performances are almost invariably sellouts, a predictable situation in a country where public-entertainment facilities come nowhere close to meeting the demand. Just as invariably, through the first act of every performance, some choice seats are not occupied. These are set aside for last-minute demands of top-level party or Government officials.

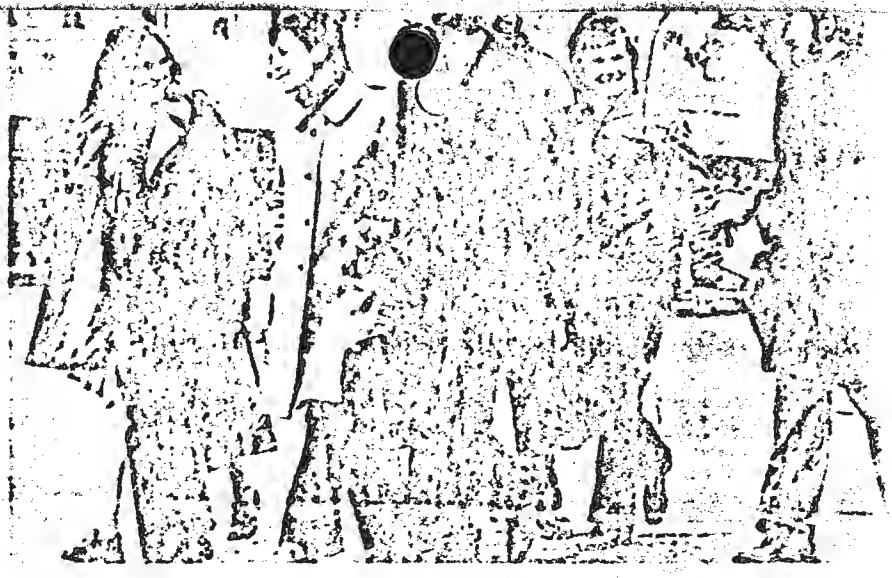
After the first intermission, these seats usually are sold to friends of ushers or other theater employes.

Sexual equality? Despite sweeping provisions for sexual equality in most jobs, a great many Soviet executives discriminate in practice against women workers—especially in offices, laboratories and other places where schedules are sometimes irregular.

The [illegible] in Russia, it is women who have to do most of the standing in line for the family shopping. It is a process that can take three or four hours a day, on top of a full time job. Thus, many Soviet women simply disappear from their jobs, if they can, for several hours a day, on several days each month, to stand in shopping lines.

Many bosses will hire a man, even one with lower qualifications, instead of a woman, because it is the wife who must stand in the lines.

Despite Marx's words, a person's abilities and needs are not always the determining factors in what a Russian gets out of life. Except for top-ranking members of the party, who almost automatically get the best of everything, the tactics and techniques used to get ahead in Communist Russia are very often not so different from the methods in the capitalist West.



The right family background is more and more important in Russian education, leading to acceptance in the better universities—and to the more-desirable jobs on graduation. Engl perhaps are a little different—Hands are interl

Having the right family background is a big help in gaining admission to the best schools. Who you know can be as important as what you know in getting a good job. A discreet gift, sometimes a blatant bribe, can help put someone's name at the top of the list for a bigger apartment or a new car.

In the Soviet Union, getting ahead does not simply mean moving up the professional and pay ladder. Very often, promotions are valued less for the pay raise involved than for the privileges they open up.

These include—besides shopping privileges—such benefits as foreign travel, guaranteed reservations in preferred health resorts, preference in getting new housing.

A high cash income is mainly useful for buying a co-operative apartment or getting a car quickly. At Moscow's one semilegal but openly tolerated used-car lot, an almost-new Zhiguli, the Soviet version of Italy's Fiat 125, can be bought on the spot for about 12,000 rubles—$17,400 at the current official rate. A brand-new Zhiguli from an official agency costs 7,500 rubles, but getting one without influence of some kind means a wait of several years.

Hereditary system? As in the West, getting a little more than your share in Russia involves a kind of chain reaction. The right family background leads to a good school, which leads to a good job, and thus onward to better housing, more travel and other privileges.

Some close followers of Soviet affairs say that, in the less than 60 years since the Communist revolution, a new hereditary system has started to develop. Second-generation students are showing up at the same top-quality schools their fathers attended, then moving for[illegible] into similar jobs and even the same apartment blocks.

Social scientists say there is an increasing tendency for graduates of the best schools to marry within their own group. This is partly a natural selection process among youths who grow up together, but it also reinforces the network of people getting more than their share.

A taboo subject. How big is the classless society's elite class? No one knows for sure, because the existence of class privileges—and even their existence—is a highly taboo subject in the Soviet Union.

British researchers put the number of jobholders in this class at about 255,000 in a Soviet population of about 250 million. Included in this elite total are those who can shop in the hard-currency stores, use special clinics, get prize tickets and transportation or earn more than 400 rubles a month.

Biggest single group in this elite consists of high Communist Party officials, who make up about 40 per cent of the total. Next-largest group includes people, which includes such favored specialists as scientists and researchers, followers. They are followed by Government, Young Communist League and trade union officials.

Actual number of beneficiaries of Soviet class privileges is considerably greater, however, because in most cases the benefits extend to a man's entire immediate family, which would make a million or more people throughout the country who are "more equal" than the millions of the masses.

The foregoing dispatch was sent by James N. Wallace, Moscow bureau chief for this magazine.

* Could be the hair.

IN CLASSLESS RUSSIA, "SOME ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS"

Equality in the Soviet Union seems to be going into reverse. Reason: rise of an elite group enjoying a way of life denied the masses.

MOSCOW

The terms set forth in the Soviet Constitution are unmistakable—Russia is to be a classless society.

Yet in this heartland of Communism there exists a growing class that is visibly widening the gap between itself and the Russian masses.

Karl Marx decreed: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs."

But an elite group of Russians—not always elevated strictly because of their "abilities"—is able to buy luxuries denied to others, get special medical attention, travel abroad and, in general, dress, eat and live better than the vast majority of Soviet citizens.

Comparison with U.S. Where there may be an "equalizing of America," it can be argued that an opposite trend is taking place in the Soviet system.

The spread between high and low-paying jobs in the Soviet Union, it is true, is considerably less than in the U.S. However, it is far greater than Communist theoreticians like to admit. In fact, they don't admit it at all.

The Soviet Union's complex internal-censorship regulations—which themselves are never made public—forbid press or public disclosure of salaries exceeding 400 rubles a month, about $580 in U.S. terms at the official but highly unrealistic exchange rate.

Western analysts, working from unofficial documents, say Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev probably gets about 900 rubles a month.

One of the highest-paid men in Russia is Defense Minister Andrei Grechko, who reportedly gets 2,000 rubles a month, including his marshal's pay.

Average industrial pay is 144 rubles a month. Minimum pay for janitors, office boys and other unskilled workers is supposed to be 60 to 70 rubles per month, though on-the-job interviews by Western journalists show that numerous people get only about half that much.

Many factory managers earn 500 to 700 rubles monthly, including bonuses. Highest-paid workers of all probably are Siberian oil-well drilling-crew foremen, who get more than 1,000 rubles per month, including hardship bonuses.

Soviet workers are well aware of these pay differentials, but generally do not seem to resent them. A typical comment came recently from a power-dam maintenance worker at Novaya Kakhova in the Ukraine: "I am not one of the better-paid workers, but there is always butter on the table."

Special shops. Some Russians stationed far above the maintenance worker, however, not only eat far better, but pay less for high-quality food.

Those are the ones who have the highly prized official right—or unofficial privilege—to shop in special stores called *beryoska*, nominally reserved for foreigners from hard-currency countries living in the U.S.S.R.

There are dozens of such stores in Moscow selling food, clothing, furniture, hi-fi equipment, cars, appliances, jewelry, shoes and other consumer goods. Some goods are imported, some are simply higher-quality merchandise than is found in most Soviet shops.

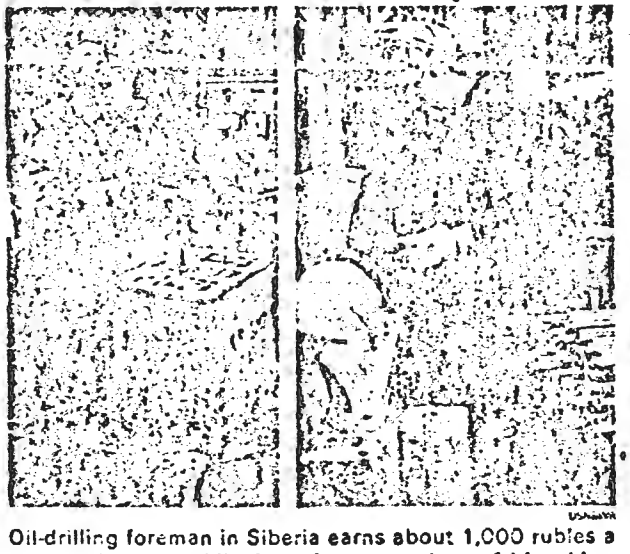
"Special" Russians, too. In theory, these stores are run by the Ministry of Foreign Trade for the benefit of diplomats, tourists or residents bringing in hard currency. Special low prices compensate in part for the artificial exchange rate for Soviet rubles set by the Government—1 ruble equaling nearly 1.45 U.S. dollars, in contrast to the unofficial but far more realistic rate of about 4 rubles to the dollar in the free-money markets of Zurich and Beirut.

In practice, a favored class of Russians also shop in the *beryoska*, buying hard-to-get goods for a fraction of the prices their neighbors pay for often-lower-quality merchandise. A medium-grade bottle of vodka selling for $2.32 in the special shops costs four or five times as much in regular shops.

High-ranking Government officials, senior military officers and upper ranks in the Communist Party all are privileged to shop in these stores as a fringe benefit of their jobs. Some workers producing goods for export get part of their pay in "certificate rubles" good at the



Marx's dictum, "to each according to his needs," is now largely ignored in Russia.



Oil-drilling foreman in Siberia earns about 1,000 rubles a month. Average skilled worker gets about 144 rubles.



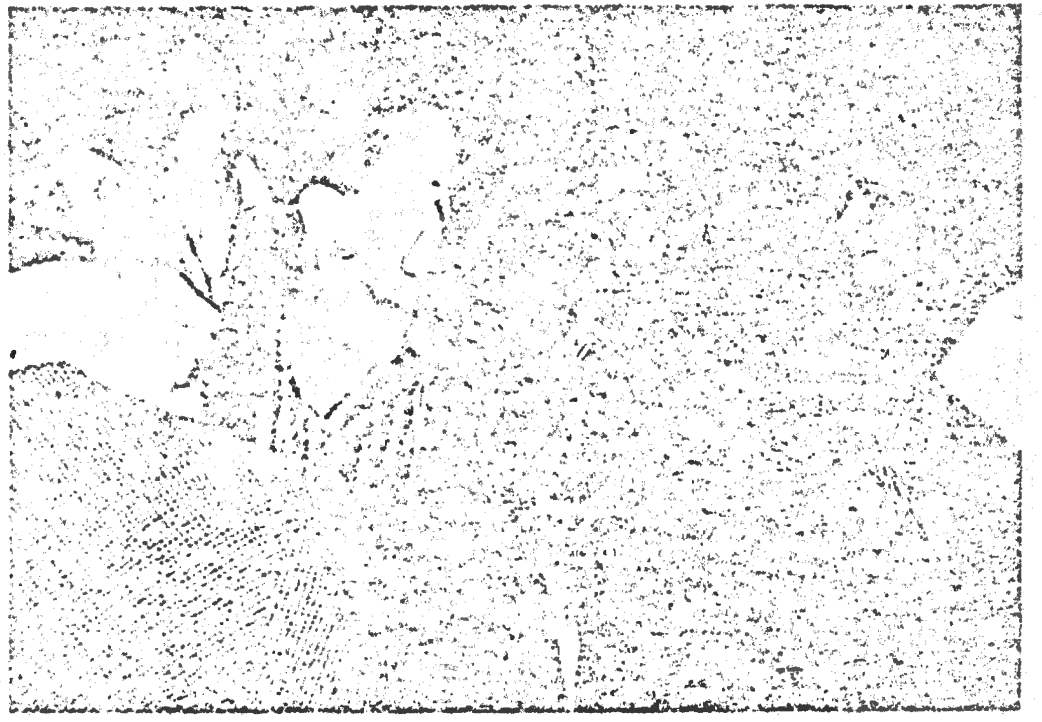
Airline stewardesses are permitted to buy stylish clothing at special shops

W IN PLAY



ing anniversary of Liza
. in Halston's New York

Photos by W



At the "Royal Flash" preview: Mingo del Ben, Francoise de la Renta, Ilaria Rattazzi. Delfina Rattazzi — the Cat Pack Kiss is still in style but the Cat Pack Grasp is the new thing.



Adolph Green, Martha Graham, Liza Minnelli and Jack Haley Jr.

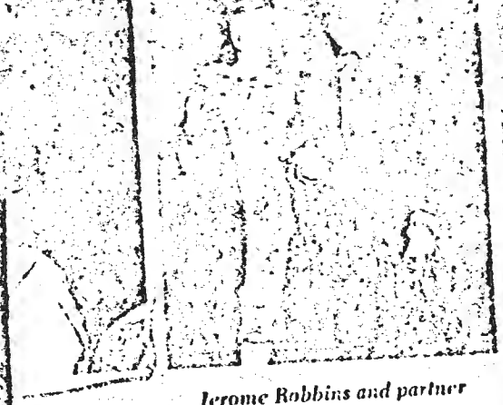


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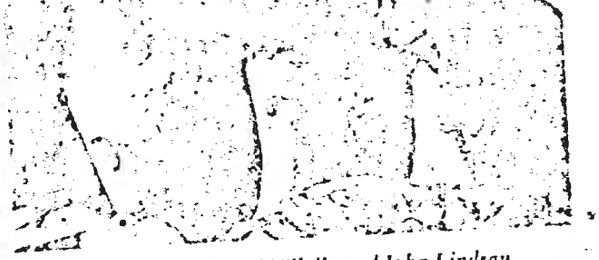
MORE . . . on W IN possessions, pages 35 to 50

. . . on W IN Italy, pages 23 to 34

. . . on W IN play, pages 1 to 9



Jerome Robbins and partner



Joe Lauder, Edward Villella and John Lindsay

ork cowboys



Photos by Pierre Scherman

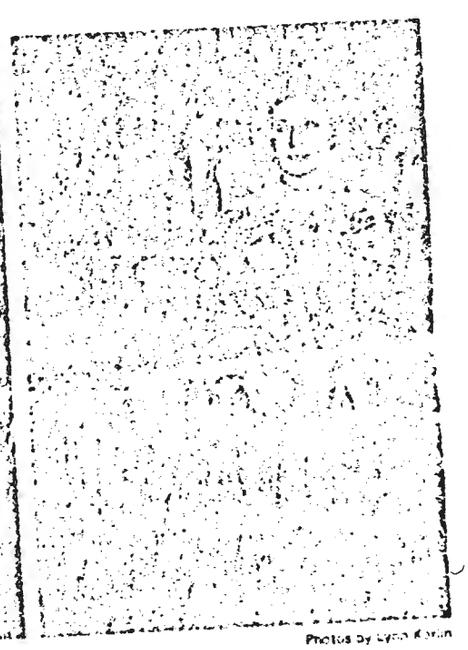
Marina de Brantes



...ngway keeping time

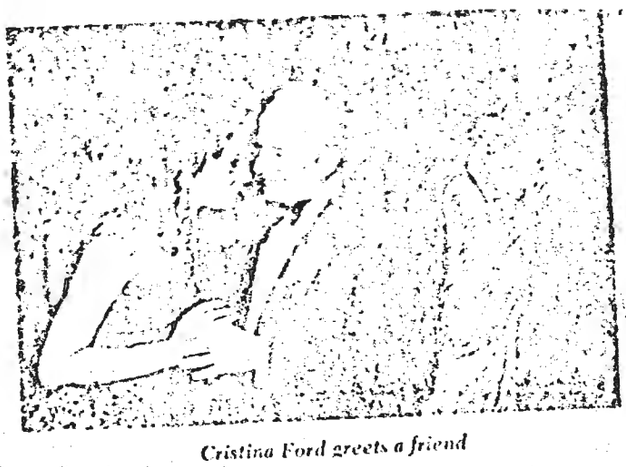


Aiana Persson and friend

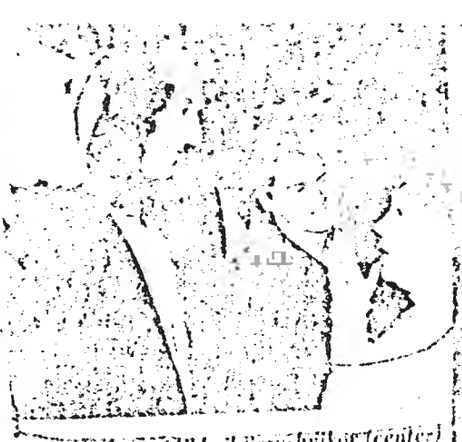


Photos by Lynn Karlin

Marion Javits



Cristina Ford greets a friend



Mikhail Baryshnikov (center)

. . . with New Y



D.D. Ryan, Pat Ast and Ara Galant

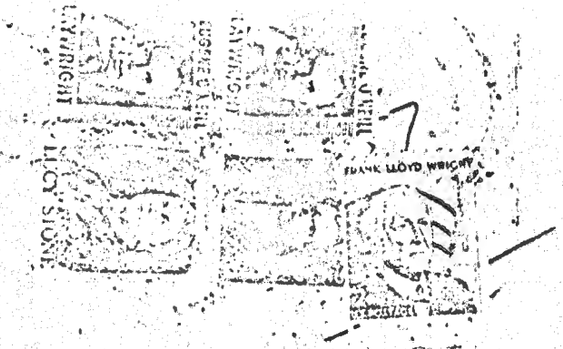


Nancy Pfister, Chuck Price and Margaux Hemingway

Margaux Hemingway, Bob Evans and Elsa Taylor

Margaux He

Mrs. E. B. Decker
Rt. 6 Kempner
(Lampasas) Texas 76550



Out

The President of the United States of America
Mr. Jimmy E. Carter
The White House
Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

MAY 12 1977

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The Meanest Man in Americ

By TONY BRENNA

Eugene Austin's cold, steely eyes show no remorse as he admits, "I'm meanest man in America." The burly tough guy has made a grim profession of snatching children from one divorced parent — usually the mother — and wi ing them off to the other.

"I can close my ears to the sound of a kid crying the same as I ignore a moth screams," declared the hardnosed 50-year-old in a Miami, Fla., jail cell.

. . . He Makes a Livin Snatching Children Fro Their Divorced Mother

"Mean Eugene" is not against using violence — or breaking a mother's heart. And until recently, nothing slowed his progress. Not police. Not courts. Not bullets.

Although he occasionally takes a mother as a client, he works mainly for fathers trying to regain their children. But he'll only take an assignment if the courts have granted his client legal custody of the child.

Twenty-five states have tried to take action against him, Austin said — but all the charges were eventually dropped because he was acting with the consent of the parent.

"I've snatched more than 200 children while working for divorced parents," he "I'll haunt a divorcee down wherever she g There's no place she can hide. She can kick and scream — even plead with m but it won't work. I just don't like o

But on a recent "case," he did fail.

In August 1974 Mean Eugene — operates across the country and around world — was on assignment in Miami.

His mission: To snatch little Benja Hill from his mother and return him to boy's father.

Mean Eugene — accompanied by the b father — waited outside the woman's ho When he spotted her arriving with 3-year Benjamin, he sprang into action.

He allegedly sprayed the mother with M — a painful gas that temporarily blinds disables — wrenched the screaming young from her arms and fled.

The boy's heartbroken mother pre charges and Mean Eugene was event convicted of assault. He is now appealing case.

The determined child-snatcher — his burning with rage as he sat in his jail — vowed: "Putting me behind bars won't me from kidnapping children once I'm again — that's my chosen job in life."

Other people have taken the law into t own hands in an attempt to stop Mean Eu cold in his tracks.



MEAN EUGENE Austin with a spray can of chemical Mace — which he's allegedly used on a reluctant mother.

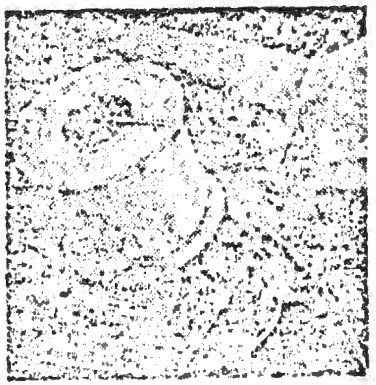
New Artificial Lung Is Saving Lives

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ARTIFICIAL LUNG looks like an oversized spool of thread. It could save 25,000 American lives a year.

drowning and water damage, electric shock, trauma caused by accident, or outright physical damage to the lungs, said Dr. Kolobow, chief of the section on pulmonary-cardiac assist devices at the National Heart and Lung Institute in Bethesda, Md.

"The device is designed to give the patient's lungs enough time to recover sufficiently to resume normal function on their own, to let the process of breathing continue while the artificial lung takes all the strain," he explained.

The little lifesaver is hooked up to the body externally "with tubes inserted into a major artery and a major vein, usually in the groin or neck," continued Dr. Kolobow.

"The whole time, the heart is pumping and the natural lungs are still in motion with the chest moving in what is apparently normal breathing, but it is the artificial lung that oxygenates the blood."

A pump attached to the artificial lung circulates the blood between the device and the patient, he said. "The patient, if conscious, is hardly aware of any change in his respiratory function."

Dr. Kolobow explained that the
in
f

"damage the blood after 6 hours.

"That's the limit. Our new device can take over for the human lung for a period of two weeks now, but we hope the length of time will be extended to a month.

"It has thin membranes made of silicone rubber less than 1/1000 of an inch thick, which shield blood from direct contact with the oxygen stream and cause it no damage.

"The part of the artificial lung containing the membranes is disposable.

"The device is simple and safe, and not packed with electronics," added Dr. Kolobow, who foresees the day the new lung will be available as "standard equipment in hospitals across the country.

Shows . . .

ike Commercials for Coca-Cola
ht Guard Deodorant the Least

mmercials go down well with TV viewers
ugs for Right Guard deodorant.

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INTELLIGENCE

NSA: Inside the Puzzle Palace

The National Security Agency is like the Jorge Luis Borges fable of the infinite library in which all of the planet's knowledge and information reside, maddeningly encoded. Into the NSA's heavily guarded, three-story headquarters outside Washington every week the world's secrets flow from U.S. spy ships, surveillance planes, satellites and hundreds of electronic listening posts round the globe. Unlike the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies, the NSA's mission is strictly communications—electronics and cryptology. It is the ultimate bug, the source of most of the nation's foreign intelligence information and, like the CIA, a source of growing controversy.

Compared with the NSA, the CIA is as open as a New Hampshire town meeting. The NSA welcomes its confusion with NASA and the National Security Council. It is the one federal agency that claims—and gets—total exemption from the Freedom of Information Act. When Harry Truman started the NSA under the Defense Department's authority in 1952, only a handful of people even knew of his order.

Four Missions. By one estimate, the NSA spends $1.2 billion a year and employs 25,000 people, compared with the CIA's $750 million and 16,500 workers. At its Fort Meade, Md., headquarters, variously known as "Disneyland" and "the Puzzle Palace," the NSA labors in extraordinary anonymity to monitor communications throughout the world and then decipher the coded messages. In that task it is reputed to employ everything from the world's largest bank of computers to blind people whose acute hearing can pick up signals on tapes that sighted people might miss.

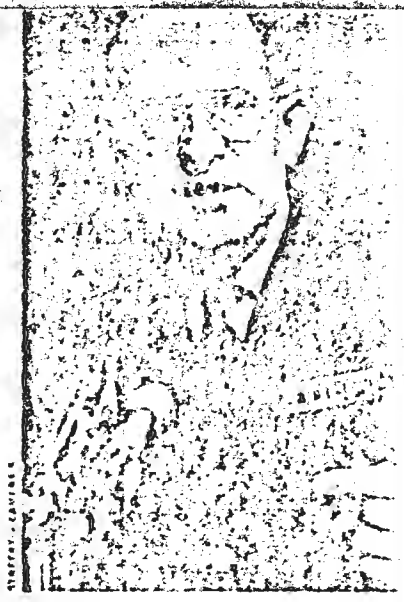
The NSA has come under increasing congressional attention. The troubles began last June when the Rockefeller commission revealed that the NSA had fed 1,100 pages of material on U.S. citizens to the CIA's "Operation Chaos," which was aimed at uncovering foreign influences among U.S. radical groups. Last week despite vigorous White House lobbying against it, the Senate intelligence committee called NSA Director Lew Allen, 50, an Air Force lieutenant general with a doctorate in nuclear physics, to explain some of his agency's operations. It was the first time an NSA chief has ever testified in public about the agency's specific activities.

The committee was most interested in the NSA's monitoring of international telephone and cable traffic involving American citizens from 1967-1973. Allen testified that the NSA, under "Project Minaret," received "watch lists" of U.S. citizens about whom other agencies such as the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency and the FBI wanted information. In all, said Allen, the NSA intercepted the international calls or cables of 1,680 American citizens and groups and of 5,925 foreign nationals and groups.

The watch lists covered four basic areas. One was international drug traffic. Another was keeping track of potential presidential assassins. The other two areas were terrorism and possible foreign support for civil disturbances. Cryptically, Allen told the Senators that the watch-list monitoring had prevented "a major terrorist act" in an American city. The episode apparently involved a plan by Arab terrorists to hide explosives in a car parked on a New York City street and detonate them when Israeli Premier Golda Meir, who was visiting the city, passed by.

The monitoring of U.S. dissidents began with Lyndon Johnson's anxiety that foreigners were financing and organizing antiwar groups seeking to drive him from office. The FBI and CIA submitted watch lists. The Defense Intelligence Agency had the NSA monitor the foreign communications of about 20 Americans who were traveling to North Viet Nam.

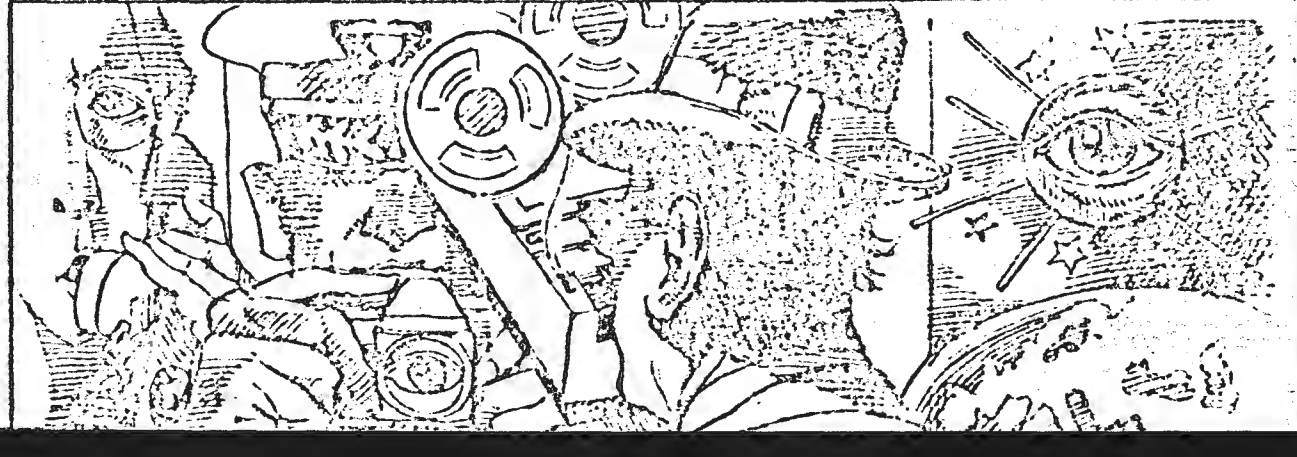
The legality of the operations is questionable. The committee arranged for Attorney General Edward Levi to appear this week to discuss the matter. Allen admitted that the NSA had obtained no warrants for any of the monitoring and that the agency had never sought a legal opinion on the subject from the Attorney General or the White House. He did point out that Defense Secretary Melvin Laird had known what was going on, as had two Attorneys General, John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst, before a third, Elliot Richardson, had finally called off the monitoring in 1973, on grounds of dubious legality.

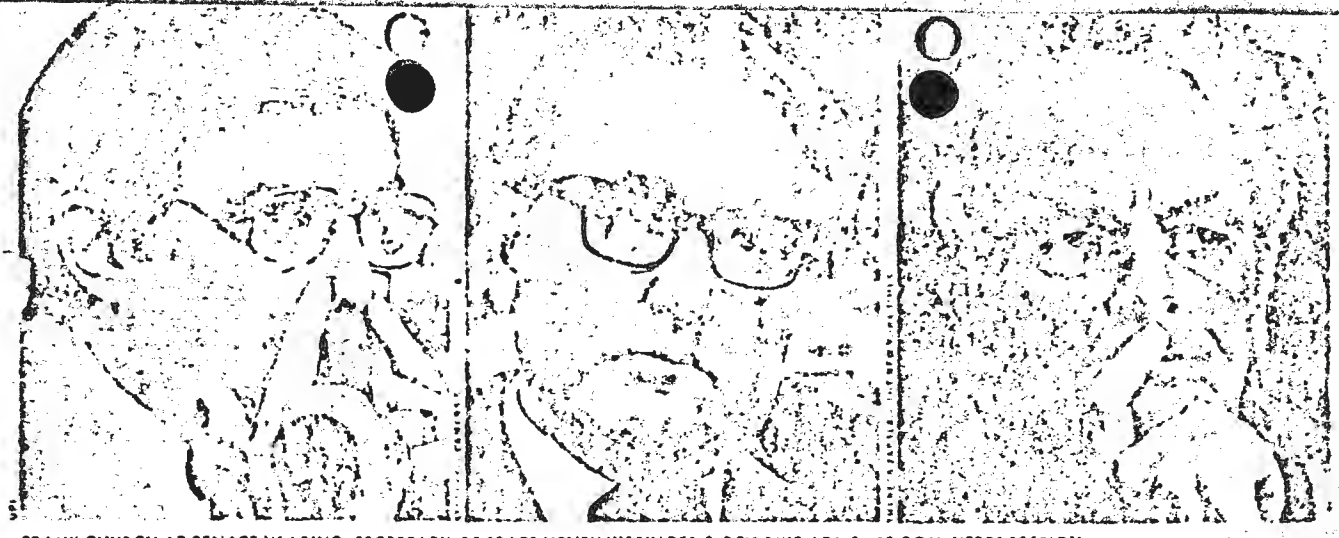


DIRECTOR LEW ALLEN TESTIFYING
Like a Borges fable.

ACLU Suit. The committee was not alone in its attentions to the NSA this week. In Washington's U.S. district court, the American Civil Liberties Union filed a $500 million class-action suit charging the NSA and CIA with running a large and illegal spying campaign against antiwar elements in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The suit was brought on behalf of 7,200 individuals and 1,000 groups on which the two agencies supposedly kept files, monitored calls and cables and opened mail. Among the defendants are four communications companies—RCA Global Communications, ITT World Communications, Western Union and American Cable and Radio Corp.—that allegedly cooperated with the agencies by helping them monitor communications. Of course it was the U.S. Government that persuaded the companies years ago to cooperate with the intelligence gathering, and, congressional staff members point out, the companies agreed as a matter of patriotic duty.

ILLUSTRATION FOR TIME BY JERRY





FRANK CHURCH AT SENATE HEARING, SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER & OTIS PIKE AT HOUSE COMMITTEE SESSION

INVESTIGATIONS

Making a Splash, Missing the Point

Chairman Otis Pike was piqued. His House Select Committee on Intelligence had subpoenaed an internal State Department memo, and Secretary Henry Kissinger had refused to hand it over. Convinced that the Secretary was covering up, Pike pressed his committee to cite Kissinger for contempt of Congress.

Then Robert McCloskey, the State Department's liaison man with Capitol Hill, swung into action. He persuaded House leaders that such a contempt citation would badly damage Kissinger's prestige abroad. Thereupon, these men mounted a quiet campaign of friendly persuasion among committee members. The result: Pike's colleagues overruled him and voted 8 to 5 merely to invite Kissinger to explain in person why he refused to release the memo.

Protecting Dissent. Last week Kissinger reiterated to Pike's panel that he was not suppressing any embarrassing information, but trying to maintain State Department morale and efficiency. At issue was a memo written by a desk officer criticizing U.S. policy in Cyprus. Kissinger argued persuasively that lower-level policy recommendations should not be turned over to Congress with the names of the authors attached. Reason: State Department staffers might then hedge their recommendations for fear that they could be dragged before Congress to justify them—as happened in the Joe McCarthy era. Kissinger again offered to supply summaries of dissenting recommendations; the authors could testify about facts, but not about their advice. The effort at compromise resumes this week.

The scrap with Kissinger was important for another reason. It typified the way in which congressional committees investigating the U.S. intelligence community have diverted themselves from their objective: to find methods to better watch over the CIA, FBI and similar agencies. Both the House committee and its Senate counterpart headed by Frank Church have been on the job since early this year, and both have spent too much time battling the Administration or grabbing for headlines by concentrating on flashy issues. One motive: peppery and aggressive Pike yearns to run for the Senate in 1976, and Church may well announce his candidacy for President by year's end.

The House committee has been less effective than the Senate's. True enough, it has learned a good deal about the *sub rosa* financing arrangements enjoyed by intelligence agencies: that the General Accounting Office, which is supposed to monitor federal spending, keeps its hands off the CIA; the CIA alumni in the Office of Management and Budget handle the purse strings of their alma mater.

But many of the House committee's charges have been inexcusably glib and unfair. The committee heard former CIA Analyst Samuel A. Adams, an outspoken critic of the CIA, charge that top U.S. officials had deliberately concealed the true strength of the Viet Cong before the *Tet* offensive; then Pike refused to call the accused, as well as other witnesses in a position to rebut the charge. He also concluded that the intelligence community had shown incompetence by failing to predict the Yom Kippur War in the Middle East and the Portuguese coup. But these indictments neglected to consider that the Israelis also had been caught off guard and that while the CIA should have been more aware of the power of the Portuguese Communists, it cannot watch everything or be right every time. The intelligence agencies' many successes are almost always kept secret.

In the Senate, Frank Church's committee has explored the misuse of the Internal Revenue Service by the Nixon Administration to hound its political enemies, the CIA's illegal reading of citizens' mail and other abuses. Since it discovered in February, however, that the CIA had been involved in foreign assassination plots, that subject has occupied more of the committee's time than all other topics combined. The record bulges to well over 11,000 pages. Church became fascinated with dart guns, shellfish toxins and other peripheral exotica of covert operations. But the committee was unable to pin down who was responsible for the vague plots to kill Fidel Castro, the Congo's Patrice Lumumba and lesser undesirables. Doing so, says Committee Member Walter Mondale, is like "trying to nail Jell-O to a wall."

Future Plans. Though the committee does not plan to release its report on the assassinations for another few weeks, it is already the subject of controversy. In a letter that was hand-delivered to each member, President Ford urged that it be kept secret. Church and other Democrats have accused the Administration of trying to suppress the findings, and probably no more than three of the committee's eleven members will support Ford.

On Feb. 29 the committee's mandate expires, and much remains to be done. The schedule is jammed with hearings on the CIA role in Chile, allegations of the FBI harassment of political dissidents and, finally, the need for tighter congressional and White House control over the intelligence community. Unfortunately, there will not be nearly enough time to give the last subject the attention it deserves.

In the end the committees probably will make sound proposals for watching over the intelligence agencies and their finances, a joint congressional panel, perhaps, empowered to question intelligence officials under oath. Such a system of accountability promises to reduce future abuses. But some political leaders at home and abroad will still wonder whether that was worth bruising the prestige and credibility of the CIA and its fellow agencies.

...hic Claims

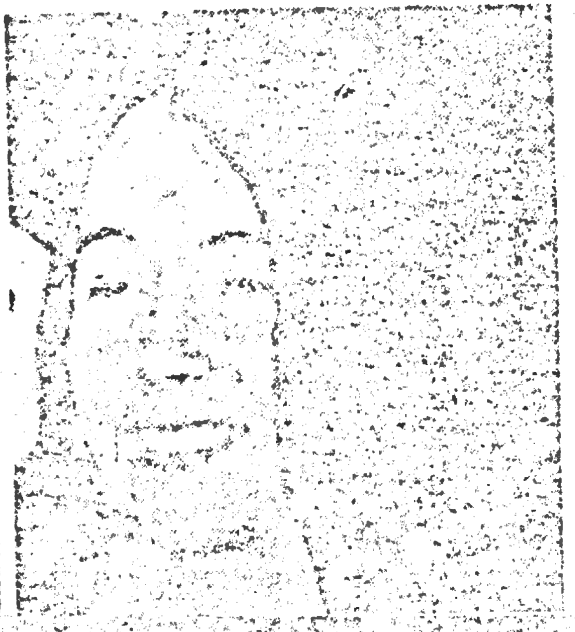
...S MIND CONTROL ...URDER ATTEMPT

...Says President Ford's Life Is Still In Danger From Robot Assassins



PSYCHIC BERNADINE VILLANUEVA has predicted that President Ford is still in danger from assassins.





As for Sirhan Sirhan, Miss Villanueva is convinced he did not kill Robert Kennedy, although he was under the control of the Russians.

"I have walked all through the Ambassador Hotel where the shooting took place and I relived the whole thing. Sirhan did not kill Bobby Kennedy, although he meant to. There were three guns involved and, if shown a picture, I could pick out the real killer.

"If the investigation into Robert Kennedy's assassination is reopened in earnest, however, more lives will be lost as a result."

So it's time to take mind control seriously, the California seer urges.

did not pass."

Miss Villanueva's psychic fear for President Ford has been with her a long time. Two years ago when Nixon and Agnew were still in office, she told The Atlantic Journal, "He will be in the White House by the end of the year but only for a brief period of time.

"He will not finish his term as our President."

"I still feel that sense of depression," she says now. "There's impending disaster for Ford, particularly in the state of California."

Behind it all is mind control, she believes. Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme was under it when she held the gun in front of the President, and so was Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Sirhan.

.45 and aimed for his heart.

"This man Charles Manson is a very powerful individual. But, like the other assassins, he was under mind control from the Russians. He has the same kind of control himself which he used on Miss Fromme and his other followers."

The Soviets, Miss Villanueva contends, are behind it all. They recruit and brainwash. "But it's not even necessary to be in the same room with the person casting the spell," she believes.

"President Nixon was a victim of mind control, absolutely. We won't know the real truth of what happened at Watergate until 1977.

"But you can tell people who are under the influence by their faces. For example, you could see a tremendous change in President Nixon's face after Watergate."

murders have been the result of mind control from the Russians. Our leaders have to be serious about this. The sense of urgency is stronger than ever before.

"In April of 1975 I met and shook hands with President Ford in Palm Springs, Florida, and I could sense then that he was in extreme danger."



WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD also a victim of mind-control techniques? Miss Villanueva believes he was.



EVEN BEHIND BARS Charles Manson continues to strike terror into the hearts of Americans.



MISS VILLANUEVA BELIEVES that Sirhan Sirhan was not the man who assassinated Robert F. Kennedy.

Lee Harvey Oswald book-order
Kennedy, Killer

Compare with picture in
lower left hand corner
of 4th page

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1975

TREASURY TOSSES

NEW YORK — "People tend to buy age and names, forgetting that poor things were made 200 years ago, just as now. The important thing is to buy beauty and quality."

Edward Munves Jr. thinks a lot about quality, particularly when it comes to antiques, which are what he's talking about and which are one reason why James Robinson Inc., the antique store he and his father own, has been in the neighborhood of Fifth Ave. and 57th St. for 50 years.

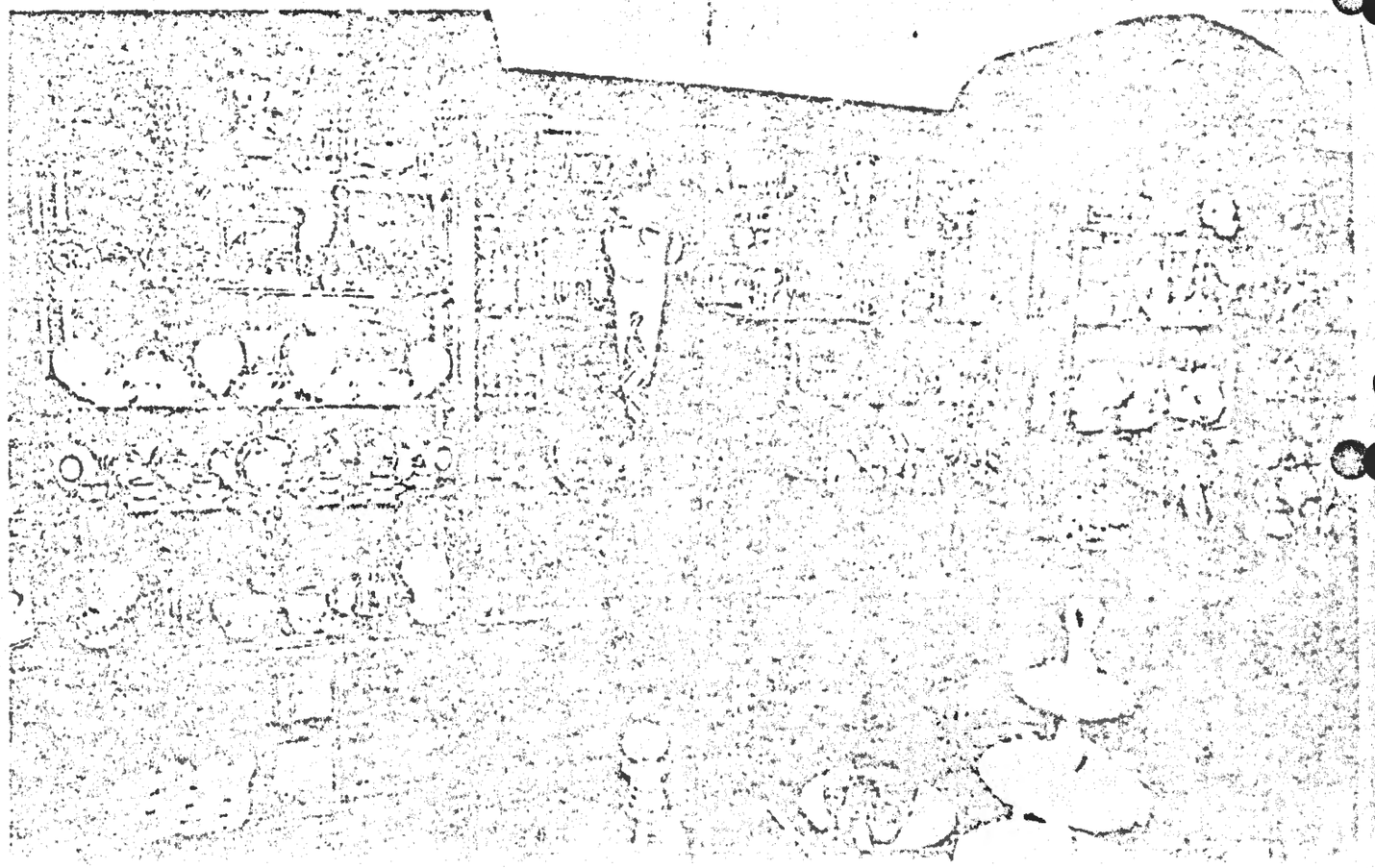
The window fronting this long, narrow shop invariably contains such intriguing objects as English wineglasses the color of green silk, Jasper-handled flatware, heavy gold chains, a handful of jeweled English seals, perhaps some French dinnerware.

Inside is more of the same. The store has lots of antique jewelry that glistens discreetly in lighted cases — butterflies encrusted with tiny rubies, emeralds and diamonds, jeweled Maltese crosses. There are necklaces literally dripping with peridots, topazes, garnets and amethysts — lavish and extravagant but, as Munves says, "the kind of thing you wouldn't get hit over the head for — the necklace itself is too easily spotted, and the stones pulled out would have insufficient value."

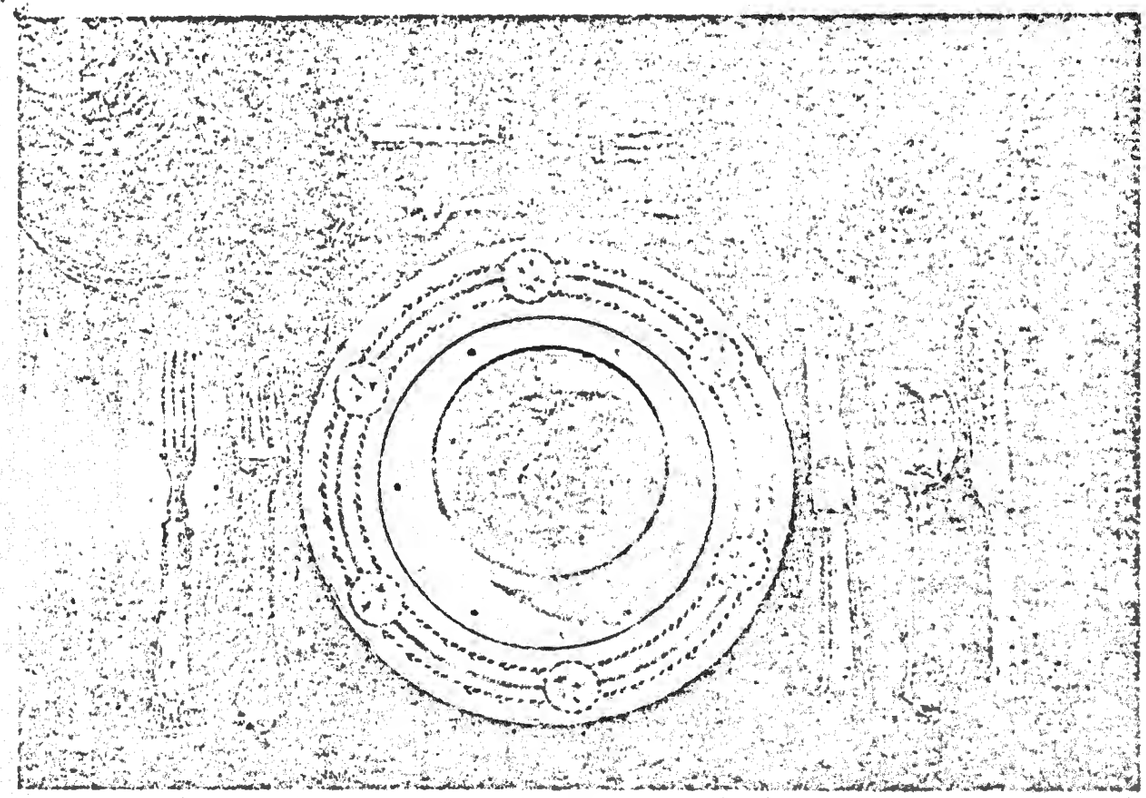
Robinson's sells a lot of $200-to-$760 "regard" rings and pins with the sentiment spelled out: Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond.

In between and around the jewelry, the antiques range from a monumental display of a Chinese export armorial dining service to a lineup of double-lip bowls, which, Munves points out, are not, as is often thought, containers for rinsing wine glasses. "Sets of wine glasses came in the same time as the lipped bowls, so why would you have to rinse between wines? Besides," he states with finality, "you can't wash glass in glass."

The store does a big business in flatware, including handmade reproductions. It has 30 people making 18 different patterns, largely 18th Century, and uses a workshop in England that went into business in 1711.



THE POSSESSIONS



Left: Mixed flatware looks: sterling silver knife, fork and spoon in Trifid, a 17th Century pattern, $169; Jasper-handled dessert fork and spoon, $525 each; Victorian fish knife and fork, $25 a pair, all James Robinson.



Left and below: Compagnie des Indes 18th Century plates, which the French are using to eat on, not just for display, about $300 each, de Regaini and other Left Bank antique shops, Paris (photographed in Sheila de Rochambeau's dining room)

more important, it has to be quality.

from $2,700 to $3,400, while antique flatware goes for $3,750 to $9,500. Munves adds, "But we sell it piece by piece too and, in fact, like to. The person who buys one piece obviously must love it and is really giving up something to buy it."

Generally, prices at Robinson's range from $20 to $35,000. However, if you crave a matched eight-piece octagonal silver tea-and-coffee service from the Queen Anne-George I period — and Robinson's has one — it can add up to $150,000.

Munves explains, "The octagonal is the most difficult to find, the rarest. It is the most sought-after because it is unique, and that's what collectors strive for."

Munves thinks a lovely, usable — and he stresses "usable" — piece of silver is a good way to start collecting things of quality. "I don't mean a lot of silver boxes. That's overdone," he says. "But a teapot or a tray, something you enjoy looking at and don't have to put away, becomes like a piece of sculpture.

"People tend to think of a coffeepot as holding coffee instead of thinking of it as a thing of beauty. It hasn't been called fine art in the last century."

Munves, who says that the "18th Century was the century of the silversmith," believes that Georgian silver is a good buy today. "I would think that when we come out of this economic recession, there will be another swing upward in silver prices." But he stresses it should be a quality piece, "so that if you want to resell it, you're not on the defensive."

He continues, "You're getting more from Georgian silver than from any other form of art. It has a better track record — for centuries it has been considered the finest, and it will always be so."

—MARY MERRIS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: JULY 5, 1977

REPLY TO ATTN OF: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

TO: DALLAS, TEXAS
CC: DALLAS

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

Re Bureau airtel to Houston, 4/18/77 and Houston letter to Bureau, 6/17/77.

LEON DAY, Research Director, KPFT Radio, Houston, Texas, was contacted on 7/2/77 and was advised that photographs requested by him could not be furnished as set forth in referenced Bureau airtel. DAY stated he was unable to understand the objections of the National Archives in regard to furnishing test bullets to FBI for comparison with the suspect bullet and personally felt that the bullet discovered by LESTER is genuine based upon the location which it was reportedly located.

DAY thanked the FBI for interest in this matter and advised that he wished the Bureau luck in its efforts to compare the bullet located by LESTER with test bullets from the OSWALD rifle.

2 - Bureau
1 - Houston

WKM/sas
(3)

REC-34

7787

JUL 11 1977

JUL 20 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 6/28/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATTN: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

(CO: DALLAS)

Re Miami airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 4/29/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM captioned as above.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of the LHM inasmuch as they are office of origin.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. [redacted] requested protection in information furnished to the FBI in that he fears for his personal safety if it becomes known that he is supplying the FBI with information concerning events related to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The Bureau is requested to note the following information regarding [redacted] which was furnished previously by Miami airtel to the Bureau dated 8/25/76, under same caption:

7788

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43) (Info)
3 - Miami (2 - 89-35)
(1 - 62-6603)
DJD:jkc
(7)

REC-126

23 JUL 4 1977

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

79 JUL 22 1977

On 8/19/76, [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Key West, Florida, was contacted and advised he has known [redacted] for 20 years or more and considers him a close friend. [redacted] advised, however, that several years ago, [redacted] sustained a broken neck and is currently suffering from high blood pressure and a bad heart. [redacted] stated he feels that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration, and although not intentionally, [redacted] has been known to fabricate stories and tell them because he believes in his own mind that they are true. [redacted] was asked specifically if any Cuban Transport planes could have come into Key West to pick up passengers in late summer of 1962 or 1963 and he stated that to his knowledge, they did not as the United States had broken diplomatic relations by that time. [redacted] stated he would not accept any story put forth by [redacted] without hard evidence to substantiate it.

Also on 8/19/76, [redacted], Monroe County Sheriff's Office, Key West, Florida, advised in his opinion he has never known [redacted] to tell an outright lie, however, he does feel that [redacted] is prone to exaggeration and making more of an incident than there is to it.

In view of the fact that all logical investigation concerning this matter has been conducted by the Miami Division and Mr. [redacted] statement cannot be substantiated, no further action is being taken in this instance unless specifically requested.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 89-35

Miami, Florida
June 28, 1977

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is in reference to information as set forth below given by Mr. [redacted] of the Key West International Airport, on April 12, 1977:

[redacted] stated that a roll of .35 millimeter film which he had taken of a group known as "Fair Play for Cuba", in the summer of 1962, was given to a National Airlines pilot. This pilot was told to forward the film to FBI, Miami, to be routed on to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

[redacted] further advised that during a recent business trip he had occasion to pass through Atlanta, Georgia, and during a layover in Atlanta, Georgia, on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, he was approached by a National Airlines pilot whom he thought could possibly be the one to whom he gave the 35 millimeter film taken in 1962 of the "Fair Play for Cuba" group. [redacted] stated that this possibility came to mind after he had departed Atlanta, Georgia. The only information which [redacted] could provide which might help in locating the pilot, was that he did fly for National and had only seven years remaining before retirement, which would make him 53 years old. In addition on the weekend of April 2 and 3, 1977, this pilot was assigned to standby duty for Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, on flights utilizing a DC-10 aircraft.

On June 27, 1977, Ms. [redacted], [redacted], National Airlines, Miami International Airport, advised that extensive efforts on the part of

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

7788

ENCLOSURE

their company to identify the pilot Mr. [redacted] said he had seen at Atlanta, Georgia, were unproductive. Ms. [redacted] advised it is not possible, inasmuch as there are over 600 active National Airlines pilots and many others in a retired status, to identify the pilot described by Mr. [redacted] based on the information given by him.

Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 7/7/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above.

Dallas assassination indices could locate no identifiable references concerning [redacted] and [redacted] Dallas assassination file review located no identifiable information concerning allegations made by [redacted] concerning [redacted] and ADOLPH HITLER.

REC-126 7789

2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
2-Dallas
UHS:dah
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUL 22 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 7, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

On June 17, 1977, [redacted], Everman, Texas, furnished the following information:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6-24-77

[redacted], Everman, Texas, telephone 293-4077, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent and that this Agent desired to speak to him about the information regarding President JOHN F. KENNEDY's assassination that he wished to volunteer to the FBI. [redacted] provided the following information:

[redacted] advised in December, 1963, he was decorating the CARROUSEL CLUB, Fort Worth, Texas, for Christmas. He advised an individual by the name of [redacted] (also used the name of [redacted] said he was the public relations man for [redacted]

[redacted] stated [redacted] advised him that [redacted] had a son that was considered an idiot, but had an uncanny ability to find oil. [redacted] son went to Alaska in either 1938 or 1939 and discovered a large deposit of oil. All attempts to obtain pipes to get the oil out of Alaska were unsuccessful so [redacted] son made a deal with [redacted] was to furnish the pipe and [redacted] would furnish him oil. This was shortly after the war was started. [redacted] stated that the United States Government filed Acts of Treason against [redacted] son. [redacted] went to President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and supposedly pled with him to have the case dismissed. [redacted] advised [redacted] actually made a money deal with President ROOSEVELT to enhance President ROOSEVELT's political aspirations. The case against [redacted] son was shortly thereafter dropped.

[redacted] stated after the election of JOHN F. KENNEDY, ROBERT KENNEDY, the Attorney General, came across old records regarding the [redacted] matter and decided to investigate. [redacted] was spreading a lot of money around at that time and the KENNEDYs were shortly thereafter assassinated. [redacted] stated [redacted] did not say why the money was spread around, but he ([redacted]) surmised it was to pay for the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated [redacted] then looked like he had said something he should not have said and stopped speaking.

Interviewed on 6-17-77 at Everman, Texas File # Dallas 89-43

by SA [redacted]/cab 2 Date dictated 6-20-77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

[redacted] stated he saw [redacted] the next day and [redacted] advised him that he had been drinking too much and had made most of the story about [redacted] up, and that he [redacted] should forget about it.

[redacted] stated he thought the FBI was aware of the aforementioned information and that is the reason he waited 13 years to say anything.

MARX CLARK FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FOIPA Copy

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

DATE: July 1, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent an LHM
dated 6/23/77 at Atlanta, Georgia.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. (1)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . .

FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

NOTE: A [redacted] was interviewed by a representative of the FBI at Wilmington, North Carolina, on March 23, 1971. During interview, he admitted that he was Exalted Cyclops of the Wilmington, North Carolina, Klavern of United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (UKA). He also stated that he sent flowers to the funeral of Lee Harvey Oswald and was of the understanding that there were 33 sprays or wreaths at the funeral of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The following descriptive data was obtained:

Name:	[redacted]
Alias:	[redacted]
Residence:	[redacted] Carolina Beach, North Carolina
Telephone:	[redacted]
Height:	6'3
Weight:	215 pounds
Hair:	Blond, graying and bald on top
Complexion:	Light
Scars and Marks:	Birthmark scar on right temple
Occupation:	[redacted] Carolina Beach, North Carolina
Telephone:	[redacted]
Marital Status:	Married

REL
F

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101 CFR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.: ____
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Tech. Servs. ____
Training ____
Public Affs. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Fehl

DATE: 7/13/77

FROM : J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Lavn
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - FOI-PA (Attn: Mr. Bresson)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63 DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE: To respond to the Director's inquiry on attached article by providing background information retrieved thus far concerning said article captioned "Castro Lied to Barbara Walters" appearing in the 7/7/77, edition of the "Midnight/Globe."

SYNOPSIS: Attached article based on interview of Frank Sturgis, aka Frank Fiorini, anti-Castroite, and alleges Fiorini in possession of "Secret" FBI document bearing "Number MM105-8342, dated March 24, 1964." Search of Bufiles located Miami Division report on 4/4/64, containing FD-302 re Cuban exile John V. Martino, dictated on 3/24/64, in Miami, Oswald file 105-8342. April 4, 1964, report downgraded from "Secret" to "Confidential" - paragraph by paragraph. Martino 302 is not classified and downgrading markings indicate report was processed in preparation for FOI-PA release. Sturgis has made FOI-PA request but unable to determine at this time if he or anyone else has received the Martino 302. Martino 302 may be document referred to in article as it contains some of information contained in article. The 4/4/64, Miami report was disseminated to Warren Commission and CIA in 1964. The article alleges that the document contains nine names and 14 names appear in the Martino 302. The article quotes purported excerpts from document which agree with items of information appearing in Martino 302 but which are not comparable, word for word. Information re Oswald's alleged infiltration of anti-Castro organizations in Miami have previously been labeled as false by Sturgis when interviewed by a Bureau Agent. Article and Martino 302 refer to a fight Oswald is alleged to have had in Miami and Bureau Agents previously located and interviewed alleged participant. Article and Martino 302 refer to Oswald's alleged trip to Cuba which is not verifiable through Warren Report and Bufiles to date. Past Miami Division investigation/inquiry through INS disclosed Martino may ascribe information to non existent sources. Miami Division considers Martino unreliable. Criminal Division of Department may be queried for determination as to whether or not Sturgis should be interviewed after further records searches to ascertain if he has received a copy of the Martino 302.

REC-115 7790

Enclosure

PJC:sas (8)

- CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 21 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

79 JUL 29 1977

Memorandum to Mr. Fehl

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

APPROVED:
Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.

DETAILS: The attached "Midnight/Globe" article is by Malcolm Abrams who states it is based on an interview of Frank Sturgis whom he describes as "once America's top spy in Cuba and more recently a Watergate burglar" and claims Sturgis is in possession of a "Secret" document bearing "Number MM105-6342, dated March 24, 1964."

A search of Bufiles discloses that Miami Division reported investigation in the Lee Harvey Oswald file under MM105-6342. A search of Bufile 105-82555, the Lee Harvey Oswald file, disclosed a 4/4/64 Miami report originally classified "Secret," but downgraded on 12/14/76, to "Confidential" on a paragraph by paragraph basis.

In this report appears a five-page 302 reflecting interview of Cuban exile John V. Martino by SA James J. O'Connor on 3/21,23,24/64, at Miami Beach, Florida, in Miami file 105-6342 and reflects the date dictated and transcribed as 3/24/64, which is the date set forth in the article. This 302 is not classified.

The 4/4/64 report was disseminated to the Warren Commission on 4/20/64, and to CIA on 5/4/64. As previously noted, it was downgraded from "Secret" on 12/14/76, and inquiry through the FOI-PA Branch, Records Management Division, discloses that the downgrading markings on the cover page of the 4/4/64 report indicate that it was reviewed by the Document Classification Review Unit since it was the subject of an FOI-PA request. At the present time it is not known whether, in fact, the document was released or to whom. It is noted, however, that assassination theorist, Mark Lane, has, as of 2/28/75, requested a substantial release of Lee Harvey Oswald and John F. Kennedy assassination documents. It was also ascertained that Frank Sturgis requested documents pertaining to himself on 3/22/76. Frank Sturgis is also identified as Frank Fiorini in Bufiles.

CONTINUED - OVER

The article further describes the document in question as containing nine names "all reliable FBI and CIA contacts on Cuban intelligence."

A review of the Martino 302 reflects the following names or persons referred to in order of mention:

(1) John V. Martino - Cuban exile and coauthor of "I Was Castro's Prisoner."

(2) Nathaniel Weyl - coauthor of "I Was Castro's Prisoner."

(3) President John F. Kennedy.

(4) Lee Harvey Oswald.

(5) Unnamed source

(6) Felipe Vidal Santiago - anti-Castro Cuban exile.

(7) Frank Fiorini (aka Frank Sturgis) - anti-Castro.

(8) Fidel Castro.

(9) Jim Buchanan, reporter, "Pompano Beach Sun-Sentinel."

(10) Jack Ruby.

(11) FNU Praskin - Cuban with alleged connections to Ruby.

(13) Lazaro Cardenas - former President of Mexico.

(14) Jerry Buchanan - brother of Jim Buchanan and reported recruiter for Fiorini's anti-Castro organization.

Of the 14 persons listed above it is not possible to accurately determine which may meet the criteria for "nine names" or "contacts" as set forth in the article.

The article also provides what purports to be an excerpt from the document in question as follows:

CONTINUED - OVER

"Mr. _____ believe that Oswald had travelled from Mexico to Oriente Province, Cuban, prior to November, 1963, then returning to the United States.

"Reportedly Oswald used an airstrip located on the estate of former Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.

"The trip by Oswald to Oriente Province was reportedly for the purpose of making contact with Raul Castro, the brother of Fidel Castro.

This information came from Cubans in the Miami area."

The Martino 302 reflects the following in this regard:

"He (Martino) stated the same source, who he previously refused to identify, had informed him of the travel by Oswald to Cuba. He said this travel was made as of the end of September, 1963, by flying from an airstrip on a farm of former Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas in Yucatan, Mexico, to Cuba. He stated he did not question his source as to how he was sure of this travel by Oswald, but believed the source had probably obtained it from a girl friend of Oswald in Mexico."

The article states that Sturgis was interviewed by the FBI after the John F. Kennedy assassination and was asked if Lee Harvey Oswald had been active in the Miami area, to which he responded that he had heard that "Oswald was in Miami attempting to infiltrate anti-Castro orgainzations as a spy for Castro."

Bufiles reflect Sturgis was interviewed by SA O'Connor on 1/14/64, at Miami in Miami file 105-8342 concerning an article written by Jim Buchanan for the "Sun-Sentinel." Referring to Buchanan, Sturgis said:

"That from time to time he furnishes information concerning the Cuban situation to Buchanan, and Buchanan sometimes changes the information in order to effect anti-Castro propaganda."

In the same 302 Sturgis further advised:

CONTINUED - OVER

"With specific reference to the statement appearing in the "Sun-Sentinel" of December 4, 1963, to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to infiltrate several organizations in Miami, including the Anti-Communist International Brigade, Fiorini stated this was false. He said that it also followed that the statement in the "Sun-Sentinel," quoting Fiorini as saying the AIB turned down Oswald's application because they could not find out anything about his background, was also false."

The article, apparently quoting Sturgis, states, "at one particular time this associate of mine got in a fight with Oswald in Miami."

The Martino 302 states . . . (Jim) "Buchanan, during a telephone call, told him that Buchanan's brother, Jerry Buchanan, had a fistfight with Lee Harvey Oswald at Miami, Florida, about a year prior to the assassination."

Jerry Buchanan was interviewed by Bureau Agents at Fairhope, Alabama, on 3/26/64, at which time he stated as follows:

"After the assassination of President Kennedy in November, 1963, and the attending publicity given to Lee Harvey Oswald, Buchanan recognized Oswald from his photograph as having been one of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee engaged in the fight in the Bay Front Park in October, 1962. He also recalled that Oswald had been in Miami, Florida, again in March, 1963, distributing pro-Castro literature . . .

. . . Buchanan could furnish no specific information concerning associates of Oswald or his activity in Miami other than saying that Oswald had distributed pro-Castro literature which was the cause of the fight referred to above." The results of the Jerry Buchanan interview were furnished to the Warren Commission on 4/20/64.

Other information contained in the article concerning Oswald's alleged trip to Cuba and contact with Raul Castro is not verifiable in the Warren Commission Report and Bufiles to date.

CONTINUED - OVER

It is further noted that Bufiles reflect in J. E. O'Connell memo to Mr. Gebhardt, 2/19/75, captioned "Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States Request from David W. Belin, Executive Director of the Commission," which deals in part with an allegation that Oswald was present in Miami as alleged by Frank Sturgis, the following conclusion was set forth, "other investigation was negative regarding any activity or presence of Oswald in Miami."

It is also to be noted that Bufiles reflect that repeated efforts were made by the Miami office to encourage Martino to reveal his source of information referred to in the Martino 302 dictated on March 24, 1964. Eventually on 5/11/64, Martino identified his source as Oscar Ortiz an anti-Castroite.

Miami Division conducted inquiry through INS, Miami, and ascertained that agency possessed no record concerning Ortiz. Furthermore, INS advised that its past dealings with Martino indicated that Martino had no substantiation for other allegations made to INS, but attributed his information to a non existent source (Bufile 105-82555-3995).

In Miami airtel to Director, 6/1/64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R-Cuba," Miami states "Miami considers Martino to be unreliable. It is further believed that Martino would probably welcome a subpoena before the President's Commission, as it would add to his stature and furnish him additional notoriety on which to capitalize in his lecture engagements, which he gives on Communism in Cuba. It is felt, however, that he would be equally evasive with the President's Commission as he was with the Miami Office, and there is no evidence to indicate he could furnish the Commission with anything but untraceable hearsay and speculation."

Will determine through National Archives and/or FOI-PA Section whether Frank Sturgis received a copy of the Martino FD-302. Based upon these findings, consideration will be given to requesting Departmental authority to interview Frank Sturgis regarding his possession of said document.

[illegible]

[illegible]KELL
FOUNDATION

In the hundreds of thousands of pages written about the assassination, there is not a line connecting Oswald, the alleged assassin, with Fidel Castro, the man we now know had the most to gain from Kennedy's death.

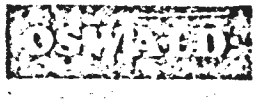
There is not even a line placing Lee Harvey Oswald in Cuba.

The evidence is also in direct contradiction to Fidel Castro's statements on the recent Barbara Walters interview, in which he denied any involvement in the JFK assassination.

Yet the FBI has known all along of evidence linking Oswald and Castro. FBI agents were told about the secret trip, the rendezvous and the plot only weeks after the murder of President Kennedy.

There is an FBI document to prove it — Number MM105-8342, dated March 24, 1964.

A copy of this document is in the hands of Frank Sturgis, once America's top spy in Cuba and more recently a Watergate burglar.



Sent to Minsk by the Russians after defecting from the US

In an exclusive interview with MIDNIGHT/GLOBE, Sturgis read at length from the document — but he would not allow it to be photographed.

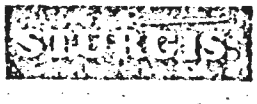
"Not on my life!" he protested.

At all cost, he said, the names of the contacts who gave the information to the FBI must be protected. There are nine names on the document — all reliable FBI and CIA contacts on Cuban intelligence.

Their lives could be in danger if their identities are made public.

Sturgis says Oswald made a secret trip to Cuba while visiting Mexico in late September of 1963. That Oswald went to Mexico has been definitely established. On September 27, he visited the Cuban and Russian embassies in Mexico City.

This was on his first day south-of-the-border. He spent five days there altogether, but no accounting of how Oswald spent those last four days has ever been given.



Involved in the secret war against Cuba

"Oswald contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City and the report from the Russians is that they didn't want anything to do with him. Which is a natural report, under the circumstances," says Sturgis.

"Then Oswald showed up at the Cuban Embassy and the Cubans said, 'We don't want to have anything to do with him.'

"Yet he spent four more days in Mexico. My conclusions are that he used this time to make contact with Cuban Intelligence for his getaway after the assassination."

Sturgis has three good reasons for arriving at this conclusion. He knows Castro. He knows how the Soviet KGB works and how the Cuban intelligence agency, G-2, works. And he knows the contents of that secret FBI report. Oswald, Sturgis believes, was trained in espionage by the KGB during the three years he spent in Russia.

"It was so easy for Oswald to get into Russia and at that time, in 1959, at the height of the Cold War, it was damn difficult for anyone to get into Russia, or out, unless he had connections high up.

"Oswald was sent to Minsk by the Russians after he defected from the United States.

"Minsk happens to be an intelligence center. It's where the Russians had set up a school for the training of Cuban intelligence officers.

"During Oswald's time in Minsk, thousands of Cubans were trained in intelligence work.

"I have no proof, but I believe that Oswald made contact with Cuban agents there and eventually agreed to work with them."

Frank Sturgis, right from the moment of Kennedy's assassination, has had further reason to believe that Fidel Castro was involved.

While serving as Castro's chief of security for the Cuban Air Force after the revolution, Sturgis, working with U.S. intelligence, was involved in plots to assassinate the Cuban dictator.

The American people didn't learn of these attempted assassinations until they were revealed in the Senate committee hearings on intelligence less than two years ago. But Sturgis, the FBI and CIA knew all along that Fidel Castro had a motive to kill Kennedy.

As Sturgis rather bluntly told MIDNIGHT/GLOBE, "Fidel is capable of murder and he has participated in the assassinations of other foreign leaders in Latin America.

"And let's face it, if you're trying to kill me and I know you are trying to kill me and you've made attempts and failed... I'd be a fool not to try and rub you out before you rub me out."

On the recent Barbara Walters TV interview with Castro, the Cuban dictator said he knew of more than 20 separate CIA-inspired attempts on his life. The CIA has admitted to six.

There is no doubt that Castro knew

2

Kennedy was out to get him.

The third reason that Sturgis believes his "friend Fidel" was involved in the Kennedy assassination is the most convincing of all. He has a copy of the FBI report which links Lee Harvey Oswald with the late Raul Castro, brother and former right-hand man to the Cuban leader. He died several years ago.

The following is excerpted from that document, omitting only the name of the FBI informant.

"Mr. _____ believe that Oswald had travelled from Mexico to Oriente Province, Cuba, prior to November, 1963, then returning to the United States.

"Reportedly Oswald used an airstrip located on the estate of former Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.

"The trip by Oswald to Oriente Province was reportedly for the purpose of making contact with Raul Castro, the brother of Fidel Castro.

"This information came from Cubans in the Miami area."

According to Sturgis, the FBI was told of Oswald's secret flight to Cuba by a former high-ranking Cuban official who escaped Castro's regime. His story was then confirmed by eight other Cubans in the Miami area, who had supplied the FBI and CIA with intelligence in the past.

"They were all regular contributors of information to the various intelligence agencies," Sturgis said. "They were considered to be reliable sources by the FBI and CIA."

Sturgis personally knows all of the nine informants. "I would say out of all these people, only one I would not consider 100 percent reliable.

"They all had the same information," he continued. "They were in a lock together. But at the beginning, they received the information independently.

"They were all people who had held high positions in Cuba, who had maintained contact with other Cubans inside of Cuba and they were receiving information either by mail or by secret code."

At the time of President Kennedy's assassination in November of 1963, Sturgis himself was involved in what has come to be known as "The Secret War Against Cuba."

He had personally piloted 160 air operations over Cuba and taken part in another 60 raids by boat. He had dropped anti-Castro pamphlets, sabotaged military installations, dropped agents and supplies onto the island.

Participated in the assassination of other foreign leaders

Because of these activities he was also interrogated by the FBI after the Kennedy assassination. Two agents spent three and a half hours grilling Sturgis at his Miami home.

Particularly, the agents wanted to know if Lee Harvey Oswald had been in the Miami area prior to the assassination. There has never been any printed evidence to this effect.

Yet Sturgis told the FBI that Oswald had been seen and had been active in the Miami area. Sturgis' testimony is in the FBI record.

"They asked me — because it seems they had information to this effect — if I knew something about Lee Harvey Oswald being in the Miami area and I answered to the best of my knowledge.

"I told the FBI that a friend of mine, whose name I gave them, had told me Oswald was in Miami attempting to infiltrate anti-Castro organizations as a spy for Castro.

"At one particular time, this associate of mine got in a fight with Oswald in Miami. The incident occurred when Oswald was observed distributing pro-Castro literature. (This is not to be confused with another scuffle in which Oswald was involved in New Orleans.)

By 1964 knew Oswald had been in Miami, Cuba and had met with Castro's brother

"At another time he reported to me that Oswald had tried to join an organization that I headed called the International Anti-Communist Brigade, which helped to supply resistance fighters in Cuba.

"I told the FBI that I had tried to search my memory but that I could not remember Oswald."

On that same FBI document MM105-8342, it states that Oswald tried to join two other anti-Castro organizations and failed.

The FBI by early 1964 had hard evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in Miami, had been in Cuba, had met with Raul Castro. Yet none of this information was included in the Warren Report.

Either the FBI didn't tell the Commission... or the Commission decided not to tell the American people.

"It's a shame," says Sturgis. If the investigation had been handled with the thoroughness of the Watergate investigation, the world would have known the truth long ago. This type of investigation into the Kennedy assassination would have uncovered a sinister plot against our President."

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7791

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

194

USDJ

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7792

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

194

USDJ

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 5/13/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)(C)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
Dallas, Texas

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 5/1/75.

The following is being submitted to the Bureau for background in case [redacted] recontacts the Bureau.

On 5/8/75 Mrs. [redacted] who formerly worked for [redacted] for about 2½ years when he operated the Yellow Cab Company in Alexandria, Louisiana, advised that [redacted] was "weird" and that he did not care about his business, drank quite a bit and frequently did not make much sense. He always carried a gun and was afraid of his shadow. Mrs. [redacted] showed a Bureau Agent where [redacted] lived and it is an old run-down home grown over with weeds and trees on the outskirts of Alexandria, Louisiana.

[redacted] came to the Alexandria, Louisiana, Resident Agency on May 12, 1975, and Bureau instructions contained in referenced airtel were carried out.

On May 13, 1975, Deputy [redacted] of the Rapides Parish Sheriff's Office called to ask directions [redacted] home since apparently [redacted] had indicated to authorities at the St. Charles Parish Sheriff's Office that he had information concerning the recent [redacted]

EX-101 REC-1 7193

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

6 MAY 19 1975

PRL:ebc
(3)

Approved: 14 MAY 21 1975 Sent ENCLOSURE M Per

Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

NO 89-69
PRL:ebc

[redacted]

When [redacted] came to the Alexandria RA he had been drinking but he also appeared to be emotionally unstable. [redacted] is described as follows:

Name	[redacted]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	October 10, 1924
Place of Birth	Rapides Parish, Louisiana
Height	6'1"
Weight	190 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Account Number	[redacted]
Residence	[redacted] Alexandria, Louisiana, near the [redacted] on Highway [redacted] of Alexandria
Louisiana Driver's License with Photograph Number	[redacted] issued by Office [redacted]
Military Service	U. S. Army, March, 1943
Army Serial Number	[redacted]

UNITED

To: SAC, New Orleans (RECD 5-1-75) 5/1/75

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 7174

1-Mr. Nettles
1-Mr. [redacted]
1-Mr. [redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed are two copies each of letters dated 4/5/75, and 4/21/75, received at FBIHQ from [redacted], [redacted], Alexandria, Louisiana. Also enclosed is a packet containing miscellaneous material which was enclosed with the two letters.

These letters have been reviewed at FBIHQ and found to contain no new information of pertinence to the Kennedy assassination.

Only identifiable reference to writer in Bureau files is a laboratory matter wherein he was mentioned as a remote suspect in the death of bail bondsman F. A. Morgan, which was apparently a suicide.

Bureau files contain several references to a [redacted], who is possibly identical with the [redacted] mentioned by the writer. These references show a peripnery association of [redacted] with the American Nazi Party. Bureau files show this information to have originated from the New Orleans Division.

Encs. (5)

WEN:dkf
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE 3. . .

Asst. Dir. ...
Dep. AD Adm. ...
Dep. AD Inv. ...
Asst. Dir. ...
Admin. ...
Comp. Syst. ...
Ext. Affairs ...
Files & Com. ...
Gen. Inv. ...
Ident. ...
Inspection ...
Intell. ...
Laboratory ...
Plan. & Eval. ...
Spec. Inv. ...
Training ...
Legal Coun. ...
Telephone Rm. ...
Director Sec'y ...

MAILED 11
MAY 1 1975
FBI

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

In that it appears the writer is inclined to continually contact the FBI regarding this matter unless dissuaded, the New Orleans Division should personally contact the writer and advise him that the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective, and thorough investigation of the Kennedy assassination, the results of which were fully and accurately reported to the Warren Commission. After a review of all available evidence, that Commission reached a conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in committing this crime.

Appreciation should be expressed to the writer for the concern shown by him in furnishing his information to the FBI. However, it should be explained to him that while the FBI stands ready to reopen any investigation where there are reasonable grounds to do so, there have been no such grounds in this case.

Regarding his question about the door being left open while he was at the New Orleans Office, he should be advised that this is done out of concern for the safety of our employees.

In response to his question as to whether [redacted] has been cleared by the FBI, he may be advised that [redacted] is not the subject of an FBI investigation.

The enclosed packet of material should be returned to Mr. [redacted]

Airtel to SAC, [redacted] Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOTE: Writer sent a 9-page letter dated 4/5/75, and a 2-page continuation letter dated 4/21/75, setting forth much information about politics in Louisiana and possible connection of the CIA and American Nazi Party through a friend of his, [redacted] with Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. He also alleges to have seen Oswald hitchhiking from Alexandria, Louisiana, to Dallas, Texas, in September, 1963. He asks to be advised if [redacted] has been cleared by the FBI. He mentions going to the FBI Office in New Orleans on 3/17/75. He continually mentions seeking out a bar when the going gets tough. Bufiles negative regarding the writer except a Laboratory matter wherein writer in 1966 was a remote suspect in a death which was apparently a suicide. [redacted] is mentioned several times in Bufiles as having a periphery association with the American Nazi Party. Telephonic contact with the New Orleans Office reveals writer did visit there in March, 1975, and related basically the same information as contained in his letters. At that time he admitted to being an alcoholic. This communication instructs New Orleans to personally contact the writer, acknowledge receipt of his letters, express appreciation for his concern in writing, advise him there are no reasonable grounds on which to base reopening the investigation, and basically attempt to dissuade him from writing further letters.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR 141 CFR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Tech. Servs. ____
Training ____
Public Affs. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. DeBruler

DATE: 7/18/77

FROM : T. M. Johnson

SUBJECT: ALLEGATIONS MADE BY
ROY D. VAN GOSSEN

PURPOSE:

To advise no action being taker on allegations in attached letter.

DETAILS:

Attached long, rambling letter was received from [redacted] and contains no specific allegations of wrongdoing by Special Agents of the FBI. He has previously written letters and the New Orleans Office was instructed to advise him the John F. Kennedy murder was fully investigated, and the information furnished by him did not merit additional consideration because it was nonspecific.

The attached letter is in the same vein and no investigation is being ordered by the Office of Professional Responsibility against the Agents mentioned in the letter.

7793

DE-52 REC-39

RECEIVED JUL 22 1977

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Long (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Moore (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt (Enc.)
1 - Mr. Johnson (Enc.)

THJ:tim
(5)

5010-110

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
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Spec. Inv. ____
Tech. Servs. ____
Training ____
Public Affs. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO : Mr. Fehl

DATE: July 19, 1977

FROM : J. S. Peelman

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - FOI-PA (Attn: Mr. Bresson)
1 - Mr. Hintz (Attn: Mr. Daly)

Reference is made to J. S. Peelman to Mr. Fehl memorandum dated 7/13/77, captioned as above.

PURPOSE: To furnish results of additional records searches and recommend forwarding of attached memorandum to the Attorney General.

SYNOPSIS: Referenced memo set forth details of FBIHQ file searches in response to Director's inquiry following 7/7/77, appearance of "Midnight/Globe" article alleging Frank Sturgis in possession of "Secret" FBI document. Searches disclosed document mentioned in article may be an FD-302 which is not classified and which was contained in a 4/4/64, report by Miami Division in Lee Harvey Oswald case. Additional record searches through FOI-PA Branch and National Archives and Records Service (NARS) indicate Sturgis has not received article through FBI, FOI-PA request, or NARS, but that report with 302 has been available at NARS since 12/27/76, and was furnished by NARS to assassination researcher Harold Weisberg and the private "Committee to Investigate Assassinations," approximately one month ago. Since article appears to be based on 302 available through NARS, it is recommended that attached memorandum be forwarded to Attorney General advising him that the FBI does not intend to interview Sturgis unless specifically requested by the Department.

Enclosures

DJC:sas
(9)

REC-126

CONTINUED - OVER

7794

17 JUL 26 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI/DOJ

79 AUG 05 1977

Memorandum to Mr. Fehl

RECOMMENDATION: That attached memorandum be forwarded to the Attorney General,

APPROVED:

Director	Adm. Serv.	Legal Coun.	
Assoc. Dir.	Crim. Inv.	Plan. & Insp.	
Dep. AD Adm.	Fin. & Pers.	Rec. Mgmt.	
Dep. AD Inv.	Ident.	Spec. Inv.	
	Intell.	Tech. Servs.	
	Laboratory	Training	
		Public Affs. Off.	

DETAILS: J. S. Peelman to Mr. Fehl memorandum of 7/13/77, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy; 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas" provided results of FBIHQ file searches responding to Director's inquiry re 7/7/77, "Midnight/Globe" article which stated it was based on an interview of Frank Sturgis and claimed that Sturgis was in possession of a "Secret" document bearing "Number MM105-8342, dated March 24, 1964."

A search of Bufiles disclosed that Miami Division reported investigation in the Lee Harvey Oswald file under MM105-8342. A search of Bufile 105-82555, the Lee Harvey Oswald file, disclosed a 4/4/64, Miami report originally classified "Secret" but downgraded on 12/14/76, to "Confidential" on a paragraph by paragraph basis.

This report contained a five-page 302 reflecting interview of Cuban exile John V. Martino by SA James J. O'Connor on 3/21,23,24/64, at Miami Beach, Florida, in Miami file 105-8342 and reflected the date dictated and transcribed as 3/24/64, which is the date set forth in the article. This 302 is not classified.

The 4/4/64, report was disseminated to the Warren Commission on 4/20/64, and to CIA on 5/4/64. As previously noted, it was downgraded from "Secret" on 12/14/76, and inquiry through the FOI-PA Branch, Records Management Division, disclosed that the downgrading markings on the cover page of the 4/4/64, report indicate that it was reviewed by the Document Classification Review Unit since it was the subject of an FOI-PA request.

It was determined that the article contained sufficient information to indicate it may refer to the Martino 302 as the alleged "Secret" document.

CONTINUED - OVER

On 7/14/77, Mr. Marion Johnson, NARS, Washington, D. C., advised that a search of his records disclosed that the 4/4/64, Miami report of SA James J. O'Connor, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS-R-Cuba," Miami file 105-8348, containing the FD-302 re John V. Martino, dated 3/24/64, is part of Warren Commission Document Number 812.

Mr. Johnson further advised that his records reflect that he received a copy of the downgraded, 4/4/64, report from the FBI by letter, dated 12/27/76, and that it and the Martino FD-302 have been available to the general public with certain excisions or deletions since that time.

In addition, he recalls that copies of the 4/4/64, report were requested approximately one month ago by well known assassination theorist Harold Weisberg and the private "Committee to Investigate Assassinations." Mr. Johnson could not locate any record reflecting that Frank Sturgis had made a specific request for the 4/4/64, report or the 3/24/64, 302.

Additional searches by the FOI-PA Branch disclose that while Sturgis has a pending FOI-PA request, he has received no documents to date, but the Martino 302 is among the documents being processed for release to Sturgis at a later time.

Since much of the information appearing in the article has been found to be contained in the Martino FD-302 and since this 302 has been available to the general public through NARS since 12/76, it is being recommended that the attached memorandum be sent to the Attorney General advising him of the results of our records searches and that the FBI does not intend to interview Sturgis unless specifically requested to do so by the Department.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1 - Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl
July 20 1977
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Lawn
1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - FOI-PA (Attn: Mr. Bresson)
1 - Mr. Mintz (Attn: Mr. Daly)

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for your information is a copy of an article, entitled Castro Lied to Barbara Walters, which appeared in the July 7 1977 edition of Midnight/Globe.

The writer, Malcolm Abrams, states the article is based on the interview of Frank Sturgis whom he describes as once America's top spy in Cuba and more recently a Watergate burglar, and claims Sturgis is in possession of a Secret FBI document bearing Number MM105-8342, dated March 24, 1964.

A search of FBI records discloses that in 1964, the Miami Division of the FBI reported investigation under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption in its file number 105-8342. Further search disclosed a Miami report dated April 4, 1964, in Miami file 105-8342 which contained a results of interview form, FD 302, reflecting interview of a Cuban exile, John V. Martino, at Miami Beach, Florida, in Miami file (MM) 105-8342 and bearing the date, March 24, 1964. This FD 302 refers to Sturgis by his alias, Frank Fiorini.

The April 4th report was originally classified Secret and was disseminated to the Warren Commission and CIA in 1964. The report was downgraded from Secret to Confidential, on a paragraph by paragraph basis, in December, 1976, and the Martino FD-302 became unclassified. A downgraded copy of the report containing the FD-302, with necessary excisions or deletions, was furnished to National Archives and Records Services (NARS) in December, 1976, and has been available to the public through NARS since that time.

DJC:sas
(13)

ENCLOSURE

REC-126

7795

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
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Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.

APPROVED:
Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 AUG 05 1977

FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

The document referred to in the article appears to be the Martino FD-302 since points of information appearing in the article do appear in the FD-302. The article alleges nine names appear in the document and 14 names appear in the FD-302, but any nine of these do not readily lend themselves to the definition of a "contact" as suggested in the article. The article quotes purported excerpts from the document which agree, in part, with information contained in the FD-302, but which are not comparable on a word for word basis. In the article, Sturgis is alleged to have told the FBI, in a past interview, that Lee Harvey Oswald was in Miami, Florida, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and did attempt to infiltrate anti-Castro organizations. While the alleged infiltration is not mentioned in the Martino FD-302, Sturgis was interviewed by a Bureau Agent on January 14, 1964, concerning that specific point and he labeled such information as false. The article and FD-302 mentioned a fight Oswald is alleged to have had in Miami, Florida, and Bureau Agents interviewed the alleged combatant on March 26, 1964. While this person denied being personally involved with Oswald, he claimed Oswald had been in a fight, but could provide no details. His recognition of Oswald was based on publicity following the John F. Kennedy assassination. The article and FD-302 refer to a trip Oswald is alleged to have made from Mexico to Cuba during September, 1963. The FD-302 points out that this information supposedly originated with a "girlfriend" of Oswald's who resided in Mexico.

Efforts to substantiate allegations that Oswald visited Cuba and contacted Raul Castro prior to the John F. Kennedy assassination have been unsuccessful upon review of the Warren Commission Report and FBI files.

During interview by the FBI in March, 1964, Martino ascribed information he was furnishing to an unnamed source. In May, 1964, Martino advised the FBI of the identity of his previously unnamed source, but FBI efforts to locate the person or establish his existence were unsuccessful. In addition, it was learned that another Government agency had experienced the same difficulty with regard to a source claimed by Martino.

FBI records disclose that Sturgis has a pending March 23, 1976, FOI-PA request, but no documents have been released to him thus far, however, the FD-302 is among items to be released.

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

On July 14, 1977, a representative of NARS advised that copies of the April 4, 1964, report containing the Martino FD-302 were requested approximately one month ago by a well-known assassination theorist, Harold Weisberg, and the private "Committee to Investigate Assassinations." NARS could not locate any records reflecting that Frank Sturgis had made a specific request for the April 4, 1964, report or the March 24, 1964, FD-302.

In view of the above, the FBI does not intend to interview Frank Sturgis unless specifically requested to do so by the Department.

Enclosure

NOTE: See memoranda of J. S. Peelman to Mr. Fehl, dated 7/13/77, and 7/19/77, and captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy; November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

Reveals

CASTRO LIED TO BARBARA WALTERS

Hard Evidence Links Oswald

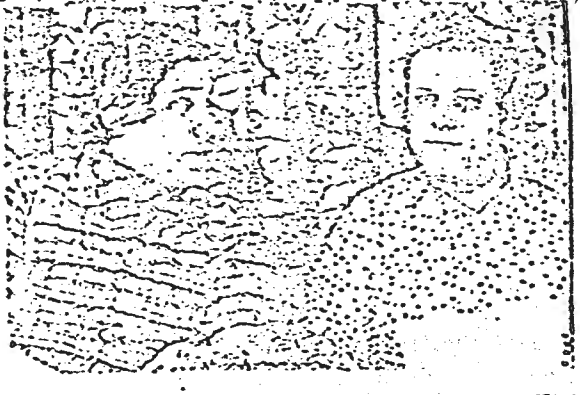
GLOBE EXCLUSIVE BY MALCOLM ABRAMS

'A Watergate type of investigation into the JFK killing would have uncovered a sinister plot against our President'

By MALCOLM ABRAMS
Copyright 1977 By MIDNIGHT/GLOBE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Cuba less than two months before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

There is evidence that he met with Fidel Castro's brother Raul and finalized plans for Kennedy's assassination and for his own escape after the murder.



FRANK STURGIS produced a secret FBI document containing evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was working with the Cubans in the plot to assassinate Kennedy.

ENCLOSURE

7795

written about the assassination, there's a line connecting Oswald, the alleged assassin, with Fidel Castro, the man we now know had the most to gain from Kennedy's death.

There is not even a line placing Lee Harvey Oswald in Cuba.

The evidence is also in direct contradiction to Fidel Castro's statements on the recent Barbara Walters interview, in which he denied any involvement in the JFK assassination.

Yet the FBI has known all along of evidence linking Oswald and Castro. FBI agents were told about the secret trip, the rendezvous and the plot only weeks after the murder of President Kennedy.

There is an FBI document to prove it — Number MM105-8342, dated March 24, 1964.

A copy of this document is in the hands of Frank Sturgis, once America's top spy in Cuba and more recently a Watergate burglar.

In an exclusive interview with MIDNIGHT/GLOBE, Sturgis read at length from the document — but he would not allow it to be photographed.

"Not on my life!" he protested.

At all cost, he said, the names of the contacts who gave the information to the FBI must be protected. There are nine names on the document — all reliable FBI and CIA contacts on Cuban intelligence.

Their lives could be in danger if their identities are made public.

Sturgis says Oswald made a secret trip to Cuba while visiting Mexico in late September of 1963. That Oswald went to Mexico has been definitely established. On September 27, he visited the Cuban and Russian embassies in Mexico City.

This was on his first day south-of-the-border. He spent five days there altogether, but no accounting of how Oswald spent those last four days has ever been given.

"Oswald contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City and the report from the Russians is that they didn't want anything to do with him. Which is a natural report, under the circumstances," says Sturgis.

"Then Oswald showed up at the Cuban Embassy and the Cubans said, 'We don't want to have anything to do with him.'

"Yet he spent four more days in Mexico. My conclusions are that he used this time to make contact with Cuban intelligence for his getaway after the assassination."

Sturgis has three good reasons for arriving

OSWALD

Sent to Minsk by the Russians after defecting from the US

STURGIS

Involved in the secret war against Cuba

And he knows the content of that secret FBI report. Oswald, Sturgis believes, was trained in espionage by the [redacted] during the three years he spent in Russia.

"It was so easy for Oswald to get into Russia and at that time, in 1959, at the height of the Cold War, it was damn difficult for anyone to get into Russia, or out, unless he had connections high up.

"Oswald was sent to Minsk by the Russians after he defected from the United States.

"Minsk happens to be an intelligence center. It's where the Russians had set up a school for the training of Cuban intelligence officers.

"During Oswald's time in Minsk, thousands of Cubans were trained in intelligence work.

"I have no proof, but I believe that Oswald made contact with Cuban agents there and eventually agreed to work with them."

Frank Sturgis, right from the moment of Kennedy's assassination, has had further reason to believe that Fidel Castro was involved.

While serving as Castro's chief of security for the Cuban Air Force after the revolution, Sturgis, working with U.S. intelligence, was involved in plots to assassinate the Cuban dictator.

The American people didn't learn of these attempted assassinations until they were revealed in the Senate committee hearings on intelligence less than two years ago. But Sturgis, the FBI and CIA knew all along that Fidel Castro had a motive to kill Kennedy.

As Sturgis rather bluntly told MIDNIGHT/GLOBE, "Fidel is capable of murder and he has participated in the assassinations of other foreign leaders in Latin America.

"And let's face it, if you're trying to kill me and I know you are trying to kill me and you've made attempts and failed... I'd be a fool not to try and rub you out before you rub me out."

On the recent Barbara Walters TV interview with Castro, the Cuban dictator said he knew of more than 20 separate CIA-inspired attempts on his life. The CIA has admitted to six.

There is no doubt that Castro knew

2

NDATION
THE AAF

The third reason that Sturgis believes this "friend of Fidel" was involved in the [illegible]dy assassination is the most convincing [illegible]. He has a copy of the FBI report which links Lee Harvey Oswald with the late Raul Castro, brother and former right-hand man to the Cuban leader. He died several years ago.

The following is excerpted from that document, omitting only the name of the FBI informant.

Participated in the assassination of other foreign leaders

"Mr. _____ believe that Oswald had travelled from Mexico to Oriente Province, Cuba, prior to November, 1963, then returning to the United States.

"Reportedly Oswald used an airstrip located on the estate of former Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.

"The trip by Oswald to Oriente Province was reportedly for the purpose of making contact with Raul Castro, the brother of Fidel Castro.

"This information came from Cubans in the Miami area."

According to Sturgis, the FBI was told of Oswald's secret flight to Cuba by a former high-ranking Cuban official who escaped Castro's regime. His story was then confirmed by eight other Cubans in the Miami area, who had supplied the FBI and CIA with intelligence in the past.

"They were all regular contributors of information to the various intelligence agencies," Sturgis said. "They were considered to be reliable sources by the FBI and CIA."

Sturgis personally knows all of the nine informants. "I would say out of all these people, only one I would not consider 100 percent reliable.

"They all had the same information," he continued. "They were in a lock together. But at the beginning, they received the information independently.

"They were all people who had held high positions in Cuba, who had maintained contact with other Cubans inside of Cuba and they were receiving information either by mail or by secret code."

At the time of President Kennedy's assassination in November of 1963, Sturgis himself was involved in what has come to be known as "The Secret War Against Cuba."

He had personally piloted 160 air operations over Cuba and taken part in another 60 raids by boat. He had dropped anti-Castro pamphlets, sabotaged military installations, dropped agents and supplies onto the island.

FBI after the Kennedy assassination. Two agents [illegible] three and a half hours [illegible] Sturgis at his Miami home.

Particularly, the agents wanted to know if Lee Harvey Oswald had been in the Miami area prior to the assassination. There has never been any printed evidence to this effect.

Yet Sturgis told the FBI that Oswald had been seen and had been active in the Miami area. Sturgis' testimony is in the FBI record.

By 1964 knew Oswald had been in Miami, Cuba and had met with Castro's brother

"They asked me — because it seems they had information to this effect — if I knew something about Lee Harvey Oswald being in the Miami area and I answered to the best of my knowledge.

"I told the FBI that a friend of mine, whose name I gave them, had told me Oswald was in Miami attempting to infiltrate anti-Castro organizations as a spy for Castro.

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The FBI by early 1964 had hard evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in Miami, had been in Cuba, had met with Raul Castro. Yet none of this information was included in the Warren Report.

Either the FBI didn't tell the Commission... or the Commission decided not to tell the American people.

"It's a shame," says Sturgis. If the investigation had been handled with the thoroughness of the Watergate investigation, the world would have known the truth long ago. This type of investigation into the Kennedy assassination would have uncovered a sinister plot against our President."

3

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 195

COPY 2

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 7/6/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
(ATTN: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
(CO: DALLAS)

Re Miami airtels and LHMs to the Bureau dated 6/28/77, 4/29/77 and 4/15/77.

In order to clarify Mr. [redacted] request for confidentiality in referenced airtels, it was understood by him that any information he furnished to the FBI would be disseminated to the U. S. Department of Justice and the Congressional Assassination Committee. It was also understood by him that any information he furnished would possibly be disseminated to other official sources.

Mr. [redacted] did request that the information he furnished would not be released to the general public.

Inasmuch as no further investigation remains outstanding within the Miami Division, this matter is being RUC'd.

REC- 136

7796

(3)- Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
2 - Miami
(1 - 89-35)
(1 - 62-6603)
DJD/es
(6)

2 - Congressional Inquiry Unit (7/15/77)

MARY FERRELL

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

FBI/DOJ

19 AUG 10 1977

FD-448 (Rev. 9-1-76)

Transmit attached by Facsimile - CLEAR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Precedence: Immediate

JUL 8

To: SAC, Miami (39-35)

Date: July 7, 1977

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

Time: Transmitted -

Initials -

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63

Re your file 105-8342

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map XX Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph

☐ Artist's Conception ☐ Other

Special handling instructions: Miami is requested to identify document(s) referenc in attached article by Malcolm Abrams and others which pertain to information and incidents alleged. Expedite furnishing copies of identifiable serials to Bureau by facsimile, attention Supervisor Drew J. Clark, Congressional Inquiry Unit, Room 8988, X3635.

Approved: DJC

FBI/DOJ

REC-136 7797

1 AUG 2 1977

ENCLOSURE

79 AUG 24 1977

Mail Summary for Special Agent

Reveals

CASTRO LIED TO BARBARA WALTERS

Hard Evidence Links Oswald

GUEST EDITORIAL BY MALCOLM ABRAMS

'A Watergate type of investigation into the JFK killing would have uncovered a sinister plot against our President'



FRANK STURGIS produced a secret FBI document containing evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was working with the Cubans in the plot to assassinate Kennedy.

By MALCOLM ABRAMS
Copyright 1977 By MIDNIGHT/GLOBE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Cuba less than two months before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

There is evidence that he met with Fidel Castro's brother Raul and finalized plans for Kennedy's assassination and for his own escape after the murder.

Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dirs.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgnt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Serv.
Training
Public Affs.
Telephone R.
Director's Sec.

The Washington Post
Washington Star-News
Daily News (New York)
The New York Times
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
The Los Angeles Times
Midnight/Globe

Date JUL 7 1977

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The evidence is also in direct contradiction to Fidel Castro's statements on the recent Barbara Walters interview, in which he denied any involvement in the JFK assassination.

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Involved in the secret war against Cuba

This was on his first day south-of-the-border. He spent five days there altogether, but no accounting of how Oswald spent those last four days has ever been given.

"Oswald contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City and the report from the Russians is that they didn't want anything to do with him. Which is a natural report, under the circumstances," says Sturgis.

"Then Oswald showed up at the Cuban Embassy and the Cubans said, 'We don't want to have anything to do with him.'

"Yet he spent four more days in Mexico. My conclusions are that he used this time to make contact with Cuban Intelligence for his getaway after the assassination."

Sturgis has three good reasons for arriving at this conclusion. He knows Castro. He know[s] how the Soviet [...] works and how the Cuban intelligence [...]ncy, G-2, works. And he knows the contents of that secret FBI report. Oswald, Sturgis believes, was trained in espionage by the KGB during the three years he spent in Russia.

"It was so easy for Oswald to get into Russia and at that time, in 1959, at the height of the Cold War, it was damn difficult for anyone to get into Russia, or out, unless he had connections high up.

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FBI

Participated in the assassination of other foreign leaders

FBI

By 1964 knew Oswald had been in Miami, Cuba and had met with Castro's brother

...he was also interrogated by the FBI after the Kennedy assassination. Two agents spent three and a half hours grilling Sturgis at his Miami home.

Particularly, the agents wanted to know if Lee Harvey Oswald had been in the Miami area prior to the assassination. There has never been any printed evidence to this effect.

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"It's a shame," says Sturgis. If the investigation had been handled with the thoroughness of the Watergate investigation, the world would have known the truth long ago. This type of investigation into the Kennedy assassination would have uncovered a sinister plot against our President."

Courtesy of the A...

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 7/18/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM, two copies are being furnished to the Dallas Division.

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas Division, no further attempts will be made by the Las Vegas Division to interview [redacted] UACB.

REC- 136 7798

23 JUL 22 1977

6 - Bureau (Enc.5)
1 - Dallas (Enc.2)
1 - Las Vegas
WJ:cae
(4)

FERRELL

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

79 AUG 10 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada

July 18, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 15, 1977, [redacted] a resident of Sun Valley, Nevada, contacted the [redacted] Resident Agency and advised that she was a slight acquaintance of [redacted] who was presently confined to the Nevada State Prison (NSP), Carson City, Nevada, serving a life sentence for murder. During conversation, [redacted] had advised [redacted] that he had knowledge as to who had killed President Kennedy and sent by letter to her a list of items captioned "Phase One: Proposed Stipulated Conditions and Considerations." He apparently requested these items in return for his information concerning the assassination.

Records located at the NSP reflected that [redacted] was convicted of First Degree Murder on May 26, 1972, in Arizona. He was sentenced to a life term in the Arizona State Prison, however, on August 13, 1976, [redacted] was transferred to the NSP to serve the remaining time of his sentence. On September 6, 1976, [redacted] attempted suicide while incarcerated, later explaining that the Mexican Mafia was attempting to kill his son and that if he [redacted] was able to kill himself, the Mafia would no longer pursue his son. Psychiatric records maintained at the NSP described [redacted] as extremely paranoid and a prolific letter writer. He [redacted] admitted "Con Artist" and homosexual who advised the examining psychiatrist, "I can adapt to any shape, fashion or style of life."

[redacted] is described as follows:

Name [redacted]

Alias [redacted]

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	February 15, 1947
Place of Birth	Wichita Falls, Texas
Height	5'10"
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Social Security Account Number	[redacted]
FBI Number	[redacted]
Military	U. S. Navy 1964-1967

On July 13, 1977, [redacted] was contacted at the NSP whereupon he refused to discuss the matter while inside the prison. On the same date, Captain [redacted] NSP, advised that a Federal Court Order would be required to remove Durham from the prison.

A copy of the [redacted] interview and his "Proposed Stipulated Conditions and Considerations" is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/18/77

[redacted] was contacted at the Nevada State Prison, Maximum Security Section, whereupon he was advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agent. [redacted] was advised that the inquiry concerned a letter entitled "Phase One: Proposed Stipulated Conditions and Considerations" which he had furnished to his girl friend, [redacted] [redacted] acknowledged that he had written this letter, however, refused to discuss any aspect of this letter or furnish any information he might have concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY unless he were immediately removed from the prison. [redacted] was advised that his removal from the prison was not possible at this time at which time he terminated the interview.

On 7/13/77 at Carson City, Nevada File # LV 55-1

by SA [redacted]:cae Date dictated 7/15/77

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P H A S E # One

PROPOSED STIPULATED CONDITOJNS AND CCNCIDERATIONS:

I. SECURITY PRECAUTIONS:(Must be adhered to at all times)

a. I am to be taken from this prison facility immediately(never to return) and taken to a safehouse located at an undisclosed destination. I am not to be housed in any incarcerated environment of confinement, (e.g. prison facility, city jail, county jail, or hospital facility of anykind).

1. "Safehouse"-- Any accomodating facility resembling that of freeworld housing,(i.e. a house, an apartment, a hotel, a motel, a cabin, etc.)

b. All food is to be purchased at various supermarkets, and will mainly consist of can goods, dry goods, bakery items, fresh produce, etc. and will be prepared by me for my personal consumption.

c. There is never to be any leaks to the news media or to any publication that will expose me and my identity. So that I can be assured of this, I must insist on receiveing daily copies of the following publications:

1. The New York Times
2. The Las Angeles Times
3. The Washington Post
4. The Dallas Times Herald
5. Newsweek(weekly)
6. Times(Weekly)
7. Playboy(monthly)
8. Penthouse(monthly)

d. I will also want at my disposal at all times a TV and AM/FM radio, a Smith/Corona Galaxie 12 typewriter and typing materials, and a mini-cassette tape recorder and blank tapes. I will also want an <u>unbugged</u> telephone at my disposal at all times.

II. LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

a, I must insist upon being provided the legal assistance of an attorney immediately, retained to represent me by the Federal Government, and cost for his legal services rendered to be absorb by the Federal Government. He is to be an attorney of my choic and thoroughly screened.

III. SPEICAL ARRANGEMENTS:

a. A private meeting between me, my attorney, and the Chairman of the HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS is to be arranged immediately, once I have been settled into the "safehouse". Persuant to that meeting, a complete change of identity for myself will be immediately documented on record from new birth certification on. I shall personally direct this procedure to insure its thoroughness. Possible plastic surgery will also be considered.

7-72

FBI LABORATORY

- Mr. Cunningham
- Mr. Fehl
(Attn: Mr. George Foster)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43) August 4, 1977

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. PC-N1449 PR
PC-N6718 PR

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

DO NOT USE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA IN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

Examination requested by: Dallas

Serial 7591

Reference: Airtel 12/1/76 and specimen received 7/28/77

Examination requested: Firearms

Remarks:

As received, the Q632 bullet was mutilated and mushroomed to such an extent that it was not possible to accurately determine its caliber. Only when the mushroomed portions of jacket were pulled away from the sides of the bullet was it possible to determine that it was a 6.5mm bullet.

SI-126

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

RWS:rma (5)

RMG-72 62-109060-7800

SI AUG 10 1977

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9 AUG 16 1977

FBI/DOJ

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43) August 4, 1977

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LAB. NO. PC-N1449 PR
PC-N6718 PR

Specimens received 12/7/76 under cover of communication dated 12/1/76 (PC-N1449 PR):

Q632-C332 Bullet found next to railroad tracks above triple underpass by RICHARD HAROLD LESTER

Specimen personally delivered by Mr. James Leahy, Archives Technician, National Archives and Records Service, on 7/29/77 (PC-N6718 PR):

Resubmitted from PC-78243 BX

C14A Two bullets fired from the K1-C14 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial Number C2766

RWS:rma (5)*

Result of examination:

Specimen Q632 is a mutilated 6.5mm "Jacketed Soft Point" or "Jacketed Hollow Point" (sporting-type) bullet which has a solid base and no cannelures. This bullet is mushroomed and has sustained some weight loss. When received, the Q632 bullet weighed approximately 105 grains.

The C14A test bullets, like the previously submitted Q1-C1 crime scene bullet and Q3-C3 fragment, are 6.5mm "Full Metal Jacket" (military-type) bullets which have open bases and cannelures near their bases.

The Q632 and C14A bullets bear rifling impressions of four grooves, right twist. However, the widths of the land and groove impressions in these bullets vary by approximately .01 inch. Further, the individual microscopic marks (striations) on these bullets were microscopically compared without effecting an identification. Therefore, nothing was found to indicate the Q632 bullet was fired from the previously submitted K1-C14 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial Number C2766, represented by the C14A test bullets.

Following the completion of the examination, the C14A test bullets were returned to Mr. Leahy, who had maintained custody of them during the examination.

The Q632 bullet is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7801

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

195

USDJ

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7802

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 28.

SECTION NO.

195

U.S. PROBATION Office

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED AFTER 7802

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO. _____

195

U.S.D.J.

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Kelleher
1 - Mr. Silas
1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Mr. Sibert
DATE: 7/28/77

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs.:
Adm. Serv. ___
Crim. Inv. ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Ident. ___
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Spec. Inv. ___
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

TO : Mr. Kelleher

FROM : F. D. Silas, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

PURPOSE: To report the results of the microscopic comparison of the bullet found in the general area of the President Kennedy Assassination in Dallas, Texas, by Richard Harold Lester with the assassination weapon test bullets maintained by the National Archives and Records Service.

DETAILS: The questioned bullet was furnished to the Dallas FBI Office on 12/1/76 by Richard Harold Lester, 1440 Hansboro, Dallas, Texas, telephone 337-0812. Mr. Lester advised he had found the bullet next to railroad tracks above the triple underpass with a metal detector about two years ago and now suspected that this was possibly a bullet relating to the assassination.

The examination of this bullet required that the test-fired bullets obtained from the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle, Serial Number C2766 be furnished to the Laboratory by the National Archives and Record Service. These test bullets were fired by the Laboratory in 1963 and are presently maintained by the National Archives and Record Service.

On July 28, 1977, Mr. James Leahy, Archives Technician, National Archives and Record Service, appeared at the Laboratory with the two test-fired bullets. The examination was conducted by SA Robert W. Sibert of the Firearms Identification Unit.

REC-120 7803

The questioned bullet and the test bullets are 6.5 mm bullets bearing rifling impressions of four grooves, right twist. The questioned bullet is a multilated 6.5 mm "Jacketed Soft Point" or "Jacketed Hollow Point" (sporting-type) bullet which

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl (Attention Mr. George Foster)
1 - Mr. Mintz

RWS:blj (8)*

(CONTINUED-OVER)

7 SEP 14 1977

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FBI/DOJ

has a solid base and no cannelures. The test bullets, like the original crime scene bullet and fragment, are 6.5 mm "Full Metal Jacket" (military-type) bullets which have an open base and a cannelure near the base. Therefore, the questioned and test bullets are different type bullets of the same caliber.

Both the questioned and test bullets have four groove, right twist rifling impressions. However, the widths of the land and groove impressions vary by approximately .01 inch. The individual microscopic marks (striations) on these bullets were microscopically compared without effecting an identification.

In view of the above, nothing was found to indicate the questioned bullet was fired from the assassination weapon represented by the test bullets.

Following the completion of the examination, the test bullets were returned to Mr. Leahy, who had maintained custody of them during the examination.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

August 2, 1977

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Foster
1 - Mr. Clark
1 - Mr. Mintz (Attn: Mr. Daly)
1 - Mr. Kelleher

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Enclosed is a memorandum setting forth the results of an FBI Laboratory comparison of a questioned bullet fragment to test bullets obtained by the FBI in 1963 from the Lee Harvey Oswald assassination rifle. The questioned bullet fragment was furnished to the FBI by Richard Harold Lester of Dallas, Texas, on December 1, 1976.

As you have been previously advised, Mr. Lester has been awaiting a response to his request for return of the fragment since June 13, 1977.

ST 104 REC 26 7804

Your earliest decision with regard to the further disposition of Mr. Lester's fragment will be greatly appreciated. At the present time, the FBI would certainly be amenable to returning the fragment to Mr. Lester, per his request, as it is of no apparent connection to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Enclosure

1 - SAC, Dallas (Enclosure)

DJC:sas (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

AUG 2 1977

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
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Director's Sec'y ____

APPROVED:
Director ____
Assoc. Dir. ____
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Dep. AD Inv. ____

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5 AUG MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

NOTE: F. D. Silas, Jr., to Mr. Kelleher memorandum of 7/28/77, captioned as above, sets forth the results of pertinent FBI Laboratory examination. The Department has been kept informed of all prior matters concerning this examination on a continuing basis. Bureau letter to the Attorney General on 6/22/77, and subsequent personal contacts by members of the Legal Liaison and Congressional Affairs Office, Legal Counsel Division, have advised Mr. Keuch, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, of Lester's 6/13/77, request for return of his fragment. This is to furnish results of the 7/28/77, Laboratory examination and to request the Department's earliest decision with regard to further disposition of Lester's fragment.

1 - Mr. Held
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Foster

August 2, 1977

1 - Mr. Clark
1 - Mr. Mintz (Attn: Mr. Daly)
1 - Mr. Kelleher

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 1, 1976, Richard Harold Lester, Dallas, Texas, turned over to the FBI what he thought to be a bullet fragment which he claimed to have found at the John F. Kennedy assassination site during 1974. He requested that only the FBI conduct examination of the fragment to determine, if possible, whether or not it might be connected to that assassination.

The FBI has since endeavored to obtain test bullets which it produced in 1963 from the Lee Harvey Oswald 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle and which are held in custody at the National Archives and Records Service (NARS).

On July 28, 1977, a representative of NARS delivered the Oswald rifle test bullets to the FBI Laboratory where an examination of the questioned bullet fragment and comparison to the test bullets disclosed the following:

The questioned bullet and the test bullets are 6.5 millimeter bullets bearing rifling impressions of four grooves, right twist. The questioned bullet is a mutilated 6.5 millimeter "Jacketed Soft Point" or "Jacketed Hollow Point" (sporting-type) bullet which has a solid base and no cannelures. The test bullets, like the original crime scene bullet and fragment, are 6.5 millimeter "Full Metal Jacket" (military-type) bullets which have an open base and a cannelure near the base. Therefore, the questioned and test bullets are different type bullets of the same caliber.

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Training ___
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

1 - SAC, Dallas

DJC:sas (11)

APPROVED:

Director	Adm. Serv.	Legal Coun.	
Assoc. Dir.	Crim. Inv.	Plan. & Insp.	
Dep. AD Adm.	Fin. & Pers.	Rec. Mgmt.	
Dep. AD Inv.	Ident.	Spec. Inv.	
	Intell.	Tech. Servs.	
	Laboratory	Training	
		Public Affs. Off.	

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

FBI/DOJ

Both the questioned and test bullets have four groove, right twist rifling impressions. However, the widths of the land and groove impressions vary by approximately .01 inch. The individual microscopic marks (striations) on these bullets were microscopically compared without effecting an identification.

In view of the above, nothing was found to indicate the questioned bullet was fired from the assassination weapon represented by the test bullets.

At the conclusion of the examination on July 28, 1977, the test bullets were returned to NARS by its representative who had maintained custody of them throughout the examination.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC. AFTER 7804

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

195

V.S.D.J.

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 8-17-77

REPLY TO ATTN OF: LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (89-6) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS INFORMATION CONCERNING

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ENCLOSURES: Copy of letter dated 3-29-75, to U. S. Senator FRANK CHURCH from [redacted]; copies of letters dated 1-25-77 and 7-12-77, to President CARTER from [redacted], copy of letter dated 8-5-77, to U. S. Ambassador PATRICK LUCEY from [redacted]

Enclosures were turned over to Legat on 8-8-77 by the office of Ambassador LUCEY. An acknowledgement has been sent to Mr. [redacted] by Legat, a copy of which is enclosed.

No further action contemplated here, UACB.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE
(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
1 - Mexico City

WJH:lmg
(4)

REC-26 7805

EX-131

11 AUG 22 1977

1- [illegible]
1- [illegible]
0-7[illegible]3)
8/26/77
DJC: [illegible]
See [illegible]

NINE

79 SEP 01 1977

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

*U.S.Government Printing Office: 1976—241-530/3018

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-112

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

August 17, 1977

Mr. [redacted]
Acapulco, Guerrero
Mexico

Dear Mr. Gamrecki:

Your letter, with enclosures, of August 5, 1977, to United States Ambassador Patrick Lucey was turned over to this office for processing. Since the material therein concerns a matter of possible interest to the FBI and the United States Department of Justice, it has been forwarded to Washington for consideration and appropriate action.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]
Legal Attache

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]
Acapulco, Guerrero; Mexico
August 5, 1977

U. S. Ambassador Patrick Lucey
United States Embassy
Reforma 305
Mexico D.F., Mexico

Dear Ambassador:

It is necessary to inform you of certain events which relate to my experiences before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy as well as after particularly after my charge that the Rockefeller corporate interests did conspire to assassinate President Kennedy.

Enclosed are some papers that will give to you the substance of my experiences. Events have now progressed to the point where I am now forced to leave the United States because of an attempt by elements in the U. S. Dept. Health, Education & Welfare to murder me late last November and after the national elections.

I have reported the attempt to Secretary Califano of the H. E. W. and to U. S. Attorney General Griffin Bell as well as to President Jimmy Carter and have yet not received a notice that a serious investigation shall be made by the Justice Department nor, significantly, have I received a denial that an attempt on my life had been made as I had indicated. No substantial reaction, whatsoever, and I had first reported this attempt about three months ago. It can be proven that the United States Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare had become Rockefeller's American Auschwitz. The years of torture, attrition, harassment and now this attempted murder is proof enough.

There is increasing disappointment in the Carter Administration by many of those that helped place him in power and now there are suspicions and articles in the news media that he has embraced Rockefeller as a guide and a God.

These are my suspicions also. Read the article in the Atlantic monthly.

If you need more elaboration of my experiences with the Rockefeller disposition then I shall relate them to you, however, the substance of my experiences is available through the U. S. Dept. of Justice, the H. E. W. as well as, I am now sure, through the President.

Respectfully,



ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC. AFTER 7805

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

195

U.S.D.J.

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI

Date: 8/24/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____ (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and three copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for New Orleans are two copies of same.

LEAD

NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Will review indices concerning [redacted] aka [redacted], white male, date of birth, January 25, 1919. Identifiable files and references should be summarized and submitted for the information of the Bureau and Dallas by LHM.

ENCLOSURE

REC-53 7806

23 AUG 27 1977

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas
UHS:bjw
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 08 1977

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

(Rev. 3-2-72)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

FILE COPY

TO : Assistant Attorney General
CRIMINAL DIVISION
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

DATE: August 31, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____
(your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of ~~the report of Special Agent~~ an LHM and its enclosure
dated 8/24/77 at Dallas, Texas.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc. 2

NOTE: A check of FBI files at New Orleans, Louisiana, is being made. You will be advised if additional information re [redacted] is retrieved.

[redacted]

DJC/sas/dhp

FBI/DOJ

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-61)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:	PRECEDENCE:	CLASSIFICATION:
☐ Teletype	☐ Immediate	☐ TOP SECRET
☐ Facsimile	☐ Priority	☐ SECRET
☒ Airtel	☐ Routine	☐ CONFIDENTIAL
		☐ E F T O
		☐ CLEAR

Date 8/24/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re FBI Laboratory reports dated 8/4/77, and Bureau memo to U. S. Department of Justice, 8/2/77, Bureau telephone calls from SA JOHN W. KILTY, 8/22/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

1091

V-25

DE-38

REC-53 7807

14 AUG 26 1977

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas
UHS:bjw
(5)

(6)
0-10 to AAG/CD
8-29-77 (mc)
CJC-end
2-CIA

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

79 SEP 09 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
August 24, 1977

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to a memorandum dated August 2, 1977, from Director, FBI, to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch, captioned as above and pertaining to the FBI Laboratory examination conducted on the bullet fragment found by Richard Harold Lester of Dallas, Texas.

On August 22, 1977, Richard Harold Lester, Dallas, Texas, was telephonically contacted by SA [redacted] FBI, Dallas, Texas, in an effort to schedule an interview appointment and to obtain from him a written release authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to turn over to the House Select Committee on Assassinations a bullet fragment that he previously recovered and furnished to the FBI on December 1, 1976.

Mr. Lester was very cordial to the contacting Agent, but immediately stated he would not consider signing such a release and demanded his bullet fragment be returned to him immediately. Lester stated he does not want the bullet fragment harmed in any way through scientific examination. Lester additionally advised that he is willing to "spend some money to get it back", and that if necessary, will take his story that his bullet fragment is not being returned, to the news media.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FERRELL

1* 62-109060-7607

ENCLOSURE

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT

OUTSIDE SOURCE

SUBJECT: J.F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION OF President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT THE F.B.I. PROCEDURE IS, WHI AN AGENT IS CALLED TO TESTIFY IN A COURT CASE. IN TH CLAY SHAW CONSPIRACY TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS, F.B.I. AGENT REGIS KENNEDY WOULD NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS WITHOU CLEARING THEM WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. THE PROSEC WAS ALLOWED ONLY TWO QUESTIONS.

1) Q- PRIOR TO YOUR INTERVIEW WITH DEAN ANDREWS WERE YOU ENGA IN AN INVESTIGATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION?
A- YES, I WAS. OF FRANK E. SUROCKY SR. D.C. DEPT.

2) Q- WERE YOU SEEKING CLAY BERTRAND?
A- YES, I WAS. Robert A. Phillips 1741 West Concord Pl.

OVER THE YEARS, WE HAD BEEN TOLD BY THE WARREN COMMI AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, THAT THE F.B.I. HAD INVESTIGATED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND, BECAUSE OF THE ALLEGATIONS MADE BY ATTORNEY DEAN A. ANDREWS. ANDREWS HAD STATED, CLAY BERTRAND CALLED HIM AND ASKED HIM T DEFEND OSWALD, THIS WAS PRIOR TO OSWALDS DEATH. IT S RATHER STRANGE, AGENT KENNEDY COULD NOT ANSWER WHY F.B.I. INVESTIGATED BERTRAND. IT APPEARED F.B.I. AGENT WERE ALLOWED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS ON C.I.A. ASSASSINATION PROGRAMS. WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WH THE F.B.I INVESTIGATED THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND.

V-IC DE-61 REC-26 62-109060 7809

THANK YOU
SINCERELY

[redacted]

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Ident. ____
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Public Affs. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

TO : Assistant Director
Special Investigative Division

DATE: 8/3/77

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: INQUIRY CONCERNING THE
JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

PURPOSE: To advise regarding one aspect of inquiry by [redacted] Concord, California, concerning the Bureau's procedures when an agent is called to testify, and the Bureau's investigation of one Clay Bertrand.

SYNOPSIS AND DETAILS: By letter dated 5/13/77, [redacted] Concord, California, inquired of President Carter concerning the FBI's procedures when an agent is called to testify in a court case, and why the Bureau investigated Clay Bertrand. This correspondence was forwarded by Carolyn A. Morse, Records Management Division, to Legal Counsel by routing slip dated 7/14/77.

The Legal Counsel Division has set forth in the next three paragraphs an appropriate response regarding testimony of Bureau Agents and restrictions applied to such testimony. Legal Counsel Division will not attempt to enter into a discussion regarding the Clay Bertrand investigation.

Attorney General Order No. 3464 (Supplement 4) (Revised), dated 1/13/53, and the explanatory memorandum promulgated therewith, articulate the policy that each Department of Justice attorney in charge of

1 - Mr. Fehl
1 - Mr. Decker
(Attn: Miss [redacted]
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Legal Research Unit
1 - Mr. [redacted]

BAR:kg
(6)

EX-131

62-107162-7810

AUG 3 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-110

FBI/DOJ

any Government litigation, or any matter which may involve litigation, is authorized to determine, as he deems necessary or desirable to the discharge of his official duties, what information secured by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) shall be made available to a court, either during or preparatory to a judicial proceeding, to which the United States is a party, including any agent or Department thereof. No such attorney shall reveal or furnish any documents or information when by so doing, in his opinion, injury might be done to the public interest.

Furthermore, Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 16.21, et seq., sets forth procedures concerning the production or disclosure of information in response to subpoenas or demands of courts or other authorities. These regulations provide that when an Agent of the FBI receives a demand for production or disclosure of information relating to material contained in the files of the Department of Justice, the agent must immediately notify the United States Attorney who shall immediately request instructions from the appropriate Departmental official who is authorized to approve production or disclosure. Absent appropriate Departmental authorization, an FBI Agent is not allowed to give testimony regarding information which has been the subject of an FBI investigation.

In instances where testimony of an Agent has been authorized, the Agent is instructed to give his official status by stating that he is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to testify clearly, modestly, without bias or display of emotion, without exaggeration or misrepresentation. He is further instructed to avoid giving testimony not relevant to the case, and to prevent prejudice to the rights of the accused. Agents, during attendance at any trial, should avoid unnecessary contact or conversation with jurors or witnesses.

Memorandum to the Assistant Director
Special Investigative Division
Re: Inquiry Concerning the
John F. Kennedy Assassination

The above sets forth appropriate directions and restrictions placed upon Bureau Agents when giving testimony in a court of law.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Special Investigative Division, Congressional Inquiry Unit, prepare a response to the correspondent in this matter incorporating comments of the Legal Counsel Division concerning conduct and restrictions of agents when giving testimony and answering the query in the last sentence of incoming communication.

APPROVED:

Director
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Dep. AD Inv.

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Train.
Tech. Serv.
Public Affs. Off.

1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Foster
1 - Mr. Mintz

August 16, 1977

1 - Mr. Decker (Attn: Miss [redacted]
1 - Legal Research Unit
1 - Mr. [redacted]

Mr. [redacted]
Concord, California 94521

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Reference is made to your letter to the President dated May 13, 1977. This letter was referred to the FBI on July 1, 1977.

Special Agent Regis Kennedy testified on May 17, 1967, before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in accordance with Department of Justice instructions. These instructions were that Kennedy answer questions about which he was knowledgeable from a personal standpoint and refuse to answer questions which related to investigations of the FBI or to his position as a Special Agent of the FBI. You may desire to contact appropriate authorities in New Orleans regarding availability of a transcript of Kennedy's entire testimony, which lasted over one hour.

Procedures regarding FBI Agent testimony in court require that an appropriate attorney of the Department of Justice determine what information secured by the FBI shall be made available to a court. No documents or information can be revealed if, in this attorney's opinion, injury might be done to the public interest. Absent appropriate Departmental authority, an FBI Agent is not allowed to give testimony regarding information which has been the subject of an FBI investigation.

REC-26 62-109060-7811

With respect to the basis for FBI investigation of Clay Bertrand, you may wish to review the public report "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Volume XI, Pages 325 - 339.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
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Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

JMN:sas (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI/DOJ

MAILED 17
AUG 17 1977
FBI
SEP 16 1977
FBI
NO AUG 30 1977

NOTE: In letter to the President, 5/13/77, [redacted] et al., requested information as to what FBI procedure is when an Agent is called to testify in a court case. He also wanted to know why the FBI investigated the name Clay Bertrand. Legal Counsel, by memo 8/3/77 (attached), replied to the first request, which has been summarized in this letter.

Above pages from the public report contain the testimony of Attorney Dean A. Andrews, July 31, 1964. He alleged that Clay Bertrand had called him at the Hotel Dieu (hospital), New Orleans, and asked him to represent Oswald. This passage clearly states basis for our investigation, which included several interviews with Andrews prior to his Warren Commission testimony. Our investigation failed to locate anyone identical to Clay Bertrand.

APPROVED:

Director	Adm. Serv.	Legal Coun.
Assoc. Dir.	Crim. Inv.	Plan. & Insp.
Dep. AD Adm.	Fin. & Pers.	Rec. Mgmt.
Dep. AD Inv.	Ident.	Spec. Inv.
	Intell.	Tech. Servs.
	Laboratory	Training
		Public Affs. Off.

DL0606 2342035Z

00 HQ

DE DL

0 222035Z AUG 77

FM DALLAS (89-43) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) IMMEDIATE

BT

CLEAR

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

OO: DALLAS.

RE FBI LABORATORY REPORTS DATED AUGUST 4, 1977, AND BUREAU MEMO TO USDJ, AUGUST 2, 1977, BUREAU TELEPHONE CALLS FROM SA JOHN W. KILTY, AUGUST 22, 1977.

REC 12 7812

ON AUGUST 22, 1977, RICHARD HAROLD LESTER, DALLAS, TEXAS, WAS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED BY SA [redacted] IN AN EFFORT TO SCHEDULE AN INTERVIEW APPOINTMENT AND TO OBTAIN FROM HIM A WRITTEN RELEASE AUTHORIZING THE BUREAU TO TURN OVER TO THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS A BULLET FRAGMENT THAT HE PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED AND FURNISHED TO THE FBI ON DECEMBER 1, 1976.

SEP 2 1977

56 SE[illegible]

ERRELL

DL 89-43 PAGE TWO CLEAR

MR. LESTER WAS VERY CORDIAL TO THE CONTACTING AGENT, BUT IMMEDIATELY STATED HE WOULD NOT CONSIDER SIGNING SUCH A RELEASE AND DEMANDED HIS BULLET FRAGMENT BE RETURNED TO HIM IMMEDIATELY. LESTER STATED THAT HE DOES NOT WANT THE BULLET FRAGMENT HARMED IN ANY WAY THROUGH SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION. LESTER ADDITIONALLY ADVISED THAT HE IS WILLING TO "SPEND SOME MONEY TO GET IT BACK" AND THAT IF NECESSARY, WILL TAKE HIS STORY THAT HIS BULLET FRAGMENT IS NOT BEING RETURNED TO THE NEWS MEDIA.

BT

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 9/6/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

ReDLairtel to Bureau, 8/24/77.

New Orleans indices negative re MAX ALLEN LONG, aka MAXIE LONG.

Inquiry of the New Orleans PD computerized records system reflects a [redacted], white male, DOB 1/25/19, residing [redacted], Metairie, La., as of Dec., 1974. Record reflects unspecified municipal arrest and no felony arrests. No other information reflected.

ST-10

REC 44 7813

21 SEP 8 1977

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info)
1 - New Orleans
FEC:nmb
(4)

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

79 SEP 20 1977

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

DATE September 13, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to Dallas memorandum dated 8/24/77 (your file).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent dated at .

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DJC:sas

FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

NOTE: The FBI New Orleans Office searched its indices re [redacted] aka [redacted] and retrieved no information identifiable with him.

Inquiry of the New Orleans Police Department computerized records system reflects a [redacted] white male, date of birth 1/25/19, residing [redacted] Metairie, Louisiana, as of December, 1974. Record reflects unspecified municipal arrest and no felony arrests. No other information reflected.

FBI

Date: 9/2/77

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Precedence)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT, ROOM 8988

FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

ReButelcall to Los Angeles 9/2/77; Los Angeles airtel and LHM to the Bureau 11/23/63 captioned "DICK WATLEY, 3350 NW 18th Terrace, Miami, Florida."

Submitted for completion of Bureau files is one copy each of memoranda prepared by SA ROBERT H. MATHESON, JR. on 11/23/63 and SA JEROME K. CROWE on 11/23/63, both under the "Assassination" caption.

Instant memoranda are the basis of Los Angeles contacts with RICHARD HATHCOCK, Allied International Detectives, Los Angeles, re DICK WATLEY.

3 Bureau (Encls.-2)
1- Los Angeles
LJN:fet
(4)

REC-53 62-109060-7815

1- Congressional Inquiry Unit
DJC /dlg

2 copies made for transmittal to FBIHQ
dlg HSCA re Request
Ltr dtd - 9/15/77 dlg/DC

19 SEP 6 1977

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

79 SEP 22 1977

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7816

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

195

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

REFERRAL

DL0865 2641830Z

00 HI

DE DL

0 211825Z SEP 77

FM DALLAS (89-43) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) IMMEDIATE

BI

CLEAR

SEP 21 2 35 PM '77

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Atlas

Peckman

Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Serv.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING; OO: DALLAS.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO DALLAS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1977; AND DALLAS TELETYPE TO THE BUREAU, DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1977.

AT 9:35 AM, SEPTEMBER 21, 1977, BULLET FRAGMENT WAS RETURNED TO RICHARD HAROLD LESTER, DALLAS, TEXAS, BY SA [redacted], WHO OBTAINED RECEIPT. PACKAGE CONTAINING BULLET FRAGMENT AS RECEIVED FROM THE BUREAU BY DALLAS ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1977, WAS OPENED IN THE PRESENCE OF MR. LESTER, AND HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS REPRESENTATIVES KENNETH D. KLEIN, AND CLIFFORD A. FENTON, JR. KLEIN SERVED LESTER WITH A HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBPOENA, BUT COMMITTEE

ST-105 REC-35 62-109060-7817

SEP 23 1977

LINE

79 OCT 18 1977

REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT TAKE CUSTODY OF THE BULLET FRAGMENT, AND LEFT SAME IN THE CUSTODY OF MR. LESTER.

DALLAS WILL SUBMIT AIRTEL RE ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION, AND FD-302'S SETTING FORTH CHAIN OF CUSTODY OF BULLET FRAGMENT.

BT

26413311ZHQ1

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7818

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

195

U.S.D.J.

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7819

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

195

USDJ.

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7820

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 1.

SECTION NO.

195

USDJ

REFERRAL

SEP 20 3 30 PM '77

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

DL0863 2640126Z

RR HQ

DE DL

R 210115Z SEP 77

FM DALLAS (89-43) (P)

TO DIRECTOR (ROUTINE)

BT

CLEAR

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

RE BUREAU TEL CALL TO DALLAS 9/20/77.

PACKAGE CONTAINING BULLET FRAGMENT RECEIVED BY DALLAS OFFICE PURSUANT TO BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

DALLAS WILL TURN OVER BULLET FRAGMENT TO MR. LESTER AM 9/21/77.

BT

ST-126

REC-93

62-109060-7821

3 OCT 4 1977

79 OCT 12 1977

FD-36 (Rev. 12-7-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 9/23/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (89-21) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
AFO
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of FD-302 reflecting information furnished by [redacted]

Enclosed for the Dallas Division are two copies of FD-302 reflecting information furnished by [redacted] original FD-406, and Xeroxed copy of medical records furnished by [redacted]

In connection with [redacted] it is noted that he resides with his 20-year old daughter at the address set out in FD-302. He exists on his Social Security check, which he receives on the basis of his physical disability, primarily the fact that he is currently 80% blind. 31-129

REC-93 7822

[redacted] claims he did not initially furnish the information set out in the interview because of the prominent people involved and because of their prominence, he was afraid for his life if he divulged the information set out. Since 1976, when he was advised by his doctor that he in all probability had no more than one to two years to live, he has been considering furnishing this information. He could not offer any explanation as to why he suddenly came forth at this particular time other than that he had made the decision to furnish the information. He also maintained he had no intention of furnishing this information to anyone else and he did not intend to try and capitalize on the information furnished.

ENCLOSURE

2-10 (G) TO AGAC'D
9-30-77

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 4) (89-43)
1 - Little Rock

DEK/skf
(5)

104

11 SEP 26 1977

9 OCT 12 1977

Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time)

Per _____

LR 89-21

[redacted] readily admitted the two instances where he was examined by a psychiatrist as set out in his interview. In this connection, [redacted] talked very coherently and did not evidence the mannerisms frequently associated with a mentally disturbed individual.

[redacted]dvised he would be willing to submit to polygraph examination in connection with information furnished.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 9/23/77

[redacted], who uses the name [redacted], residing at [redacted], Texarkana, Arkansas, contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Texarkana, Arkansas, and advised that he had information which he felt related to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in 1963 in Dallas, Texas. [redacted] then appeared at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Texarkana, Arkansas, at which time he was advised that any information furnished should be the truth since the furnishing of false information might place him in violation of federal statutes relating to furnishing false information to federal officers. [redacted] then furnished the following signed statement:

Interviewed on 9/21/77 at Texarkana, Arkansas File # LR 89-21
DL 89-43

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] DEK/skf Date dictated 9/22/77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File Copy

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

DATE September 30, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____ (your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 9/30/77 at Washington, D. C.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Encs - 2

JSG:sas

62-109060

FBI/DOJ

September 30, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Giaquinto

On September 21, 1977, our Little Rock Division interviewed [redacted] at Texarkana, Arkansas, and obtained the attached signed statement.

In connection with [redacted] it is noted that he resides with his 20-year old daughter and exists on his Social Security check, which he receives on the basis of his physical disability, primarily the fact that he is currently 80% blind.

[redacted] claims he did not initially furnish the information set out in the interview because of the prominent people involved and because of their prominence, he was afraid for his life if he divulged the information set out. Since 1976, when he was advised by his doctor that he in all probability had no more than one to two years to live, he has been considering furnishing this information. He could not offer any explanation as to why he suddenly came forth at this particulr time other than that he had made the decision to furnish the information. He also maintained he had no intention of furnishing this information to anyone else and he did not intend to try and capitalize on the information furnished.

[redacted] readily admitted the two instances where he was examined by a psychiatrist as set out in his interview. In this connection, [redacted] talked very coherently and did not evidence the mannerisms frequently associated with a mentally disturbed individual.

Assoc. Dir.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date of transcription 9/23/77

[redacted], who uses the name [redacted], residing at Apartment 18, 2225 East Street, Texarkana, Arkansas, contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Texarkana, Arkansas, and advised that he had information which he felt related to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in 1963 in Dallas, Texas. [redacted] then appeared at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Texarkana, Arkansas, at which time he was advised that any information furnished should be the truth since the furnishing of false information might place him in violation of federal statutes relating to furnishing false information to federal officers. [redacted] then furnished the following signed statement:

Interviewed on 9/21/77 at Texarkana, Arkansas File # LR 89-21
DL 89-43

SA [redacted]

by SA [redacted] /DLK/skf Date dictated 9/22/77

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FOUNDATION

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 9/20/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau, dated 9/12/77, concerning allegations made by a [redacted] date of birth, 8/17/32.

In accordance with prior Bureau instructions received by Dallas in captioned case, no investigation is to be conducted unless specifically requested by FBI Headquarters or the Department of Justice.

Pittsburgh, submit LHM on investigation conducted to date which should include results of Dallas negative indices check and furnish copies to Bureau and Dallas.

REC 6
ST-126
1 - Congressional Inquiry Unit Rm. 8588
62-109060-7823
10/12
21 SEP 23 1977
NICE-TGHAN

2 - Bureau
2 - Pittsburgh (62-3721)
2 - Dallas
UHS:bjw
(6)

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

79 OCT 17 1977

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. ONLEC APTEL 7823

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3.

SECTION NO.

195

U.S.D.J.

REFERRAL

JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101 CFR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Monahan

DATE: 10/20/77

FROM : J. S. Peelman

1 - Mr. Monahan
1 - Mr. Peelman
1 - Mr. Long (Attn: Mr. Skaggs)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv. ____
Crim. Inv. ____
Fin. & Pers. ____
Ident. ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Insp. ____
Rec. Mgmt. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Tech. Servs. ____
Training ____
Public Affs. Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director's Sec'y ____

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE: To set forth facts concerning the incurring of expenses in the amount of $31.50 in connection with the shipment of a bullet fragment by Braniff Airways from Washington, D. C., to Dallas, Texas, on 9/20/77.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached bill in the amount of $31.50 be paid as the expense incurred was necessary and justified.

EX-105 REC-85 62-107040-7825

DETAILS: On 12/1/76, Richard Harold Lester, Dallas, Texas, turned over to the FBI a bullet fragment which he claimed to have found at the John F. Kennedy assassination site during 1974. On 7/28/77, an examination of the Lester bullet fragment and comparison of the Oswald rifle test bullets was made by the FBI Laboratory. Nothing was found by the Laboratory to indicate the Lester bullet fragment was fired from the assassination weapon as represented by the test bullets.

On 9/19/77, this Bureau was advised that a 7 OCT 25 1977 representative of the House Select Committee on Assassinations had arranged with Mr. Lester to receive service of a subpoena on the morning of 9/21/77. In view of the time limitation, the bullet fragment was hand carried to Dulles International Airport on 9/20/77, by a Special Agent where it was shipped to Dallas via Braniff Airways Pronto Package Service thereby incurring an expense of $31.50. The bullet fragment was delivered to Lester on 9/21/77.

Enclosure

GJF:sas (4)

56 OCT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-110

FBI/DOJ

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7826

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

195

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ E F T O
- ☐ CLEAR

Date 10/7/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-3721) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Dallas teletype to the Bureau dated 9/2/77; Pittsburgh teletype to Bureau dated 9/12/77; and Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 9/20/77.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of above LHM.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Pittsburgh
JHB/mal
(5)

ST-115 REC 12 7827

6 OCT 3 1977

O-10 TO MAGICD
marking (Enc.)
10-19-77
BJC: DUD

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

79 NOV 08 1977

September 20, 1977

430 East 86th Street
New York, N.Y. 10028

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Frank Johnson
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am doing a book on Lee Harvey Oswald and have been unable to answer certain questions concerning his and his associates' relations -- if any -- with the FBI. Therefore, I am submitting these remaining questions to you, in the hope that you will answer them so that your answers can be published along with the questions in the Reader's Digest and subsequent book. If, for any reason, you would prefer not to comment, I trust you will inform me of your decision.

Sincerely,

Edward Jay Epstein

EX-108

REC-U 7828

OCT 21 1977

XEROX

NOV 1 1977

EJE/nl

ENCLOSURE

QUESTIONS FOR THE FBI- to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investig

1. Did the FBI know by mail intercept or other means about Oswald's contacts with Vitaliy A. Gerasimov in the Soviet Embassy in Washington D.C. and Valery Vladimirovich Kostikov in the Soviet Embassy before the assassination of President Kennedy?

2. Did it know through either surveillance or other means that Kostikov was in contact with illegal agents operating in the United States? Did it have information that he was a KGB officer? Did it know that he was suspected of being in the Thirteenth Department of the KGB? If so, what precautions did it take after the CIA reported Oswald had met with Kostikov on November 9, 1963.

3. Did the FBI know through surveillance or other means that Gerasimov was a Soviet intelligence agent? Did it have information or reports that he was handling illegal agents within the United States? Did it have information that he served as a "paymaster" for an espionage network? If so, did these reports have any bearing on the security case against Oswald?

4. In CIA document 487-195a, which was released in a Freedom of Information action in 1976, it was stated by J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel to the Warren Commission, that FBI Agent James Hosty had suggested "Oswald had contacted two known subsersive agents about 15 days before the assassination". Was the Dallas office aware of any contacts Oswald had with Subsersive agents? Was Agent Hosty referring to Oswald's trip to Mexico? or, was he referring to contacts with personnel in the Cuban and Soviet embassies?

5. Was Oswald's letter dated "November 9" (1963) to the Soviet Embassy intercepted by the FBI? If so, was any attempt made to identify the Soviet he referred to as "Kostin"? Was his statement that he had "business" with the Soviet Embassy in Havana interpreted to mean that he was engaged in some sort of clandestine activity? Was his statement that he was travelling under a false name interpreted to mean he was engaged in clandestine activities? If so, what measures were taken to investigate these activities?

6. After the assassination, was the Soviet Embassy informed through either official or onofficial channels that the FBI had intercepted this letter?

7. In the FBI interrogation of Oswald in 1962 after his return from Russia did the FBI receive suggestions of what questions to ask from the CIA? Department of State? Office of Navy Intelligence? If so, what were the interests of these agencies?

8. Did the FBI attempt to acquire information about Oswald's activitie in the Soviet Union through any means other than the two informal interrogations in June and August 1962? Were any informants reques to provide data on Oswald? If so, who?

QUESTIONS FOR THE FBI, continued.

9. James Allen Mintkenbaugh, who admitted spying for the Soviet Union, stated that he was brought to the Soviet Union for the purposes of training in espionage techniques in September 195[illegible] and once there was asked to marry an agent whom the Soviets wished to establish as his wife in the Washington D.C. area. Since Mintkenbaugh was in Moscow at the same time that Oswald arrived, was Mintkenbaugh asked about Oswald? Was he shown any photographs of the women Oswald knew to see if he could identify them as contacts he had known during his period in the Soviet Union? If so, did he identify any individuals?

10. Did the FBI conduct any investigation into the attempted assassination of General Edwin A. Walker on April 10, 1963? Was this done prior to the assassination of Kennedy? If so, what were the results of this investigation? Specifically, did it suggest it was the work of a single sniper or more than one person?

TELETYPE

PRIORITY

CLEAR

9/20/77

FM DIRECTOR (62-109060)

TO DALLAS (89-43) (PRIORITY)

1 - Mr. Clark

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 20 1977

TELETYPE

BT

C L E A R

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

REFERENCE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALLS TO DALLAS, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1977, WHEREIN YOU WERE ADVISED THAT PACKAGE CONTAINING BULLET FRAGMENT, FURNISHED BY RICHARD HAROLD LESTER, IS BEING RETURNED TO DALLAS FOR RETURN TO LESTER ON SEPTEMBER 21, 1977, BETWEEN NINE AND ELEVEN A.M. IT WILL ARRIVE ON BRANIFF FLIGHT 15 AT 5:25 P.M., THIS DATE, DALLAS TIME, VIA BRANIFF PRONTO PACKAGE SERVICE BEARING AIR WAYBILL #002 IAD 02537640 AND MUST BE PICKED UP AT BRANIFF INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES COUNTER, DALLAS.

DALLAS WILL INSURE BUREAU AGENT PICKS UP PACKAGE AT BRANIFF COUNTER, DALLAS.

62-109060-7828X

SUTEL CONFIRMING PICKUP AND SUBSEQUENT DELIVERY TO LESTER.

BT

EX-105 REC-85 62-109060-285

27 SEP 21 1977

DJC

DJC:sas (4)

NOTE: Legal Counsel to Associate Director memo of 9/20/77, captioned "House Select Committee on Assassinations," sets forth necessity to expedite delivery of package to Dallas.

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dirs.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. & Pers.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

7 OCT 19 1977

NOV 29 1977

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI/DOJ

October 5, 1977

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Edward Jay Epstein
430 East 86th Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mr. Epstein:

The letter dated September 20, 1977, with enclosure, which you addressed to the Honorable Frank M. Johnson, Jr., at our Headquarters has been received. Judge Johnson has not yet arrived in Washington to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee for confirmation of his appointment as FBI Director. Thus, I am taking the liberty of responding to the letter which you wrote him.

The overwhelming majority of questions posed in your enclosure involve matters of apparent speculation on your part concerning sources and methods utilized by the FBI in its intelligence investigations, as well as identities of persons who may have been subjects of such investigations. Answers to questions of this nature could result in disclosure of sensitive classified national security information involving the foreign policy and national defense of the United States, and this is prohibited from disclosure by Executive Order 11652, as well as by a National Security Council Directive of May 17, 1972, and by Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 17 (28 CFR 17).

MAILED 12 OCT 05 1977

62-109060-7829

DE-58 REC-6

V-33

As is indicated in Volumes V and XI of the published "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," the April 10, 1963, shooting incident at the home of General Edwin A. Walker in Dallas, Texas, was investigated by the Dallas Police Department, not by the FBI.

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.: ___
Adm. Serv. ___
Crim. Inv. ___
Fin. & Pers. ___
Ident. 1 - Mr. Boynton - Enclosures (2)
Intell. 1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosures (2)
Laboratory ___
Legal Coun. 1 - Mr. Decker - Enclosures (2)
Plan. & Insp. 1 - Mr. T. H. Bresson - Enclosures (2)
Rec. Mgmt. 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar - Enclosures (2)
Spec. Inv. 1 - Mr. D. Ryan - Enclosures (2)
Tech. Servs. ___
Training ___ GWG:slr (10)
Public Affs. Off. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director's Sec'y ___

XEROX

NOV 1 1977

OCT 21 1977

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI - DOJ

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Edward Jay Epstein

I am certain you will be interested to know that later this fall a substantial portion of the FBI's Lee Harvey Oswald--John F. Kennedy assassination file will be made available to the public under the Freedom of Information Act. Arrangements are being made for you to be notified when this occurs.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Epstein visited FBIHQ in January, 1976, to discuss his plans to write a book, under contract with "The Reader's Digest," regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. Primarily through Miss Pam Butler of "The Reader's Digest," he has been in contact with the Public Affairs Office intermittently since that time.

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Laboratory
Public Affs. Off.

ERRELL
ION

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109160

SERIAL NO. 7830

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

195

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7831

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

195

NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 11/7/77

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted], Oceanside, California, telephone number [redacted] telephonically advised 11/3/77 that she had recently seen on a news broadcast information relating to a possible second person involved in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. This news broadcast got her to thinking about a person she knew in Florida and she, thereafter, furnished the following information:

She was not residing in Florida at the time of the KENNEDY assassination but moved there in 1967 or 1968. There she met a Mrs. [redacted], wife of [redacted] who was residing in the [redacted] block of [redacted], Orlando, Florida. [redacted] was a [redacted] with the [redacted] and in 1971 their son, [redacted] died and was flown to Miami where [redacted] father resides.

[redacted] drank to some extent and whenever she was inebriated, she was always telling of being in Dallas, Texas, on a trip at the time of the KENNEDY assassination. She further related to everyone that she had been on the knoll area near the overpass and had observed a man lying prostrate on the knoll with a rifle. After the assassination, she saw him run and place this rifle in the trunk of a car and leave.

[redacted] does not know if [redacted] ever told anyone such as the FBI, the police, or other investigative body as to what she saw. She has no idea if [redacted] was ever interviewed and further, other than [redacted] word, she does not know if [redacted] was actually in Dallas. When

EX-108 REC-3 62-109060-7832

2 - Bureau
1 - San Diego
CAM:Mlr
(3)

0-70 To AAG/CD Attn: Mr. Robert L. Keuch
11/21/77
JSC 1200

23 NOV 11 1977

79 NOV 30 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

she heard these stories from [redacted] it was so much later after the assassination that she did not think much of it until hearing the news broadcast as to a possible second person involved in the assassination. She has kept no correspondence with the [redacted] however, related that [redacted] was well known in the Orlando, Florida, area and that his father was apparently well known in the Miami, Florida, area.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau for whatever action deemed necessary as San Diego is conducting no further investigation in this matter.

0-70 (Rev. 3-28-72)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File

TO : Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

DATE: November 28, 1977

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to _____ memorandum dated _____ (your file _____).

There is enclosed one copy of the report of Special Agent _____ dated _____ at _____.

A. ☐ This covers the preliminary investigation and no further action concerning a full investigation will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

B. ☐ The investigation is continuing and you will be furnished copies of reports as they are received.

C. ☐ The investigation requested by you has now been completed. Unless advised to the contrary no further inquiries will be made by this Bureau.

D. ☐ Pursuant to instructions issued by the Department, no investigation will be conducted in this matter unless specifically directed by the Department.

E. ☐ Please advise whether you desire any further investigation.

F. ☐ This is submitted for your information and you will be advised of further developments.

G. ☒ This is submitted for your information and no further investigation will be conducted unless specifically requested by the Department.

H. ☐ This covers the receipt of a complaint and no further action will be taken by this Bureau unless the Department so directs.

Enc.

62-109060
JSG:sas

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Indices negative on [redacted], Orlando Florida

FBI/DOJ

Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division
Attention: Mr. Robert L. Keuch

NOTE: On 11/7/77, our San Diego Division advised as follows:

[redacted] Oceanside, California, telephone number [redacted] telephonically advised 11/3/77, that she had recently seen on a news broadcast information relating to a possible second person involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This news broadcast got her to thinking about a person she knew in Florida and she, thereafter, furnished the following information:

She was not residing in Florida at the time of the Kennedy assassination but moved there in 1967 or 1968. There she met a Mrs. [redacted], wife of [redacted], who was residing in the [redacted] block of [redacted] Orlando, Florida. [redacted] was a [redacted] with the [redacted] and in 1971 their son, [redacted], died and was flown to Miami where [redacted] father resides.

[redacted] drank to some extent and whenever she was inebriated, she was always telling of being in Dallas, Texas, on a trip at the time of the Kennedy assassination. She further related to everyone that she had been on the knoll area near the overpass and had observed a man lying prostrate on the knoll with a rifle. After the assassination, she saw him run and place this rifle in the trunk of a car and leave.

[redacted] does not know if [redacted] ever told anyone such as the FBI, the police, or other investigative body as to what she saw. She has no idea if [redacted] was ever interviewed and further, other than [redacted] word, she does not know if [redacted] was actually in Dallas. When she heard these stories from [redacted], it was so much later after the assassination that she did not think much of it until hearing the news broadcast as to a possible second person involved in the assassination. She has kept no correspondence with the [redacted], however, related that [redacted] was well known in the Orlando, Florida, area and that his father was apparently well known in the Miami, Florida, area.

The above information is being furnished to the Department for whatever action deemed necessary as San Diego is conducting no further investigation in this matter.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC AFTER 7832

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

195

US DEPT OF JUSTICE

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 7-27-76)

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:
- [x] Teletype
- [ ] Facsimile
- [ ] Airtel

PRECEDENCE:
- [ ] Immediate
- [ ] Priority
- [ ] Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
- [ ] TOP SECRET
- [ ] SECRET
- [ ] CONFIDENTIAL
- [ ] E F T O
- [ ] CLEAR

Date 10/28/77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63

OO: DALLAS

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau, dated 9/23/77.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and three copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

One information copy is being furnished to Little Rock.

LHM sets forth results of negative file review concerning [redacted], aka, [redacted], and the specific subject matter that he discussed in his signed statement of 9/21/77.

BE

BE

ENCLOSURE.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) - one copy for Ticker
1 - Little Rock (Enc. 1) (89-21)
1 - Dallas
UHS:bjw
(5)

REC-70 62-109060-7833

ST-101

24 OCT 31 1977

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

79 NOV 30 1977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 28, 1977

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Reference is made to the signed statement furnished by [redacted], who uses the name of [redacted], residing at [redacted], Texarkana, Arkansas, dated September 21, 1977, to Special Agent of the FBI, Texarkana, Texas, assigned to the Little Rock, Arkansas, FBI Office. Copies of the signed statement were forwarded to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., by communication from the Little Rock Office of the FBI, dated 9/23/77.

Dallas FBI Office review of the President John Fitzgerald Kennedy assassination and related files on [redacted] also known as [redacted], could locate no identifiable information concerning him and the specific subject matter that he discussed in his signed statement.

This documents contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-7833

ENCLOSURE

MAILGRAM SERVICE CENTER
MIDDLETOWN, VA. 22645

western union Mailgram

UNITED STATES 13¢ AIR MAIL

ZFZ-029081E314 11/10/77 ICS IPMMTZZ CSP WSHB
6177932464 MGM TDMT WORCESTER MA 164 11-10 0115P EST

DIRECTOR CLARENCE KELLEY
HOOVER FBI HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON DC 200132WASHINGTONDC 20515

INSIDE SOURCE

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

SULLIVANIS DEATH, IF NOT MURDER, UNDERMINES GRAVELY YOUR INVESTIGATION, FORMER ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CRITICAL WITNESS IN EXPLAINING JFK CONSPIRACY AND ITS COVER-UP, ESPECIALLY HOOVER'S ROLE. SULLIVAN SERVED AS UNWITTING LINK BETWEEN HOOVER AND TOADY SHANKLIN, PLOTTING CIA, PANICKED KATZENBACH, AND PROGRAMMED WARREN COMMISSION IN ENVIRONMENT FORMER DIRECTOR HIGHLY MANIPULATED. SULLIVAN, THANKS TO SHANKLIN, HELPED CONVERT OSWALD FROM CASTROITE ASSASSIN TO SINGLE, DOMESTIC ONE AT HOSTY'S EXPENSE. HELP LEGITAMIZE SAME BY COORDINATING BUREAU'S ANSWERS ABOUT CRIME AND OSWALD WITH THOSE OF CIA. LOOKED OTHER WAY WHEN HOOVER LEAKED SAME FOR KATZENBACH'S BENEFIT. COVERED FOR HOOVER'S LIES IN EXHIBIT NUMBER 833 OF WARREN COMMISSION. CLEARANCE OF CASTRO AND EXPOSURE OF AMBASSADOR MANN INDICATED HE WAS HONEST MAN, NONE THE LESS. RECENT TESTIMONY ABOUT HOOVER AND SHANKLIN BIGGEST BREAK THROUGH. HIS DEATH SAME FOR CULPRITS

E

[redacted]
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE
WORCESTER MA

13:15 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

ST-113
REC-56
62-109060-7834
6 NOV 18 1977
NAE
62-109060-

NO reply necessary. Individual is frequent correspondent. (See 161-9976:26)

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7836

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

195

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7836

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

195

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 7836 X

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

195-

D.O.J.

REFERRAL

Memorandum SECRET

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/16/77

FROM : Legat, London

NR

SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY, aka.
ET AL
CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE UNLAWFUL
FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT - ESCAPE;
LONfile - 88-208 (U)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, 11/22/63
INFORMATION CONCERNING
BUfile - 62-109060
LONfile - 62-358 (RUC)

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

If any additional pertinent information comes to Legat, London attention, same will be made available to FBIHQ. (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(4)- Bureau (2 encls)
(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
2 - London
WAK:rn
(6)

1 - [redacted] 62-109060

NOT ASCERTAINED

21 NOV 29 1977

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Classified by 4013

TELETYPE

ROUTINE

CLEAR

1 - Each Assistan.
1 - Mr. Boynton

11/21/77

FM DIRECTOR

TO ALL SACS

BT

CLEAR

PERSONAL ATTENTION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 21 1977
11:38 pm SLR
TELETYPE

John F. Kennedy

FOIPA RELEASES: COINTELPRO - NOVEMBER 21, 1977; JFK ASSASSINATION - EARLY DECEMBER.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL FIELD OFFICES 52,648 PAGES FROM THE COINTELPRO CONTROL FILES WERE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC AT FBIHQ NOVEMBER 21, 1977. REPRESENTATIVES OF MOST OF THE MAJOR NEWS SERVICES WERE PRESENT. THE REVIEW OF THE MATERIAL IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

IN EARLY DECEMBER THE FILES OF THE JFK ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION WILL BE RELEASED AT FBIHQ. APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF OF THE EIGHTY THOUSAND PAGES WILL BE RELEASED WITH THE BALANCE TO FOLLOW APPROXIMATELY THE FIRST OF NEXT YEAR.

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
170 DEC 2 1977

11 NOV 22 1977

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dirs.
Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
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Spec. Inv.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

JLT:bag
(17)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 29 1977

170-0-2446

PAGE TWO CLEAR

THE ABOVE IS FOR INFORMATION AND BACKGROUND ONLY OF EACH SAC AND APPRORIATE FIELD OFFICE PERSONNEL. NO PRESS RELEASES SHOULD BE MADE WITH REGARD TO EITHER. REQUESTS FOR DOCUMENTS FROM EITHER FILE WHICH MAY BE PROMPTED BY LOCAL NEWS COVERAGE SHOULD BE REFERRED TO FBIHQ FOR DIRECT HANDLING.

BT.

APPROVED:

Director
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.

Adm. Serv.
Crim. Inv.
Fin. Servs.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory

Legal Coun.
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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNREC.

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

195.

D. O. J.

REFERRAL

RAY L. HUNT
2900 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

November 18, 1977

The Honorable Clarence Kelly
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Director Kelly:

According to recent news reports the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be making public its files on investigations concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In a previous letter to you of April 25, 1977, I indicated that a Dutch journalist, Willem Oltmans, had made serious charges against my father, the late H.L. Hunt, based upon an alleged relationship which my father was supposed to have had with one George de Mohrenschildt. Mr. Oltmans then quoted de Mohrenschildt as saying my father had in some way been connected with the President's death. The adverse publicity resulting from that unsubstantiated charge reflected very negatively upon my father's memory.

Not as widely reported, but nevertheless of major significance, was a subsequent report by Dallas Morning News reporter, John Geddie dated August 31, 1977 in The Dallas Morning News, following a stormy press conference which Mr. Oltmans had had with American journalists in Washington on August 30.

As the enclosed newspaper report indicates, along with a prepared statement released from our offices, Mr. Oltmans has now changed his story and has admitted that his initial charge was incorrect and inaccurate and that H.L. Hunt was in no way involved. Thus, Mr. Oltmans has withdrawn his prior allegations.

I have enclosed material which was reported in the press and may be of interest to those individuals who will be reviewing the Kennedy data from the FBI files. I would like to request that this letter and the accompanying exhibits, along with my prior correspondence with your office be made public along with the other data which you will be releasing in the weeks ahead.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

REC-63 62-107060-7837

Sincerely,

Ray L. Hunt

7 NOV 23 1977

ENCLOSURE

RLH/dy
Enclosures

ack
JHH 12/14/77

F.O.I.A.

Dutch writer says Carter 'threatened'

By JOHN GEDDIE
Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — Willem Oltmans, the controversial Dutch journalist who claims to know the secrets of the John F. Kennedy assassination, said Tuesday he has knowledge of a recent "incident" involving the safety of President Carter.

Oltmans said he has been warned not to disclose information on the threat to the President, which he said took place four weeks ago and has not been made public.

"It's began already," he said, blaming a faction within a U.S. intelligence agency, "from the same direction."

Oltman's statement in regard to a possible threat to the President was made after a press conference he said he called to enlist support of U.S. journalists to appeal to President Carter to negotiate with a new assassination witness. Several reporters appeared openly skeptical.

This witness, according to Oltmans, has known every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt. He will give his information only to Carter or upon the President's promise the witness will receive "reasonable" protection, Oltmans said.

OLTMANS WAS an acquaintance of George DeMohrenschildt, a mysterious figure in the Kennedy case. DeMohrenschildt was a Russian-born college professor in Dallas who befriended Lee Harvey Oswald. He committed himself to the psychiatric unit of Parkland Hospital in late 1976.

In early 1977, according to Oltmans' committee testimony, DeMohrenschildt admitted to Oltmans during a meeting at the Cipango Club in Dallas that Oswald acted at his direction. Oltmans, who works with a European television network, took DeMohrenschildt to Amsterdam and Brussels. DeMohrenschildt disappeared, but later through an intermediary in Houston, informed Oltmans he was in Florida.

Oltmans said he was "fed up" with DeMohrenschildt and called an attorney for the House Select Committee on assassinations. On March 29, the next day, DeMohrenschildt told the committee he would testify, Oltmans said.

"Inadvertently he died on the afternoon of the 29th," Oltmans said.

DeMohrenschildt was found dead of an apparent suicide.

BECAUSE OF that death, it would be "silly" to disclose the identity of the new witness to the House committee, Oltmans said.

"We had our experience there loud and clear," he said.

During the press conference which occasionally turned to shouts between Oltmans and reporters, Oltmans

agents while in the United States.

"I have given you certain information," he said. "Make me out a liar if it doesn't fit. . . . I'd rather take the risk that you all think I'm telling you a bunch of lies than go beyond what I had planned to say."

Oltmans said he is in touch with a Justice Department lawyer who is in contact with the White House.

Later Tuesday, Oltmans told The News he was mistaken when he said in a television interview last April DeMohrenschildt was linked up to Dallas oilman H. L. Hunt and close to Lee Harvey Oswald.

He said he had received by DeMohrenschildt to believe there was a connection with Hunt, but later investigation proved Hunt was in no way involved.

PEKIN, ILL.
TIMES
-D 22,049-
PEORIA METROPOLITAN AREA

SEP 1 1977

'Mistaken' About JFK Assassination

DALLAS (UPI) — A Dutch journalist now says he was "mistaken" about claims the late oil billionaire H.L. Hunt was connected with the assassination of President John Kennedy, according to a spokesman for Hunt's estate.

The spokesman said Wednesday Willem Oltmens has confirmed what spokesmen for the estate have been saying since April — that Hunt had no connection with Kennedy's death.

Oltmans had said in an April television interview that Russian-born language Professor George De Morhenschildt was linked "up" to Hunt and "down" to Lee Harvey Oswald in a conspiracy to kill the president.

But the estate spokesman said Oltmans told a Dallas Morning News reporter Tuesday Oltmans was "mistaken" about Hunt's involvement in the assassination.

SUPERIOR, WIS.
TELEGRAM
D. 14,831

SEP 1 1977

Journalist Admits He Was 'Mistaken'

DALLAS (UPI) — A Dutch journalist now says he was "mistaken" about claims the late oil billionaire H.L. Hunt was connected with the assassination of President John Kennedy, according to a spokesman for Hunt's estate.

The spokesman said Wednesday Willem Oltmens has confirmed what spokesmen for the estate have been saying since April — that Hunt had no connection with Kennedy's death.

Oltmans had said in an April television interview that Russian-born language Professor George De Morhenschildt was linked "up" to Hunt and "down" to Lee Harvey Oswald in a conspiracy to kill the president.

But the estate spokesman said Oltmans told a Dallas Morning News reporter Tuesday Oltmans was "mistaken" about Hunt's involvement in the assassination.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
• REGISTER
D. 100,903—S. 127,898
NEW HAVEN METROPOLITAN AREA

SEP 1 1977

Hunt Link To JFK 'Mistake'

DALLAS (UPI) — A Dutch journalist now says he was "mistaken" about claims the late oil billionaire H.L. Hunt was connected with the assassination of President John Kennedy, according to a spokesman for Hunt's estate.

The spokesman said Wednesday Willem Oltmans has confirmed what spokesmen for the estate have been saying since April — that Hunt had no connection with Kennedy's death.

Oltmans had said in an April television interview that Russian-born language professor George De Morhenschildt was linked "up" to Hunt and "down" to Lee Harvey Oswald in a conspiracy to kill the president.

But the estate spokesman said Oltmans told a Dallas Morning News reporter Tuesday Oltmans was "mistaken" about Hunt's involvement in the assassination.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
TENNESSEAN
D. 126,136—S. 211,760
NASHVILLE METROPOLITAN AREA

SEP 2 1977

Journalist Mistaken On JFK Death Tie

DALLAS (UPI) — A spokesman for the estate of Texas oil billionaire H. L. Hunt Wednesday a Dutch journalist now believes he was "mistaken" about claims Hunt was connected with the assassination of President Kennedy.

The spokesman said Willem Oltmans told a *Dallas Morning News* reporter Tuesday Oltmans was mistaken when he said in a television interview last April that Russian-born language professor George De Morenschildt was linked "up" to Hunt and "down" to Lee Harvey Oswald.

OLTMANS told reporter John Geddie he had been led to believe by De Morhenschildt, who committed suicide March 29 in Palm Beach there was a connection with Hunt, "but later investigation proved Hunt was in no way involved."

Spokesmen for the estate of Hunt, who died in 1974, denied in April Oltmans' claims Hunt was involved. Oltmans also told told the House Assassinations Committee in April De Mohrenschildt had told him he and Oswald planned the assassination "from A to Z."

Oltmans said then De Mohrenschildt also implicated Hunt, the FBI, the CIA, anti-Castro Cubans and Jack Ruby in the conspiracy to kill Kennedy.

An estate spokesman yesterday said Oltmans' initial charges had "discredited" the memory of Hunt.

62-109060-7837

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR
D. 220,653—S. 355,142
INDIANAPOLIS METROPOLITAN AREA

SEP 2 1977

Oltmans Admits Error About Hunt JFK Death Link

Dallas (UPI) — A Dutch journalist now says he was "mistaken" about claims the late oil billionaire H.L. Hunt was connected with the assasination of President John Kennedy, according to a spokesman for Hunt's estate.

The spokesman said Wednesday Willem Oltmans has confirmed what spokesmen for the estate have been saying since April — that Hunt had no connection with Kennedy's death.

Oltmans has said in an April television interview that Russian-born language professor George De Morhenschildt was linked "up" to Hunt and "down" to Lee Harvey Oswald in a conspiracy to kill the President.

But the estate spokesman said Oltmans told a Dallas Morning News reporter Tuesday Oltmans was "mistaken" about Hunt's involvement in the assassination.

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Dutch writer retracts claim

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But the estate spokesman said Oltmans told a Dallas Morning News reporter Tuesday Oltmans was "mistaken" about Hunt's involvement in the assasination.

An estate spokesman Wednesday said Oltmans' initial charges had "discredited" the memory of Hunt.

Enclosure 62-109060-7837

ESTATE OF H. L. HUNT
1401 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75202

Attention: News Editors

Contact: James C. Oberwetter
Phone No: 214-744-7980

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 31, 1977

A spokesman for the Estate of H.L. Hunt said today that a Dallas Morning News reporter had determined that Willem Oltmans was "mistaken" about allegations linking H.L. Hunt to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and that Hunt was "in no way involved."

Following Oltmans' press conference in Washington, D.C. yesterday, John Geddie, Bureau Chief of The Dallas Morning News, called Oltmans and asked about the allegations made against Mr. H.L. Hunt on an ABC television entertainment show last April. The following is the text of paragraphs relating to that conversation, taken from the Wednesday, August 31, 1977 edition of The Dallas Morning News:

"Later Tuesday, Oltmans told The News he was mistaken when he said in a television interview last April DeMohrenschildt was linked 'up' to Dallas oilman H.L. Hunt and 'down' to Lee Harvey Oswald.

"He said he had been led by DeMohrenschildt to believe there was a connection with Hunt, but later investigation proved Hunt was in no way involved."

The spokesman said that Mr. Hunt's memory had been discredited by Oltmans' initial charges which were given widespread publicity. He said he was hopeful that this "mistake" by Oltmans would be called to the attention of those investigating the assassination and that Oltmans' fresh charges would be viewed in light of his record of accuracy in the past.

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December 14, 1977

1 - Mr. Monahan - Enc. (6)
Attn: Mr. Foster

Mr. Ray L. Hunt
2900 First National Bank
Building
Dallas, Texas 75202

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Your letter of November 18, 1977, with enclosures, is being placed on record in our files relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Your previous letter of April 25, 1977, with enclosures, relating to this investigation is similarly on file. As you request, your correspondence with this Bureau will be made public as part of our early 1978 release, under the Freedom of Information Act, of FBI file materials relating to later aspects of the investigation.

I hope the above will be of assistance to you.

MAILED 7
DEC 14 1977
FBI

Sincerely yours,

C M Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (FOIPA Information) Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Correspondent is son and executor for the estate of the late H. L. Hunt. A copy of 4/25/77 letter is found in volume 191 of Bufile 62-109060. This is to acknowledge his 11/18/77 letter and place it in the file for public access under the FOIA. File in 62-109060.

JHH:blc (6)

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